The Capitols of the United States of America

Walter Lewis Zorn

FOLIO E 159 .Z67 1955
Zorn, Walter Lewis.
The capitols of the United
States of America

The Capitols of the United States of America

by

Walter Lewis Zorn

LIBRARY OF PRINCETON
JAN 23 2004
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
MONROE, MICHIGAN
1955

Copyright, 1955
by
Walter Lewis Zorn

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 55-11297

Lithoprinted in U.S.A.
EDWARDS BROTHERS, INC.
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Jesus Christ is Lord--Philippians 2:11

For my wife, Ivy.

Books by Walter Lewis Zorn

THE DESCENDANTS of the PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 55-355

THE CAPITOLS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 55-11297

THE CAPITOLS OF THE WORLD(No United States in This)
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 55-11298

WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 55-8228

INTRODUCTION and ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The various capitols are monumental symbols of our democracy. Besides the flag, and possibly the American eagle and the Statue of Liberty, they are our only symbols as our constitution rightly prohibits titles and all the other unnecessary pomposity of aristocratic government, which is associated with a monarchy and one-person rule. We lavish on these capitols as the means of the various states allow. The history of the various capitols is the history of the states and the nation itself as the following pages show. Only enough text has been included in this book to make the pictures intelligible.

The words, "capitol," "capital," and "tavern" need to be defined for this book. The "capitOl" is the BUILDING in which the legislature meets. It does not matter where the governor lives or has his office, unless the legislature happened to meet in his home. The "capitAl" is the CITY in which the capitOl building is located. A "tavern" is not to be confused with a modern beer garden. It was an inn or what we know as a hotel. In the early days the church and tavern (hotel)were the only large public buildings, or if there was a separate courthouse or state house meetings were sometimes held in taverns because the royal governor prohibited the legislature from meeting in its accustomed place.

Many thanks are due the various state and city librarians. As the collection was only a hobby I had no intention of publication and did not keep correspondence, so I cannot give the names of the people who helped make this collection possible. One name does come to me from memory,--Mr. Bill Baker, formerly of the News Bureau of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. I think most of the negative photostats are from books so old that the copyright has expired onthem, but if accidentally there is one which has not I am sorry and I will seek permission if I am informed. I did not keep a record of the books from which pictures were taken, again for the reason that it was a hobby and I did not consider publication. If there are any further printings I will add these references if interestedpeople will inform me. Where I could find publishers I received permission. Two were out of business.

Historically, the national capitol should have been put at the end of the first thirteen states, but I have put it first because of its importance. Then the first thirteen states are arranged in the order of their first ELECTED legislature as follows: This order follows the chronological order of colonization with the exception of New York (1623), Delaware (1638) and South Carolina (1670).

Virginia--Jamestown, July 30,	1619	New York	1691
Massachusetts	1630	South Carolina	1692
Maryland	1635	Delaware (Part of Pennsylvania before)	1703
Connecticut	1637	New Hampshire (Part of Massachusetts before)	1739
Rhode Island	1647	Georgia	1751
New Jersey	1668		
North Carolina	1669		
Pennsylvania	1682		

The first thirteen in the order of their ratification of the constitution:

Delaware	December 7, 1787
Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787
New Jersey	December 18, 1787
Georgia	January 2, 1788
Connecticut	January 9, 1788
Massachusetts	February 6, 1788
Maryland	April 28, 1788
South Carolina	May 23, 1788
New Hampshire	June 21, 1788 Putting it into effect.
Virginia	June 25, 1788
New York	July 26, 1788
North Carolina	November 21, 1789
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790

The other states are arranged in the order of their admission to the union as follows:

Vermont	1791	Oregon	1859
Kentucky	1792	Kansas	1861
Tennessee	1796	West Virginia	1863
Ohio	1803	Nevada	1864
Louisiana	1812	Nebraska	1867
Indiana	1816	Colorado	1876
Mississippi	1817	North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889
Illinois	1818	South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889
Alabama	1819	Montana	Nov. 8, 1889
Maine(Part of Mass. before)	1820	Washington	Nov. 11, 1889
Missouri	1821	Idaho	July 3, 1890
Arkansas	1836	Wyoming	July 8, 1890
Michigan	1837	Utah	1896
Florida	Mar. 3, 1845	Oklahoma	1907
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845	New Mexico	Jan. 6, 1912
Iowa	1846	Arizona	Feb. 12, 1912
Wisconsin	1848	Hawaii	
California	1850	Alaska	
Minnesota	1858		

I have personally been in all of the present capitols.

WALTER LEWIS ZORN

Monroe, Michigan
Oct. 25, 1955

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE FORMATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Reformation with its regardfor the worth and dignity of the individual as his own priest to Almighty God caused a lessening of regard for hereditary or appointed rulers. It led to a growing literacy for the multitudes and a consequent dissatisfaction in a growing number of people with their lot. The idea of freedom and liberty from a tyrannical church or ruler grew till freedom and liberty were conceived as a gift of God, inalienable to every human being, and not to be curtailed. Perhaps the classic expression of this is the one by Jefferson which is inscribed in the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Dr. Franklin Fry of the United Lutheran Church,(The author is not a Lutheran)said that democracy rests on three principles of Protestant faith--equality, intelligence and respect for men. He said that democracy did not rise from Catholicism because a church which divides people into two strata would not devise a political system which puts all men on equal footing. The "two strata" refers to the fact that the clergy and religious vocations in Catholicism are high above the others, and those below are to give unquestioned, even if stupid, obedience. This is classically illustrated in the Roman church forcing Galileo to recant his statement that the world moved on its axis around the sun. Even today, where this church has the power, it does not hesitate to enforce conformity. It has never accepted the principle of religious liberty except where it is expedient in countries where it is a minority group.

The first settlers in the North American colonies were predominately Protestant. The only Catholic Proprietor of a colony, Lord Baltimore, allowed religious freedom , not because he believed in it especially, but because his settlers were predominately Protestant and it was necessary to allow religious freedom if he wanted to keep them in Maryland. There just were not enough Catholics wanting to emigrate at that time.

When the English king and parliament made oppressions of various sorts, the Americans boldly declared their independence, and immediately began developing democratic representative government to its highest form until it became the pattern for the struggle for freedom all over the world.

However, it takes more than the desire for liberty to make democracy a success. In Catholic Latin America, where the Roman church has had its way for 450 years democracy is still weak. Today, or at least recently, the capitols of Cuba and Paraguay stand empty. The Catholic dictators of these countries have abolished elected legislatures. In others, as in Russia, there is a form of legislature with little or no power. In Vatican City, and for the Roman church, the Pope has absolute legislative power! Even the College of Cardinals, itself APPOINTED by popes, is only CONSULTED. It has no vote, except to elect a pope if their is a vacancy. There is no pattern for democracy here, and none is intended in religion, government, literature or economics. To be fair I should say that Jehovah's Witnesses, who are intensely anti-Catholic, have no respect for our government either.

* * * * * * *

The French resisted attempts of the colonists to trade in western Pennsylvania. George Washington explored the country, surveying, in order to open it to settlers. When he returned to Virginia he carried a virtual declaration of war from the French commanders of the forts in the region, such as Fort Duquesne on the site of present-day Pittsburgh. Washington was made commander of the Virginia troops. All the rest of the colonies rallied to the support of Virginia, voting men and money. The British government at first let them fight it out for themselves, and advised them to form a plan of united action. Accordingly, in 1754, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England colonies sent delegates to a meeting at Albany. Here the Albany Plan of Union was agreed upon, but was vetoed by England and rejected by the colonies also. In 1755 France and England both sent troops to the colonies, and the war spread to Europe. During this French and Indian War the colonists began to think of themselves as Americans rather than as provincials. The war had united them so that afterward they had common interests and a common cause.

The English Parliament of the time was not elected by the whole people. The rich controlled the elections to the House of Commons. Taxes in the mother country were very heavy due to the war. The rich saw the colonies voting large sums of money to carry on the war and they began to think of lightening their own taxes by laying taxes on the colonies. The colonies felt that Parliament had no right to tax them. Their own colonial legislatures which represented them taxed them, but they were not represented inthe English Parliament. In 1764 the Stamp Act Tax was levied. Itwas violently protested and disobeyed. The Stamp Act Congress, the first sign of united resistance, met at New York, October 6, 1765. All but four of the colonies sent representatives. It agreed on a declaration of rights of the colonies and sent petitions to the king and parliament. The stamp act tax was repealed and things quieted for about a year.

Some people tried to work out a way for the colonies to berepresented in Parliament, but King George III was determined to make the colonies submit. In 1767 commercial taxation was extended. As Massachusetts was the leading commercial colony most of the resistance centered there. For six years there was passive resistance, merely general agreement not to buy or sell anything on which taxes had been paid. The Boston Massacre took place in 1770. In 1772 a number of Rhode Islanders captured and burned a king's vessel, the Gaspee. The king and parliament grew angrier and retaliated with severe acts, to be met with still more determined resistance. In 1773 the Boston Tea Party took place. Parliament now completely lost its temper and passed among others, four acts which the colonies could not help resisting: The BOSTON PORT BILL which closed the port of Boston to all trade, incoming and outgoing. All the colonies sent messages of sympathy and financial support to Boston; the MASSACHUSETTS BILL which took away the charter, and put the government of the colony into the hands of the king's agents. All the colonies took common cause with Massachusetts, sensing that what had happened to Massachusetts could happen to them; the TRANSPORTATION BILL which ordered Americansguilty of murder in connection with the laws to go to England for trial and the QUEBEC ACT which made the country north and east of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers part of Canada. The colonies felt that it was rightfully theirs as they had fought for it inthe French and Indian War.

The excitement rose higher; assemblies passed resolutions condeming parliament. In most of the royal colonies the assemblies spoke so boldly that the royal governors dismissed them. Calls for a Continental Congress were so numerous that its delegates were chosen almost by common consent. Georgia alone, took no part in it, prevented fromdoing so by its royal governor. The individual colonies set up governments of their own to take the place of the previous ones which the royal governors had dismissed. These were called Provincial Congresses. The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia September 4, 1774.

* * * * * * * * *

During the Revolution the colonies had "Provincial Congresses," which, as stated in the previous paragraph, took the place of the previous colonial assemblies which the Royal Governors had abolished. For instance while General Gage occupied Boston, the rest of the state governed itself by its Provincial Congress and had nothing to do with its former capital city. In order to illustrate more fully what took place in all states, and in order to clarify the matter in the collection where otherwise it might seem that there were two capitals, the history of the provincial congresses of New Jersey is given here:

Other colonial legislatures had protested the Boston Port Bill and communicated resolutions among the colonies. On February 8, 1774 the New Jersey Assembly took up the matter and appointed a Standing Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry whose business it was to keep posted on such communications from other colonies, and reply to them, andreport to the Assembly. People in the counties had legal and proper meetings discussing the Boston predicament; passed resolutions, and asked Parliament to repeal the objectionable laws. The Committee kept informed on all these developments. Soon some of the members of the House of Representatives asked royal Governor William Franklin, son of the patriot Benjamin Franklin, to call a meeting of the General Assembly in August. Governor Franklin refused. A general meeting--the First Provincial Congress--was held regardless of the governor's wishes at New Brunswick, N. J. July 21 to 23, 1774. In other words a different legislature was held because the royal governor would not call the regular legislature into session. Many were members of both. There were meetings of both the regular assembly and the provincial congress concurrently, but not simultaneously. The royal governor did not recognize the provincial congresses at all and was usually at odds with the regular assembly and in most colonies the royal governor abolished the regular assemblies and there was only the governor who governed by edicts which were disregarded and the Provincial Congress which had the support of the people. Most states had constitutions of their own in 1776 and the first legislatures of many states, as independent states, met in 1777 although these were not recognized by representatives of the English government until the Revolutionary War was over formally by the peace treaty signed in 1783.

During the Revolution the Continental Congress governed merely because the states allowed it to. After the war the states, now having constitutions, began to withdraw support from the national congress. In 1777 the Articles of Confederation were agreed to. They went into effect when the last state, Maryland, ratified them March 1, 1781. These were ineffectual, and the leading men of the country corresponded on the matter. Finally a call to a convention of state delegates, rather than the state legislatures, or the Continental Congress, was made for Annapolis in 1786. Few states sent delegates and nothing was done. In May, 1787 a Federal Convention, separate from the Continental Congress, met at Independence Hall, Philadelphia. This had as delegates the ablest men of the country, which is probably the reason it succeeded. Washington was the presiding officer. This convention adopted the present Constitution of the United States of America, which was signed by the delegates September 17, 1787. When the ninth state, New Hampshire, ratified the constitution, June 21, 1788, it went into effect. Elections were held and the First Congress under the constitution, from which all of our congresses take their number, met in New York City in Federal Hall(see picture)March 4, 1789. However, due to the slowness of travel in those days, and the celebrations in his honor in every town through which he passed, Washington did not arrive in New York City until the last days of April and was inaugurated first president of the United States of America, April 30, 1789.

THE CAPITOLS OF THE UNITED STATES

The national legislative body of the United States has met and passed laws in nine different cities, using fifteen different buildings. During the course of the Revolution frequent changes of headquarters were necessary. The numbers represent buildings. If a number is repeated it means that Congress RETURNED to that particular building.

1. The First Continental Congress met in the newly completed Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, September 4, 1774.

2. The Second Continental Congress met in the State House(Independence Hall), Philadelphia, May 10, 1775, and at all other times when the Congress sat in Philadelphia prior to 1790, the state and national bodies occupying different rooms, frequently meeting at the same time.

3. Congress Hall, Baltimore, Dec. 20, 1776 to March, 1777.

2. State House, Philadelphia, March 4 1777 to Sep 27, 1777 when the British occupied Philadelphia and forced Congress to flee to:

4. Lancaster, Pa., September 27, 1777 in the first courthouse on Penn Square--only one of the buildings of which no picture is known. Congress met here only one day.

5. Courthouse, York, Pa., September 30, 1777 to July, 1778.

2. Philadelphia, July 2, 1778 to June 30, 1783. On June 21, 1783 some soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, who came downfrom Lancaster to demand their back pay,marched to the State House. Congress was not in session, but the members during the ensuing days of panic, held hurried meetings in Carpenters' Hall(1) before deciding to leave the city and go to Princeton, N. J.

6. Colonel Morgan's House, Princeton, N. J., June 30 to July 2, 1783. The house is now a dean's home.

7. Prayer Room in Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., July 3 to Nov. 20, 1783. 6 and 7 are adjacent to each other.

8. Maryland Capitol, Annapolis, November 23, 1783 to June, 1784.

9. Long Room, French Arms Tavern, Trenton, N. J., June, 1784 to Jan. 11, 1785.

10. City Hall (later Federal Hall), New York City, Jan. 11, 1785 to June, 1790. The building was also the state capitol. It was the first capitol of the United States under the constitution from March 4, 1789 to June, 1790. The last recorded session of the Second Continental Congress was October 21, 1788.

11. Congress Hall, Philadelphia--adjacent to Independence Hall--June, 1790 to November, 1800.

12. The Capitol, Washington, D. C., November, 1800 to 1814. The British burned the building then, and also the President's Mansion, the scarred bricks of which were then painted white, and it gradually became the "White House." Congress met in the only public building remaining:

13. Blodgett's Hotel, Washington, 1814.

14. The Brick Capitol, later a prison, Washington, 1814 to 1819.

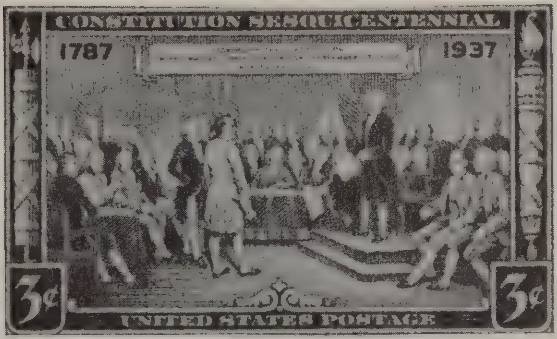
12. The Capitol, Washington, 1819 to the present.

15. The New House Office Building was occupied by the House in 1940 during repairs to the Capitol. The Senate met in a different room in the Capitol.

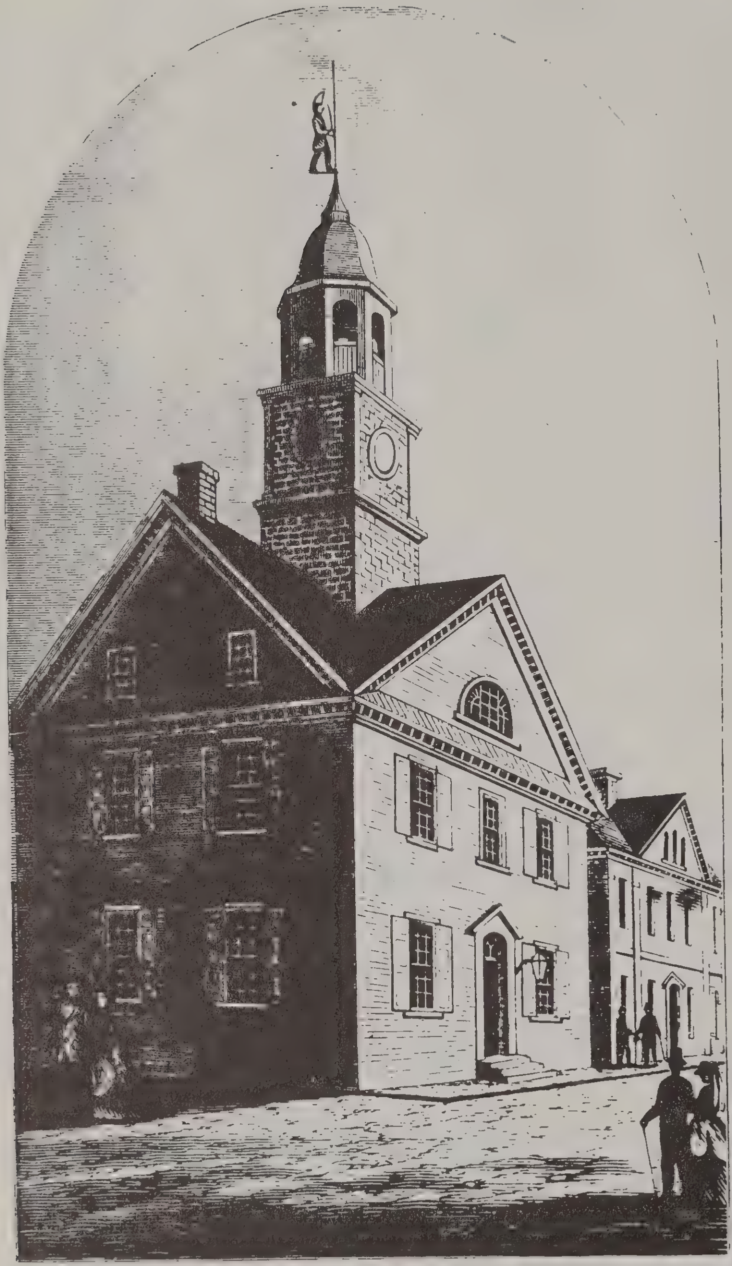
The COMPANY INSTITUTED
1724.
CARPENTERS' HALL

The First Continental Congress met in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, September 4, 1774. However, it was not until the Second Continental Congress declared our independence that we were a new country.

The FIRST CAPITOL of the United States of America, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, was begun in 1732 and occupied bythe Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly in 1736. It was then called the State House. The Constitutional Convention which met here in 1787 was a different body from the Continental Congress which was then in session in New York City. Independence Hall has been both the state capitol of Pennsylvania and the national capitol. Here the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were signed. As the fruition of a process begun in Jamestown, Virginia in 1619, Independence Hall is the most historic and consequently the most precious building in our country. Of course, as a church is a congregation of people, rather than merely a building, so is our country its people, rather than only buildings, laws and history. However, a country which does not respect and honor its history, and TEACH it to its citizens will not long endure.



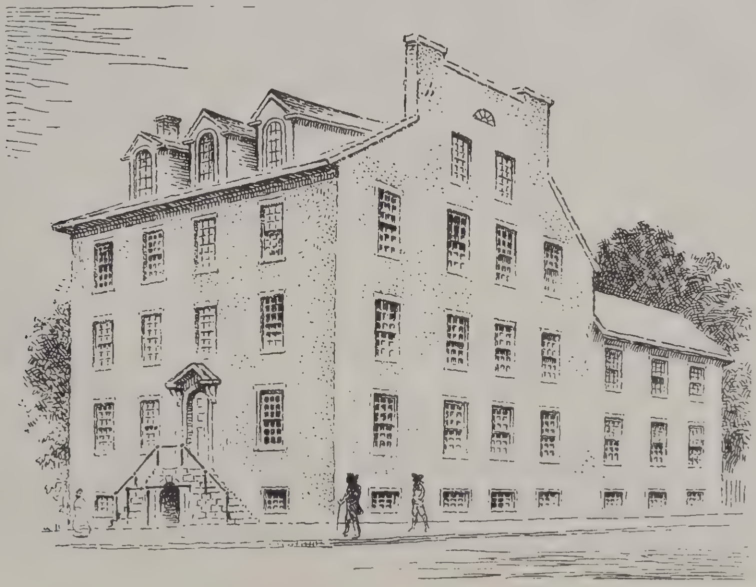
Congress Hall, Baltimore. The national capitol, December 20, 1776 to March, 1777 when the Continental Congress held sessions here.



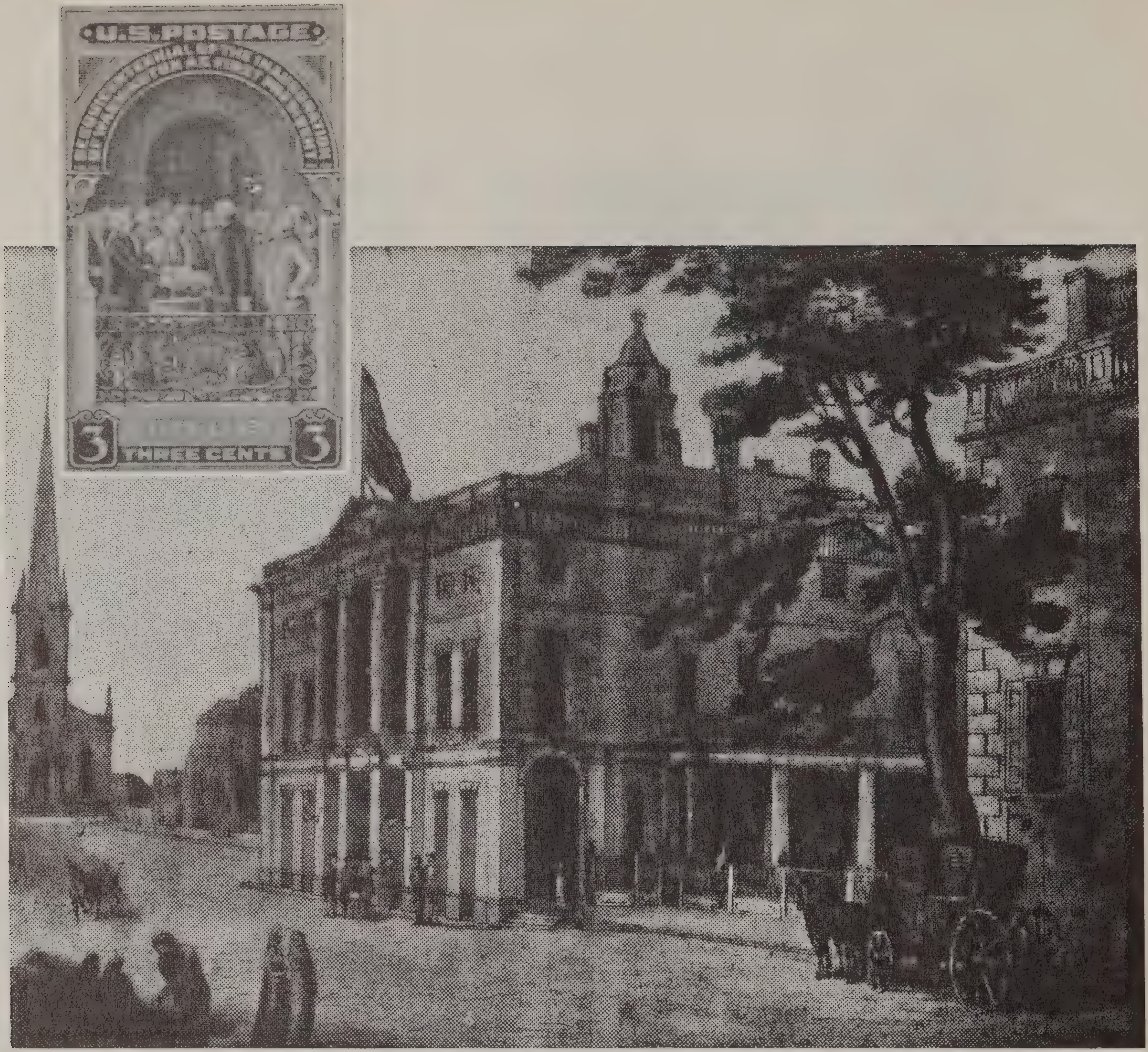
The Capitol of the United States, the old courthouse at York, Pa., used September 30, 1777 to June 27, 1778. Congress fled from Philadelphia because the British occupied it.

Colonel Morgan's house, Princeton, N. J., U. S. Capitol June 30 to July 2, 1783. After that the Congress moved to the adjacent Nassau Hall of Princeton College.

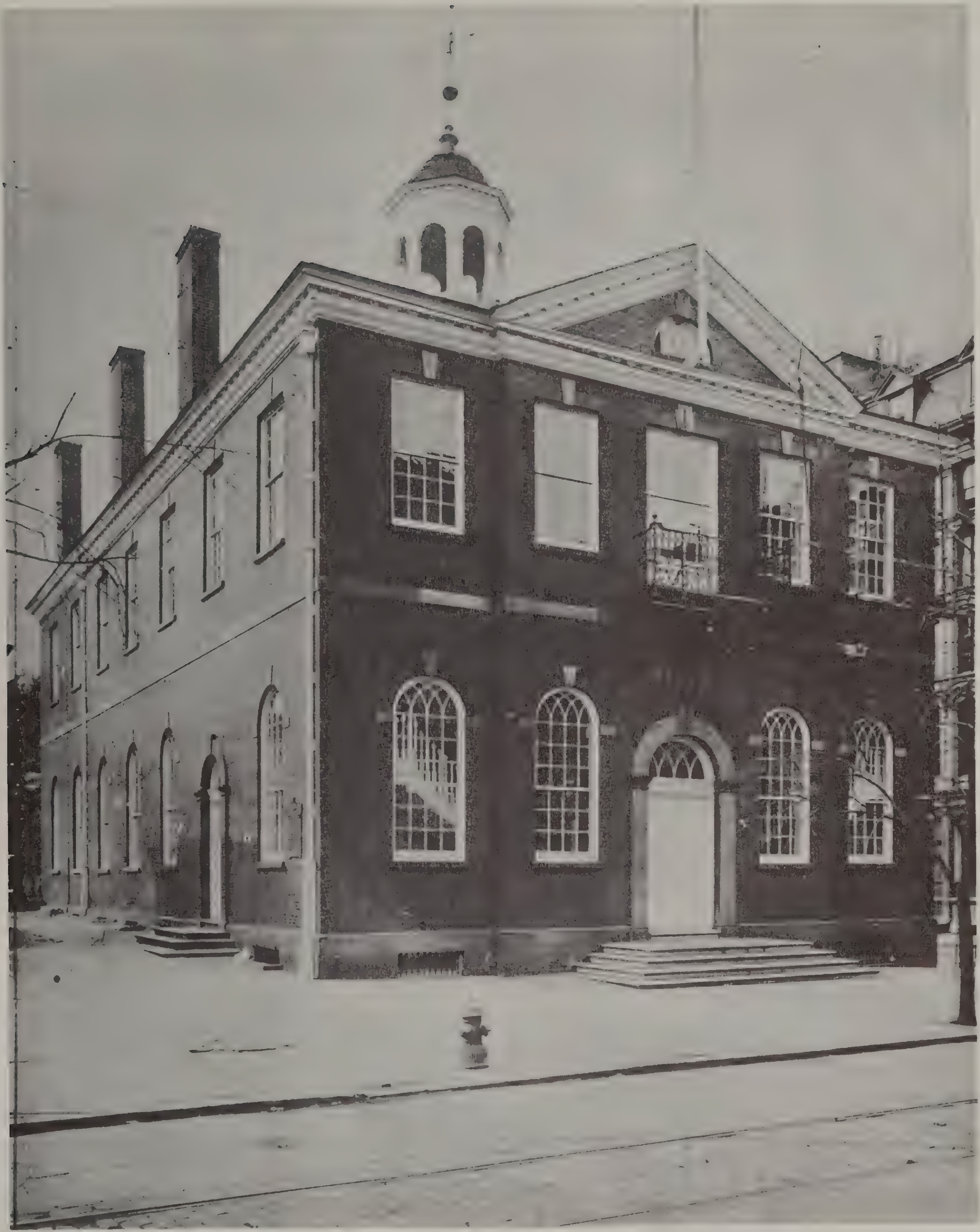
Nassau Hall, Princeton College, Princeton, N. J., U. S. Capitol July 3, 1783 to November 20, 1783. Congress met in the library except on state occasions when they met in the prayer hall. This was the only college building at that time. The first STATE legislature of New Jersey was also organized here. On the right, the Maryland State Capitol, which was the United States Capitol from November 20, 1783 to June, 1784.



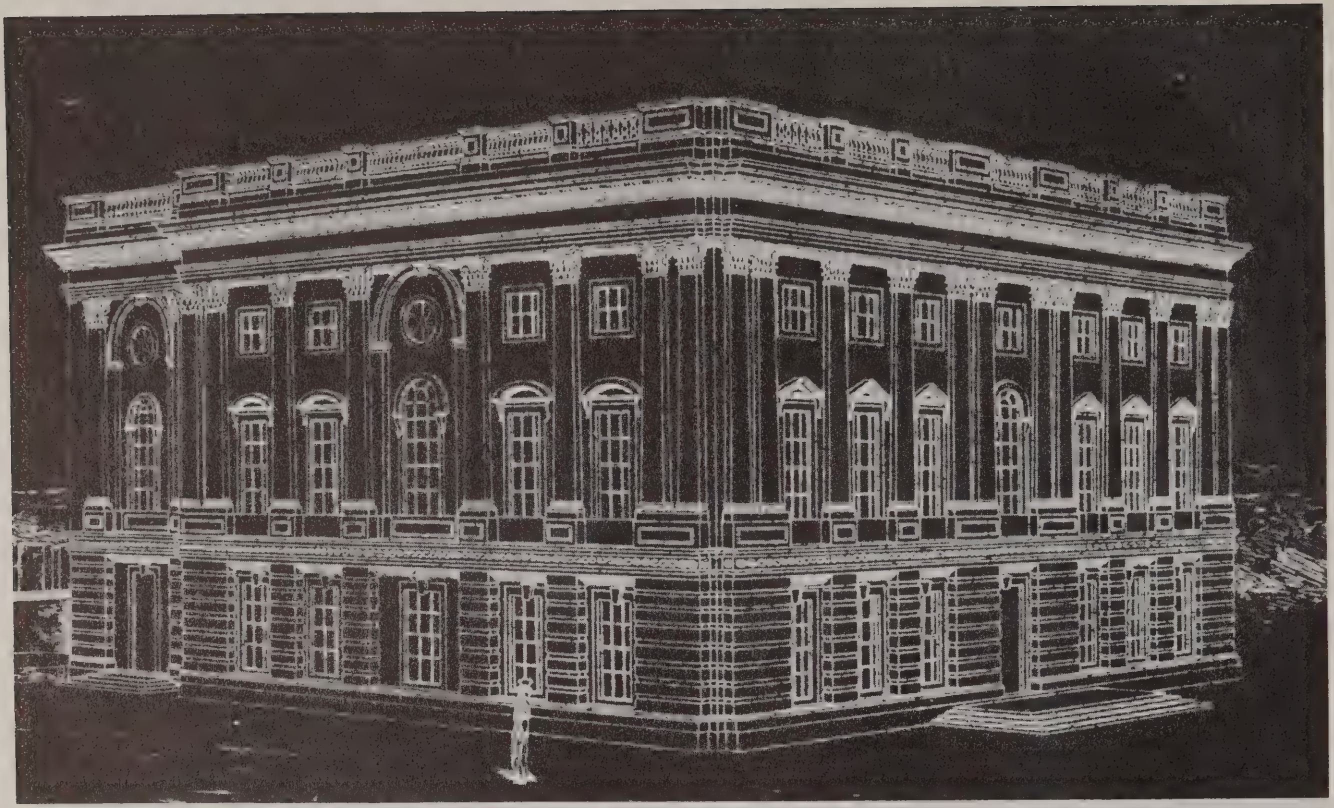
This tavern at the southwest corner of Warren and State Streets in Trenton, N. J., known by several names, was the U. S. Capitol June, 1784 to Jan. 11, 1785.



The first capitol of the United States under the constitution. Washington's first inaugural took place on the balcony. Federal Hall, New York City, was the capitol of the U. S. from January 11, 1785 to June, 1790. The last recorded session of the Second Continental Congress met here October 21, 1788 and the First Congress of the United States of America, from which all of our Congresses have since been numbered met here March 4, 1789. Federal Hall was also the capitol of New York State from 1699 to 1797, meetings of both the state and national legislatures often were held the same day, in different rooms of course. This is Wall Street. A statue of Washington now stands on the street where this building stood. Holy Trinity Episcopal Church at the head of Wall Street also has a newer, larger edifice than the one shown here. For additional pictures of this building see New York State.

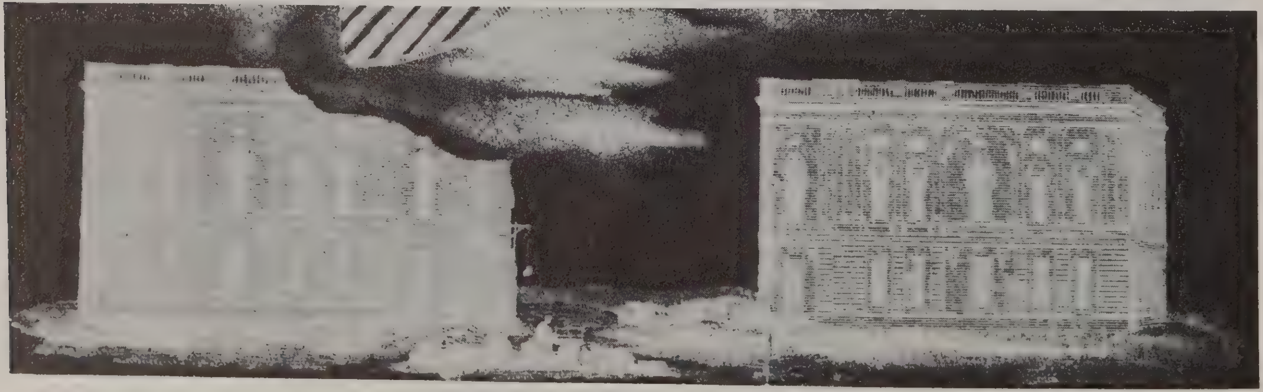


Congress Hall, Philadelphia, United States Capitol from June, 1790 to November, 1800. This building is adjacent to Independence Hall.

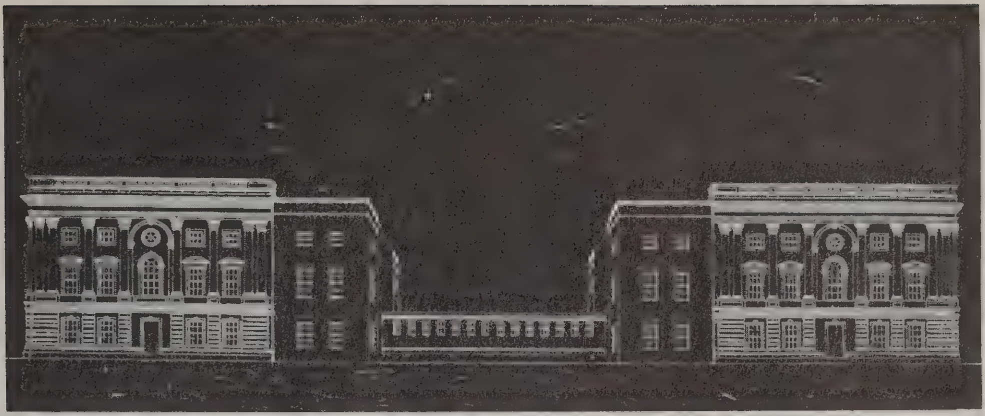


Drawing of Chittenden, 1814

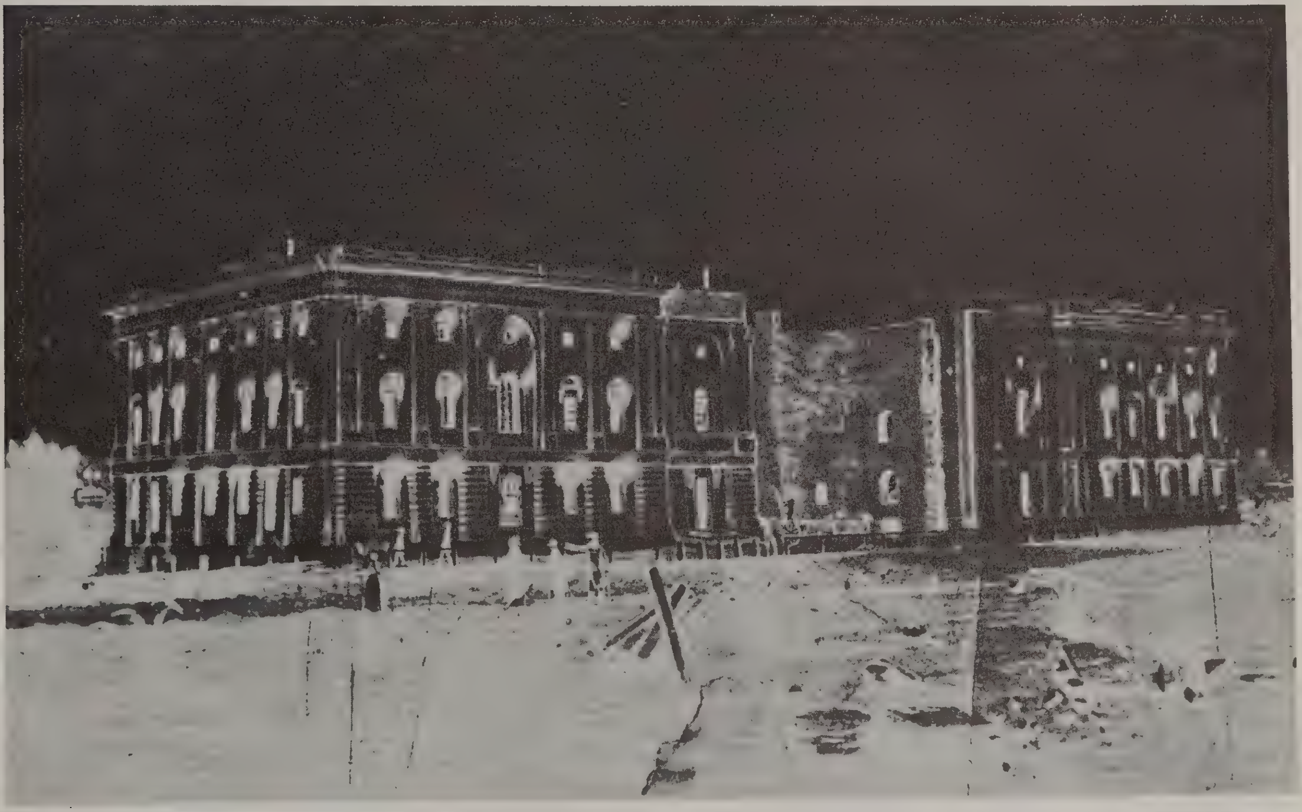
In 1792 the Commissioners of the new Federal City announced a prize competition for plans for both the Congress House and the President's House. Of the twenty plans submitted those of Dr. William Thornton, an amateur architect, were selected. Both President Washington and Secretary of State Jefferson approved them. The cornerstone was laid September 18, 1793 and when federal funds gave out in 1796 Maryland helped. On November 21, 1800 Congress moved into the north wing as shown above. In 1807 the House moved into its permanent south wing and the Capitol looked as shown below. This is the present capitol in Washington, and if you will look at any picture of the capitol today you can pick out these original sections of the capitol at each side of the base of the dome.



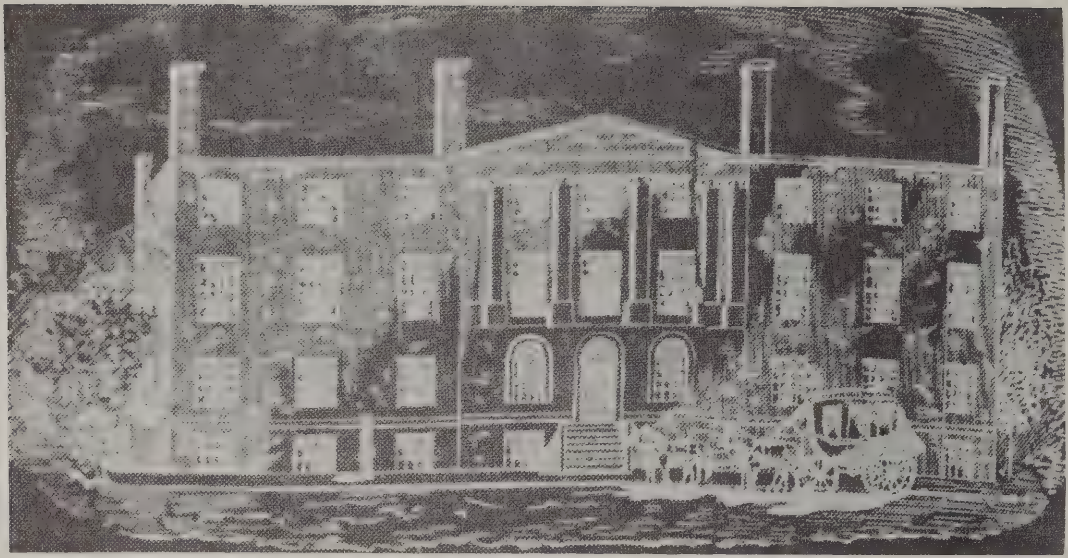
W Birch, Publisher, Springland, Pa. 1808



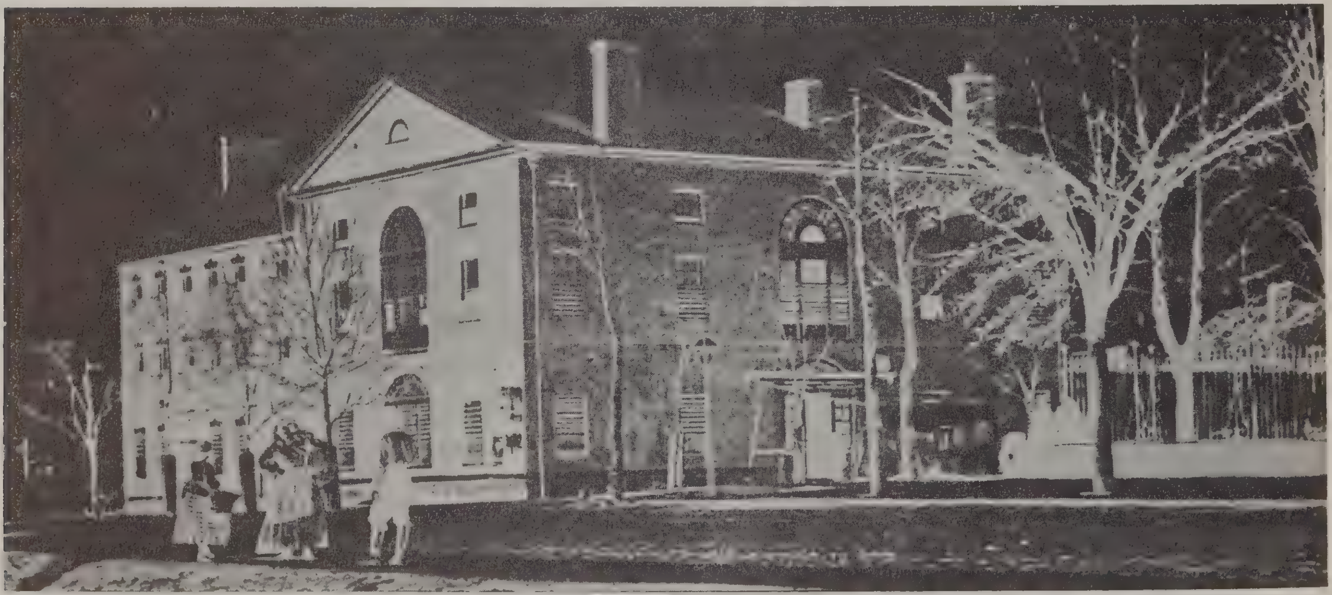
The Capitol, Washington. The two stone wings were joined by a wooden arcade where the dome now stands. It looked like this to the British who burned it in the War of 1812. After the British burned it it looked as shown below.



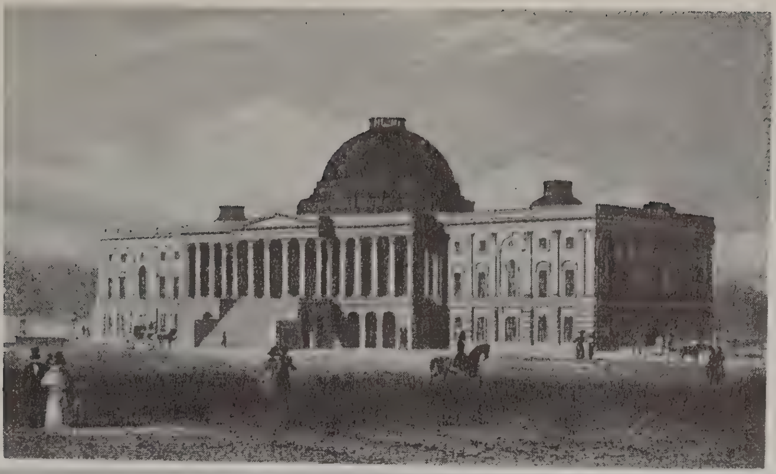
H C Forman made both pictures but I don't know the name of the book or publisher

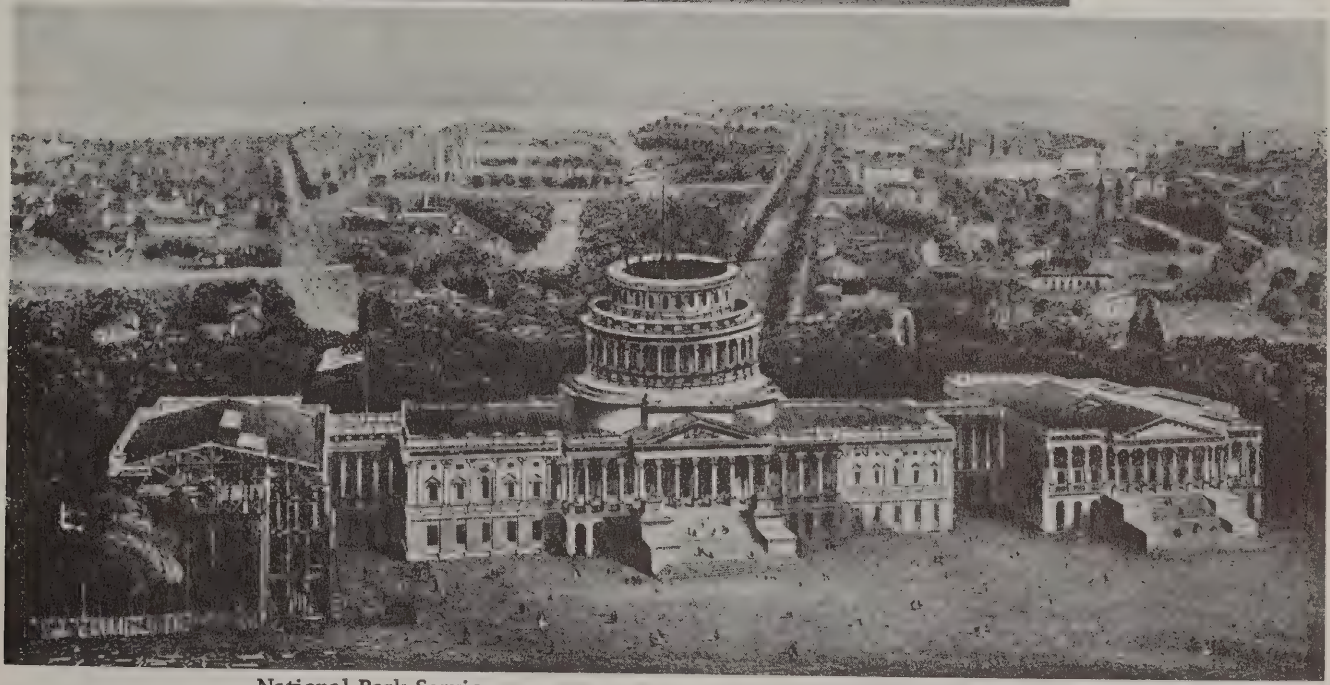


When Congress reconvened it had to meet in cramped quarters in Blodget's Hotel at Seventh and F Streets. The British had spared this building when they burned Washington, probably keeping it to use as a headquarters building. The cornerstone for this building was laid July 4, 1793, even before the cornerstone of the capitol. This building was the Capitol of the United States for a while after the British burned Washington in August, 1814.



In order to allay the feeling for removal of the capital from Washington this private building was hastily erected by a group of citizens and offered to Congress for its meeting place at a rental based on cost. This building became known as the Brick Capitol. Congress met here from 1814 to 1819 when the war-scarred Capitol was renovated.





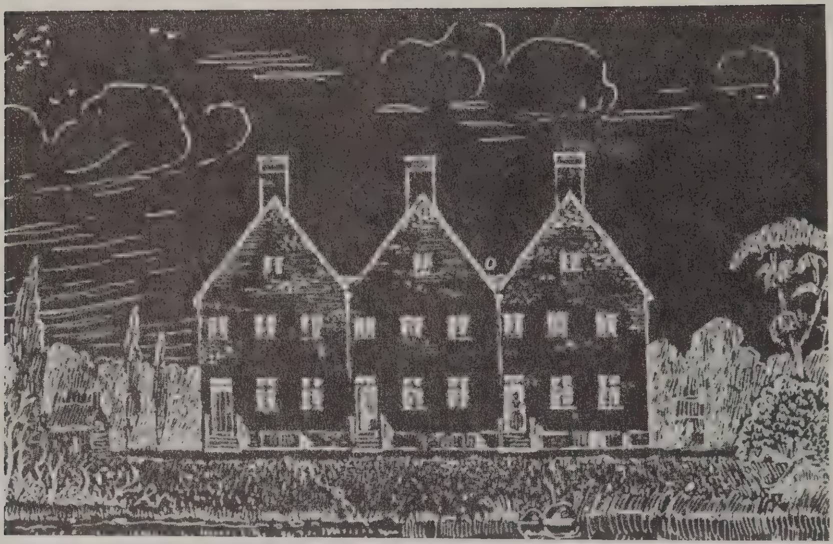
National Park Service

The Capitol in 1827 with the wooden dome. Center the Capitol in 1862. The House extension was finished in 1857 and the Senate extension in 1859. On December 2, 1863 Thomas Crawford's statue of Armed Freedom was placed on the dome. At the bottom is a picture I took in 1955.

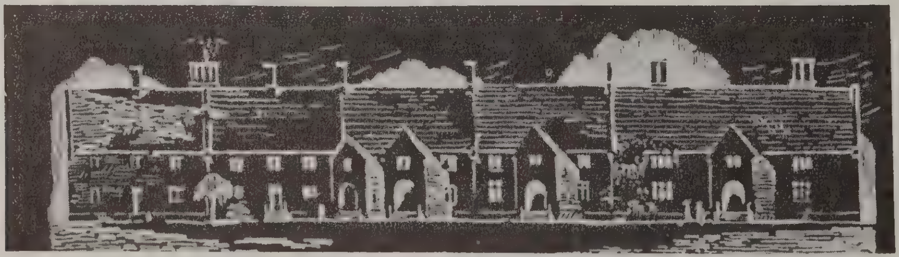
Postal Record

At right: House Office Building, temporary U. S. Capitol from November 25, 1940 to the end of the session. The House met in the Ways and Means Committee Room. The roofs in the House and Senate were in danger of collapse, so Congress vacated for repairs. The Senate met in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the Capitol.

The first permanent settlement in the United States was made at Jamestown, Virginia on May 13, 1607 by Captain John Smith, who was the leader of the colony until 1609 when he returned to England. An earlier settlement was made at Roanoke Island, now in North Carolina, but it disappeared. On July 30, 1619 the FIRST REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY IN AMERICA met in the above Episcopal Church in Jamestown, Virginia, so the Virginia legislature is the oldest elected legislative body in America. The above church is indeed one of the most historically important buildings in America. The church is a later building built on the original foundations, but it has the original tower. Because the English Parliament was dissolved for about twelve years during Cromwell's regime, and the Virginia legislature has met continuously since 1619, theVirginia legislature is the oldest continuous English speaking legislative body in the world!

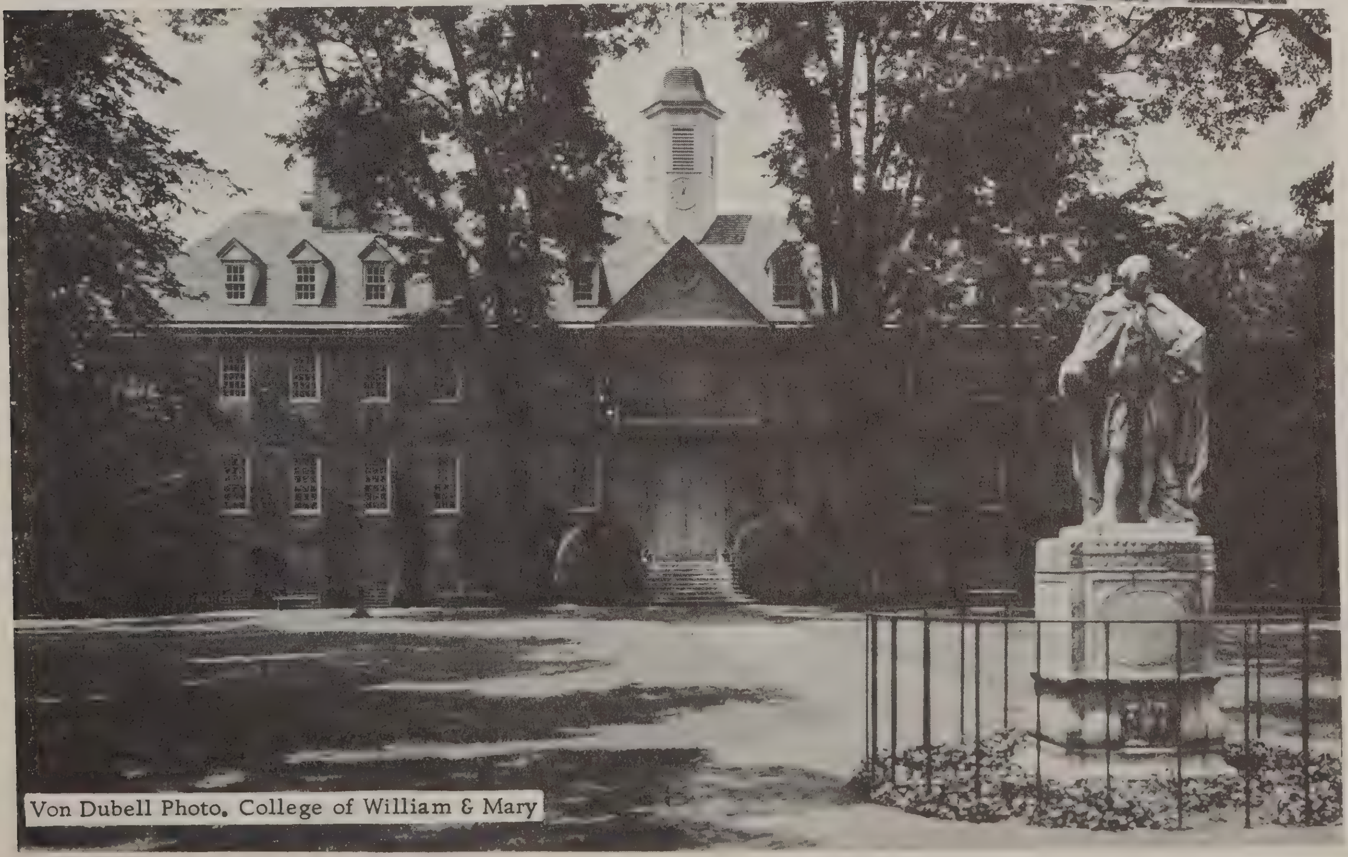


The middle and right sections were built about 1635 and occupied by the Assembly as the first State House of Virginia. The section to the left was built about 1655, and the whole building burned in 1670. It was rebuilt but in 1676 Bacon led a rebellion and the State House and all of Jamestown were burned. Taverns belongingto Captain William Armiger, Mrs. Ann Macon and Mr. Henry Gawler were used until the Third State House, the right section in the bottom picture, was occupied in 1685. After another fire the capital was moved to Middle Plantation, which was then renamed Williamsburg, in 1699. It is planned to rebuild the Jamestown Capitol in time for the 350th Anniversary of Jamestown in 1957.

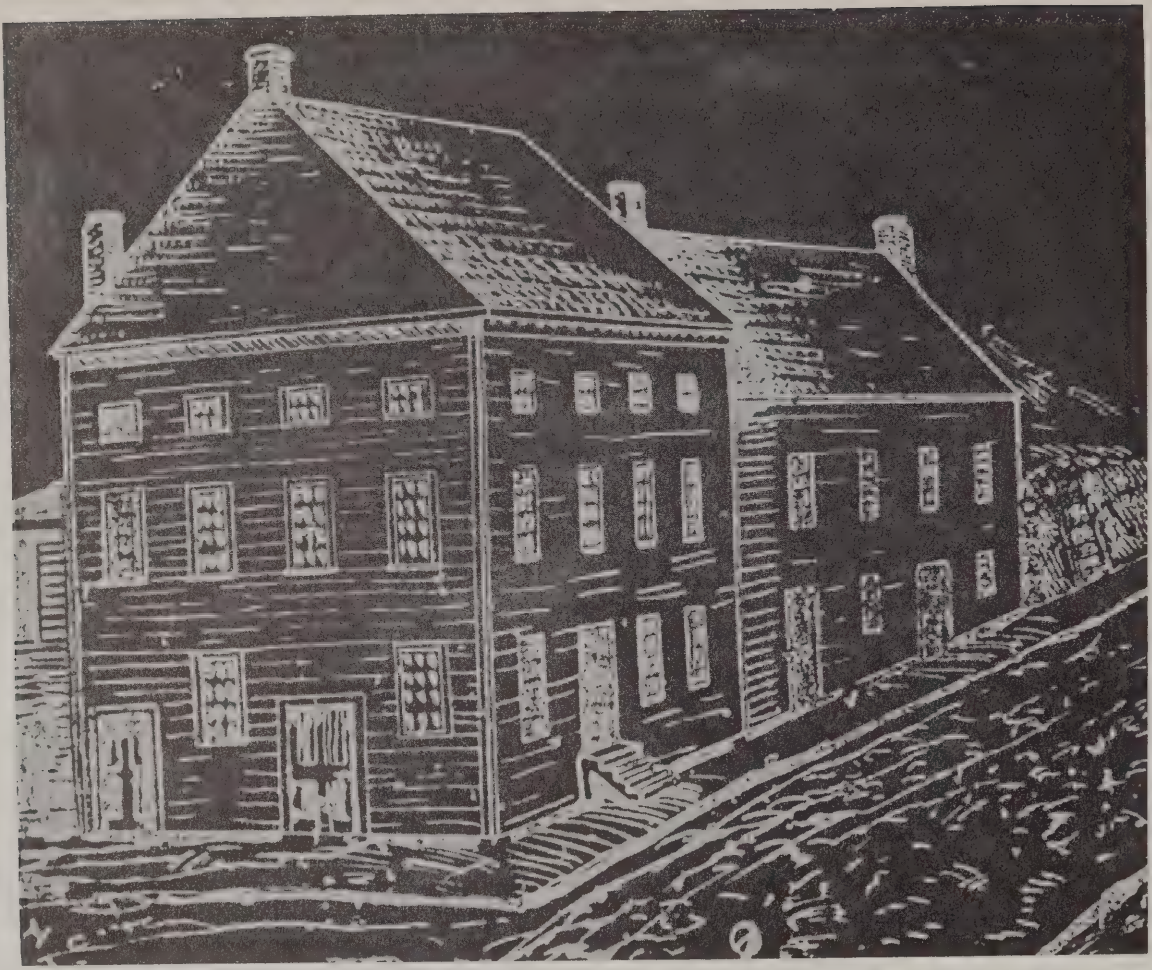


Wren Building, College of William and Mary, Capitol of Virginia, October 17, 1700 to April 20, 1704, at the bottom. Top: Williamsburg Capitol 1704-1780.

Driven from Richmond by the approach of Tarleton's army, the Assembly and Governor Thomas Jefferson fled to Charlottesville on May 10, 1781. In June, 1781 the legislature met at the Old Swan Tavern in Charlottesville. No picture of the building is known. It stood on Courthouse Square on a site now occupied by the Red Land Club on which there is a marker. Tarleton again set out to get the legislators, but they were warned by Jack Jouett and they fled across the mountains to Staunton. In Staunton the legislature met in the old Trinity Episcopal Church from June 7 to 23, 1781. The present church shown right, was built onthe foundation of the old and has several tablets commemorating its use by the legislature, and some of the furniture.



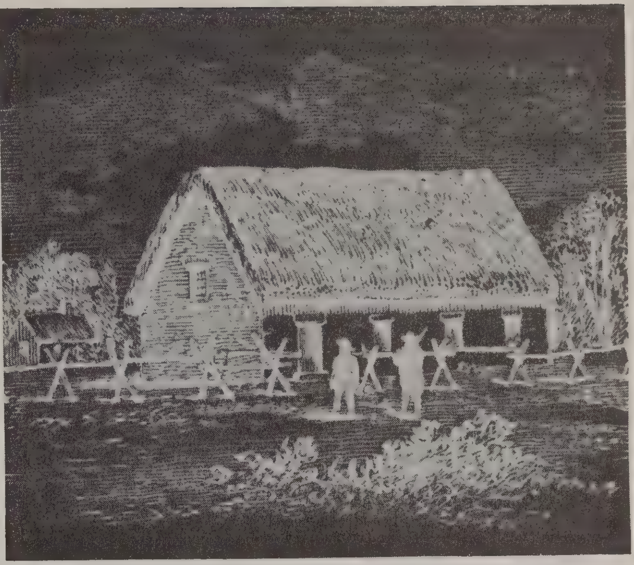
Von Dubell Photo, College of William & Mary

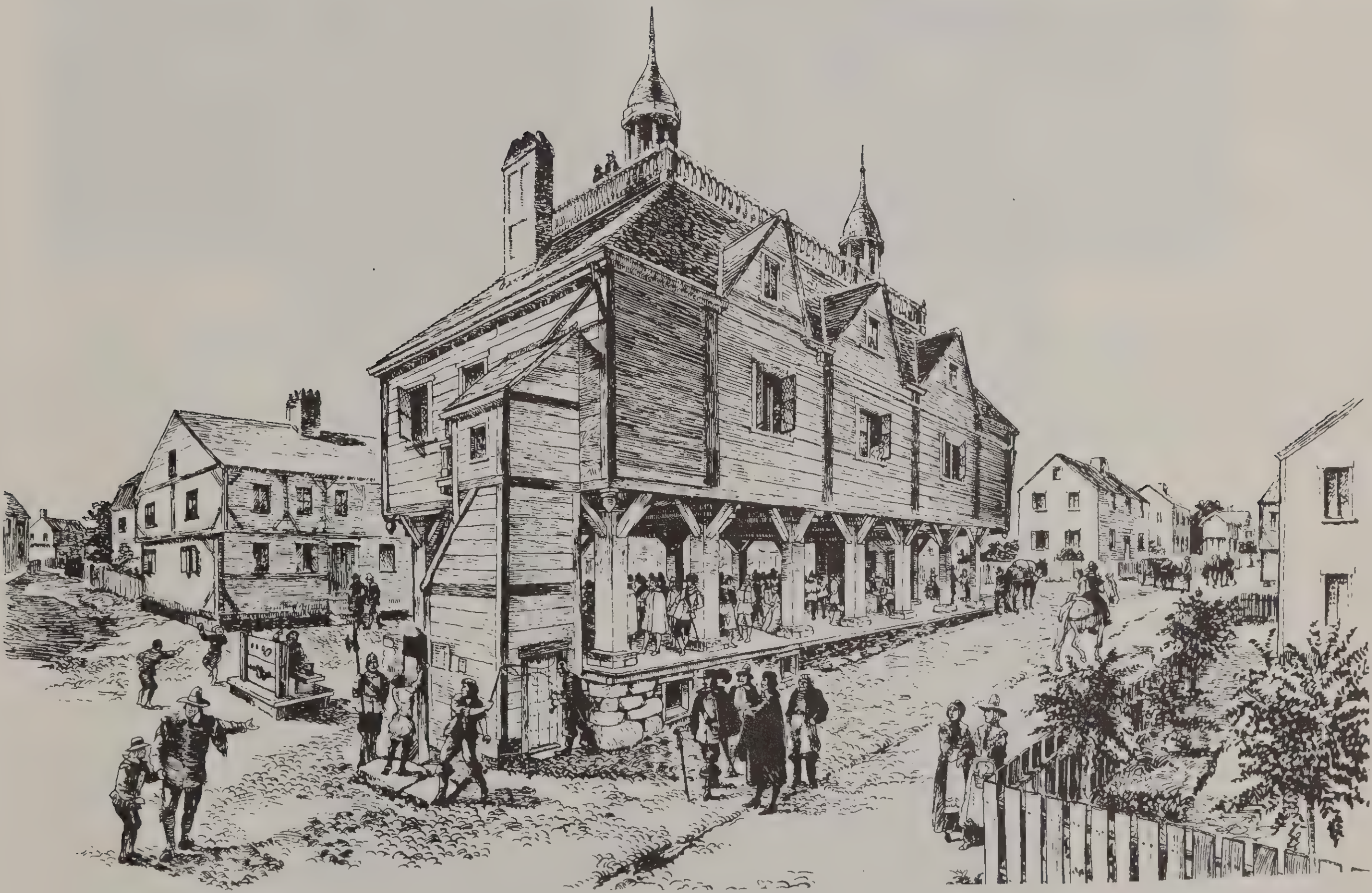


Above, the old capitol at Richmond from 1780-1788 except as noted elsewhere. In this building Virginia ceded the Northwest Territory to the Federal Government in 1783. It reverted to its use as a storehouse when the present capitol was occupied Oct. 17, 1788, and was undetected by the British when they occupied Richmond. Jefferson sent plans for the present building, shown at the right, using the Maison Carree at Nimes, France as a model. The wings, barely visible in the picture, in which the House and Senate now meet, were begun in 1904. The building was the Confederate Capitol from July 20, 1861 to 1865.

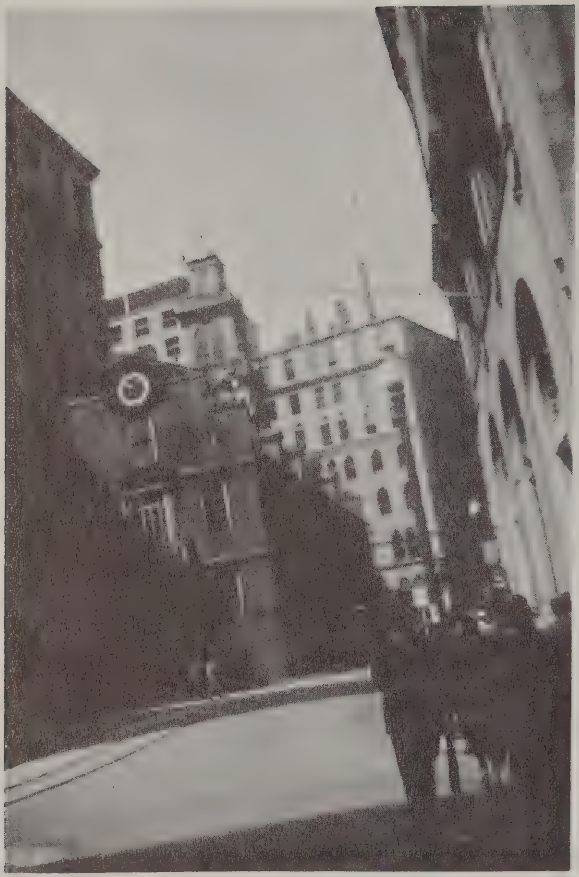
MASSACHUSETTS

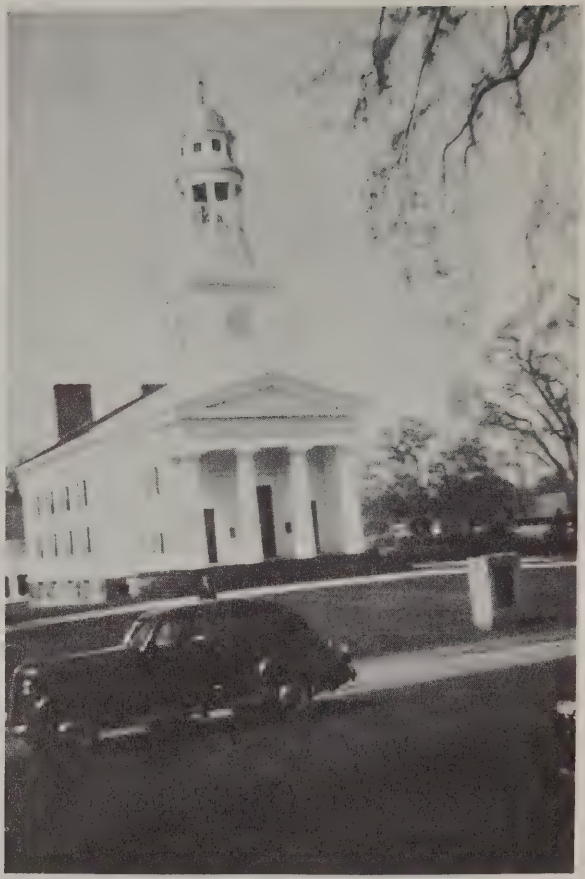
The Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts in 1620. In 1630 the first legislature met in Boston in the Meeting House, which was the First Congregational Church. From 1657 through 1711 the Town House shown below was the Capitol of Massachusetts.





Charles A Lawrence--I do not know the book or publisher

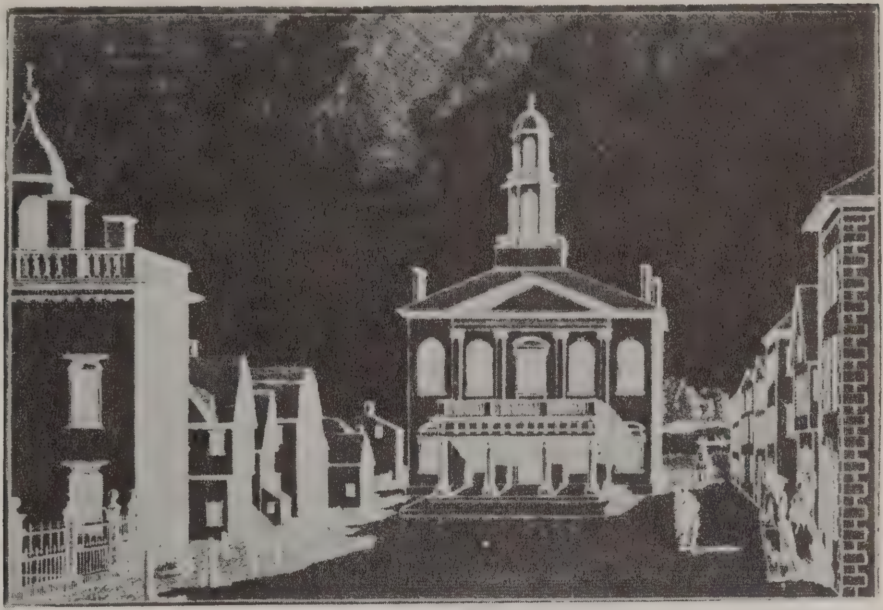




The Old State House, 1713 to 1798 except as noted when the British occupied Boston. It is built on the site of the Town House shown on the preceding page. It was burned in 1747, but was immediately rebuilt with the walls of the original building being utilized. It was used as the City Hall from 1830 to 1840.

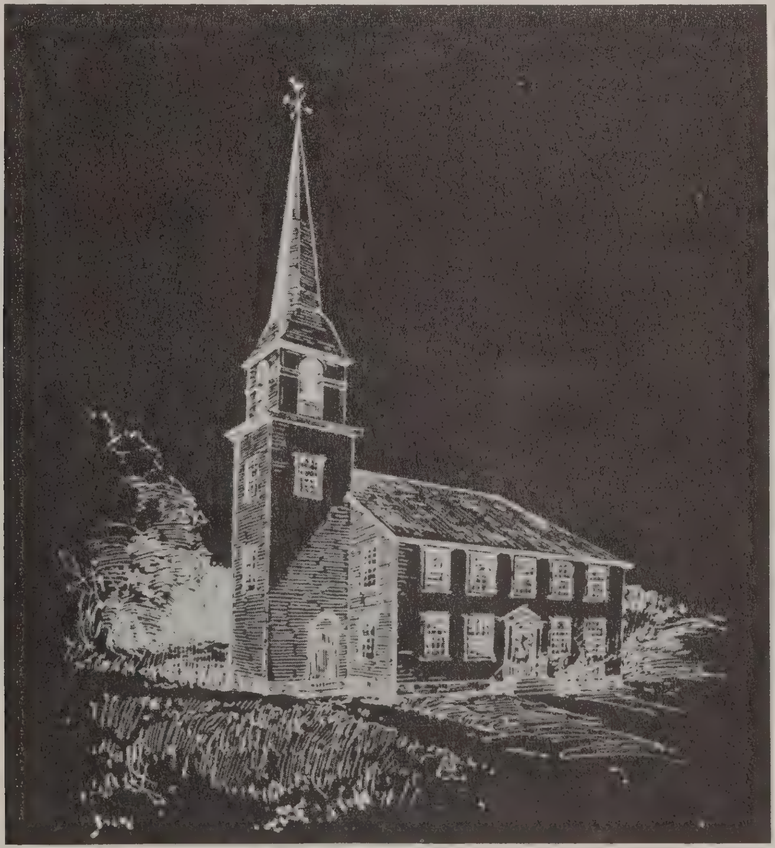
The first Provincial Congress was established at the Salem courthouse, October 7, 1774, met once in Concord in the First Congregational Church (now Unitarian)shown above; met twice at Cambridge and was disolved December 10, 1774. The second Provincial Congress met at Cambridge February 1, 1775, twice at Concord, and finally at Watertown, where it disolved May 29, 1775. The third Provincial Congress met at Watertown, May 31, 1775 and disolved there July 19, 1775.

Meeting places of the Massachusetts Provincial Congresses:

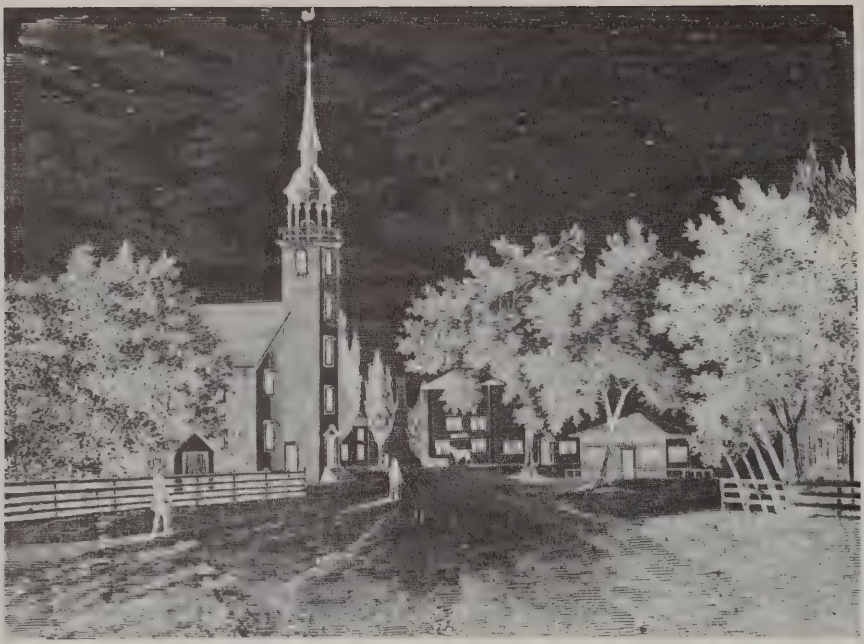


S Hill in Massachusetts Magazine for March, 1790

The Courthouse, Salem, Massachusetts.

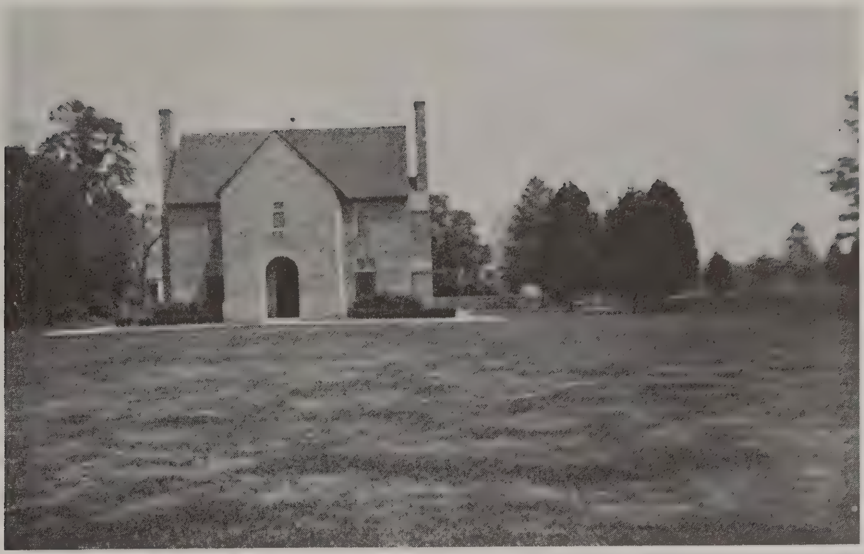


First Congregational Church, Watertown, Massachusetts.

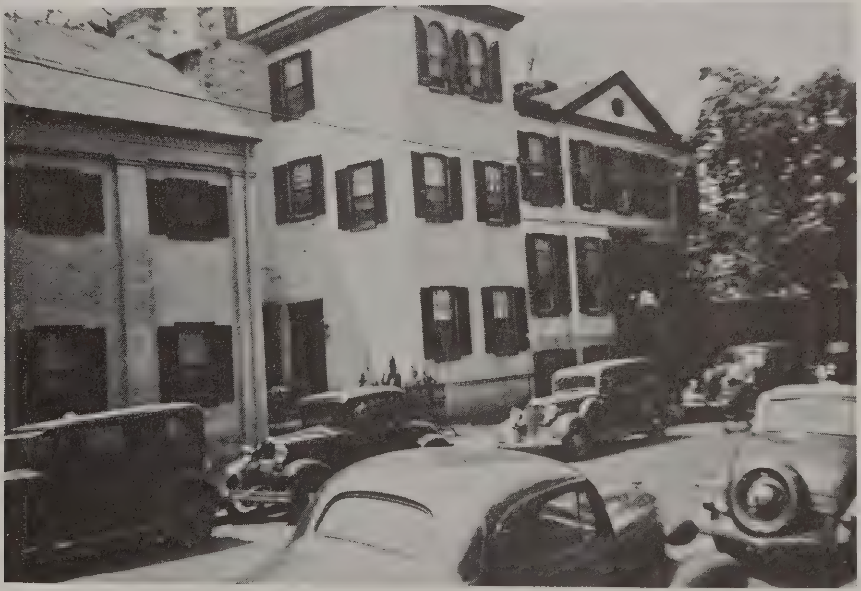


Congregational Church, College Yard, Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Meeting place of the Provincial Congress in 1774.

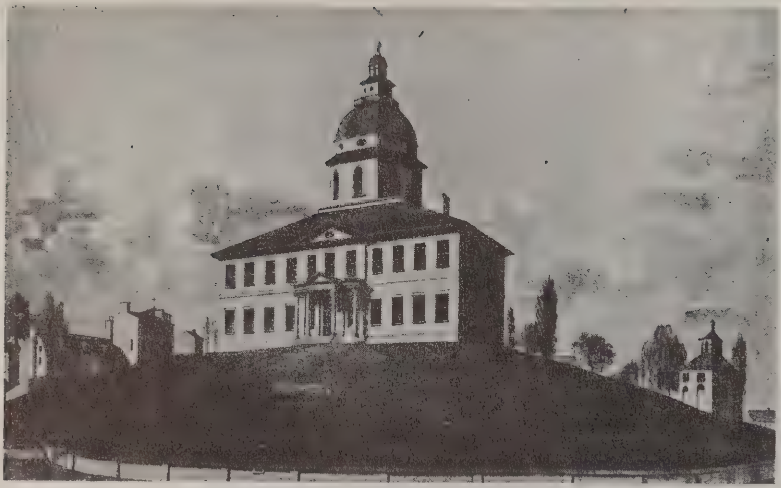
The original part of the present capitol, with dome, was occupied in 1798. An extension was added in 1889 and the wings were added in 1916. Boston.



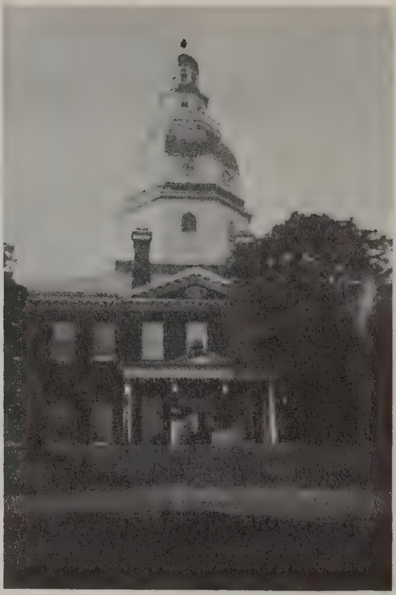
The Capitol at St. Mary's, Maryland, 1676 to 1696.



Until the State House in Annapolis was ready in 1697 the legislature met in the Dorsey House on Prince George Street. It met here again after fire destroyed the statehouse in 1704 until the new statehouse was completed in 1706.



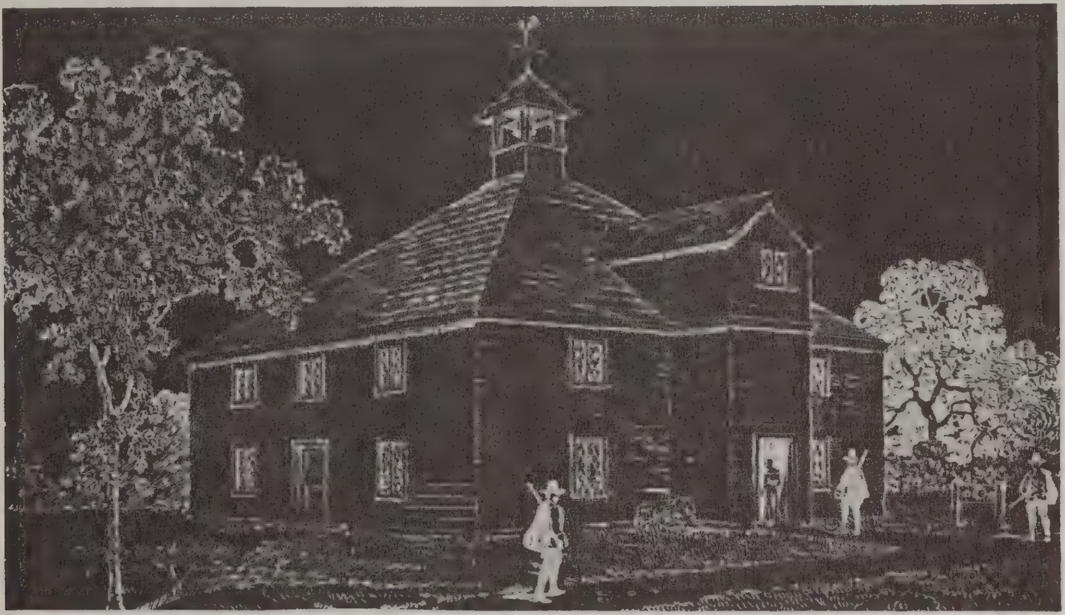
The Capitol occupied in June, 1697 was destroyed by fire in 1704. The Second Annapolis Statehouse, above, was finished in 1706 and used until 1772. It was built on the foundation of the first one. The building on the right in this picture was used by the Senate from 1695 to 1857. It is the oldest building in Annapolis.

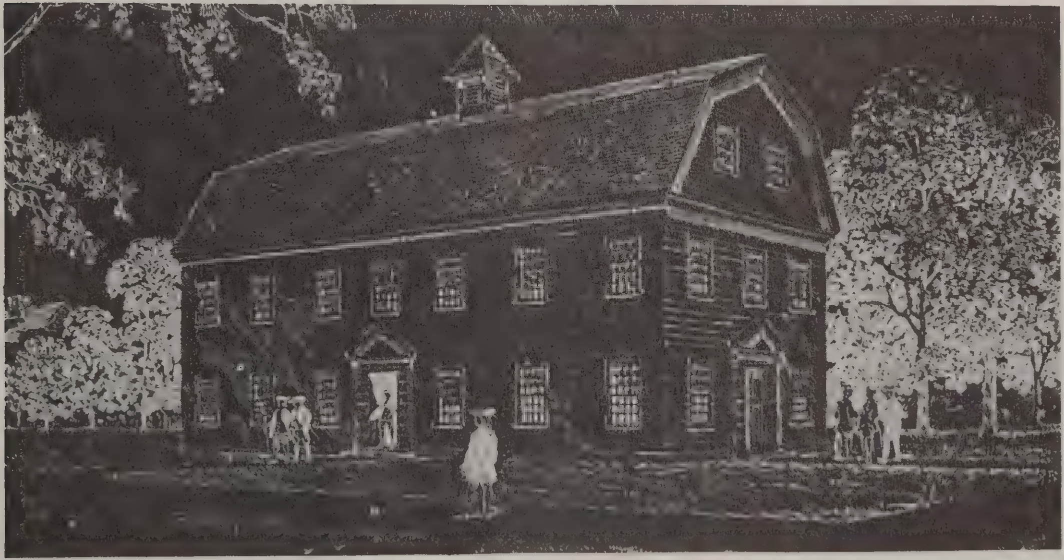


The present Maryland Capitol, shown above and at the top right, built in 1772 is the oldest state capitol still in use as such. There are other colonial capitols still standing, but the legislatures no longer meet in them. This Maryland capitol was also the National Capitol November 20, 1783 to November 30, 1784. However, of this time, sessions were held in it only from November 23 through the following June.

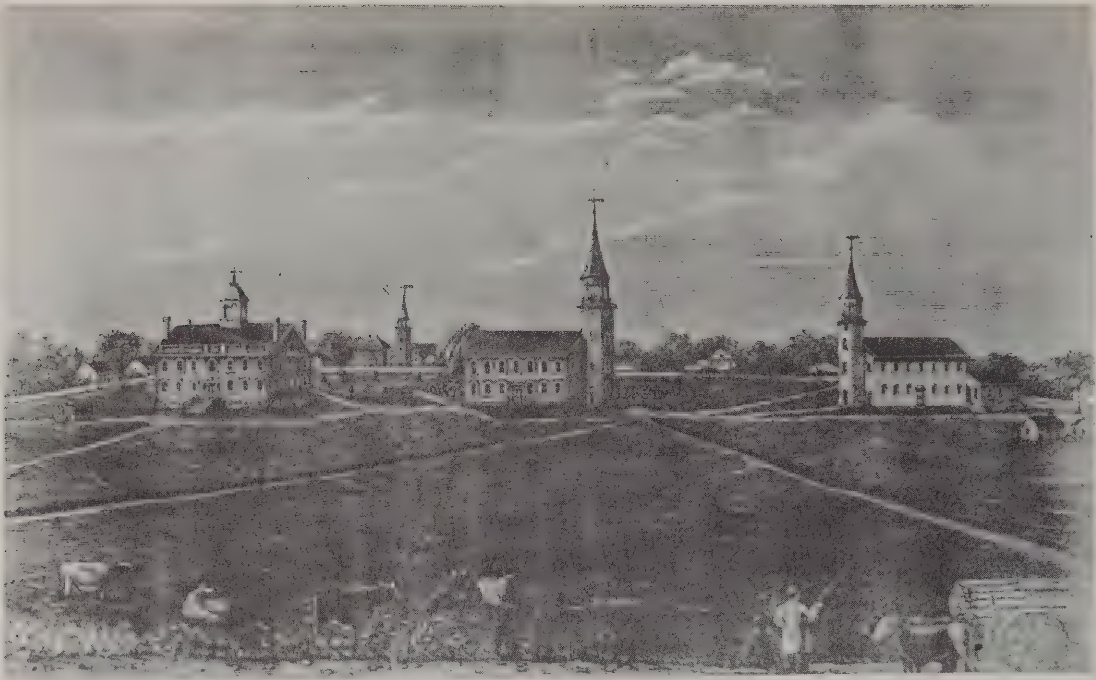
CONNECTICUT

The earliest Connecticut government was a provisional one under Massachusetts Bay Colony. The comission met April 26, 1636 to May 1, 1637 eight times. On March 3, 1637 Connecticut ceased to acknowledge political dependence on Massachusetts, and its legislature was an elected body from 1637 on. It met in the First Congregational Church, Hartford, from 1638 to 1661. In 1661 the legislature met, and for nearly fifty years afterward, in Jeremy Adams' Tavern south of Meeting House Yard, a little south of the present City Hall Square. In 1713 the Adams Tavern had grown dilapidated and the legislature moved to Caleb Williamson's Tavern on the site of the Old Travelers Building. No pictures of the taverns are known.



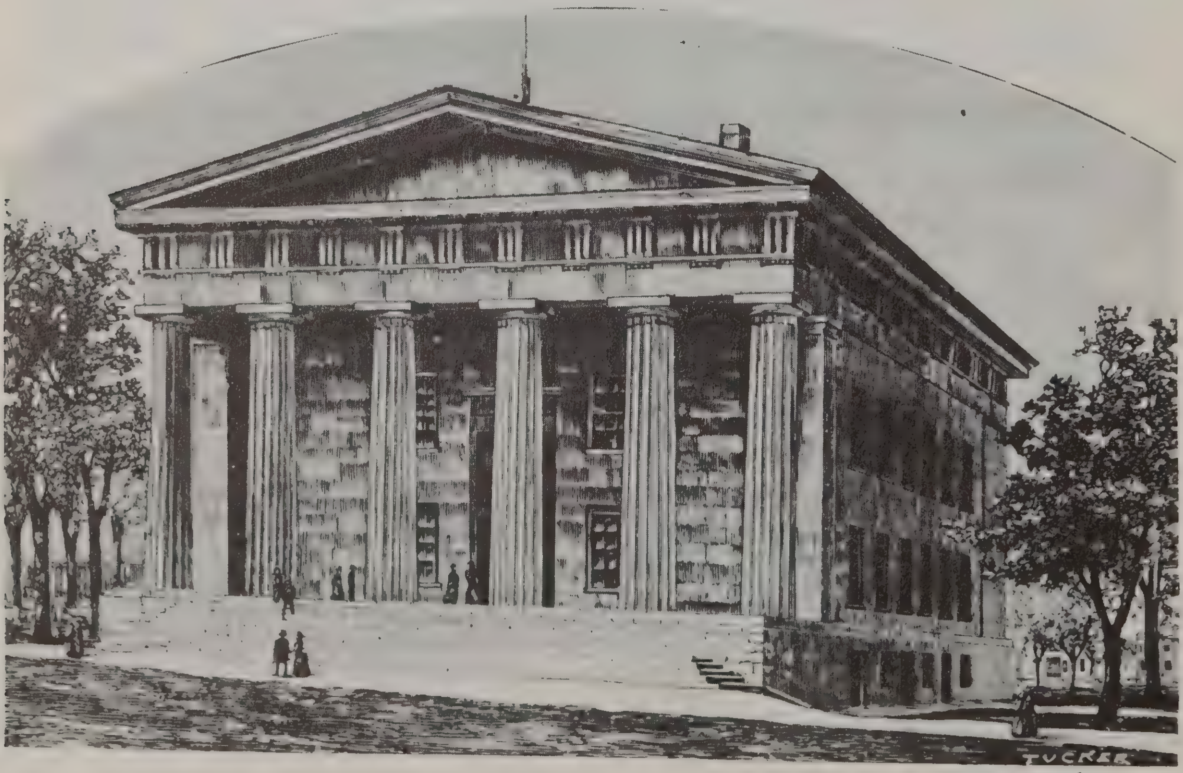


Top: First Congregational Church, Hartford, Connecticut Capitol until 1661.
Bottom : State House, Hartford, used 1719 to 1796.

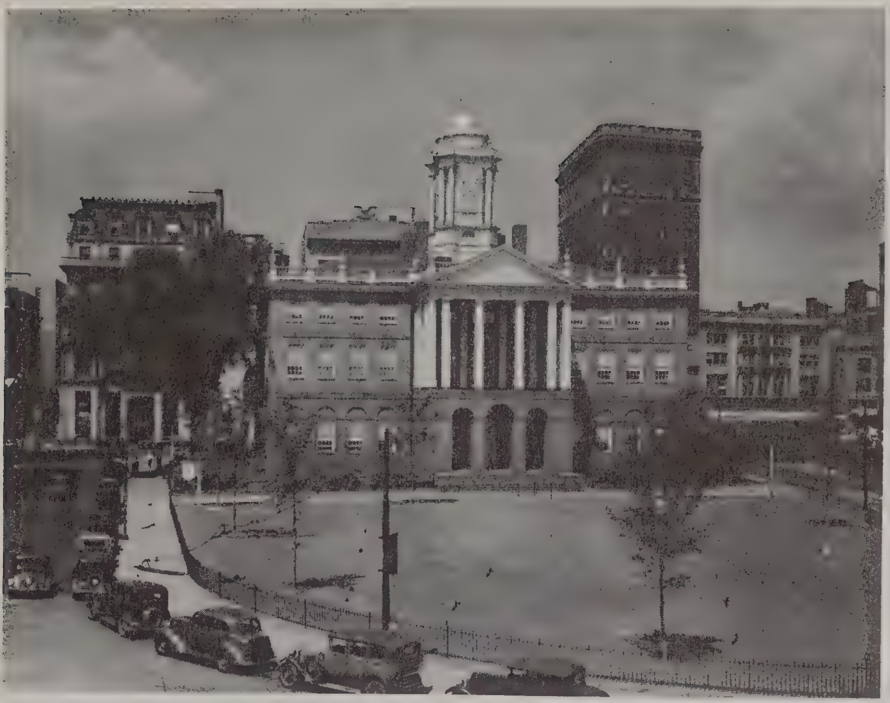


Drawing in Possession of New Haven Colony Historical Society

In 1701 New Haven was made a joint-capital. The legislature(General Court) met in the Meeting House, which was the First Congregational Church, as at Hartford, until 1717 when it occupied the first county courthouse. No picture of either of these buildings is known. In 1763 and until 1828 it met in the building on the left in the above picture. It was an elegant building for its time. In 1828 and until 1875, when Hartford was made the only capital, the legislature met in the building shown below in New Haven. It was torn down in 1889.



Tucker

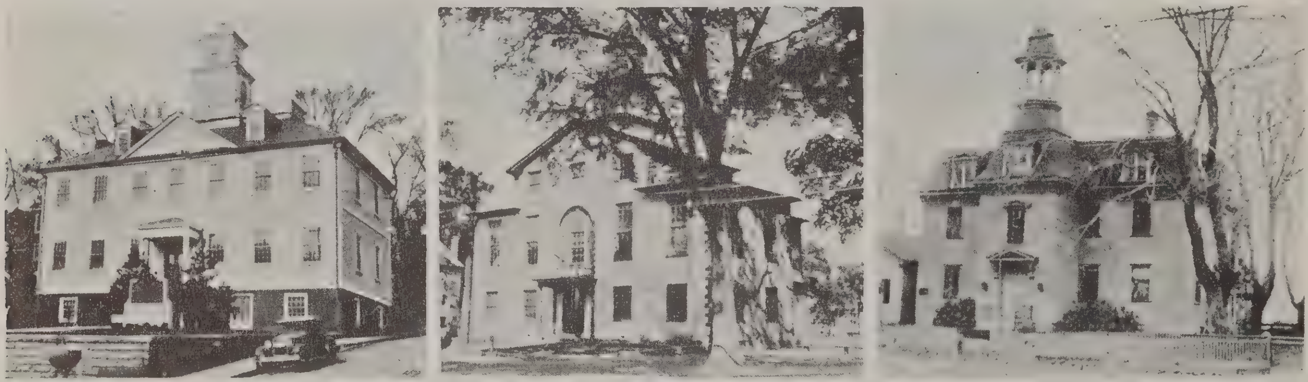


The Old Capitol, still standing, at Hartford, used 1796 to 1880.

The present Capitol was first used by the legislature in January, 1880.

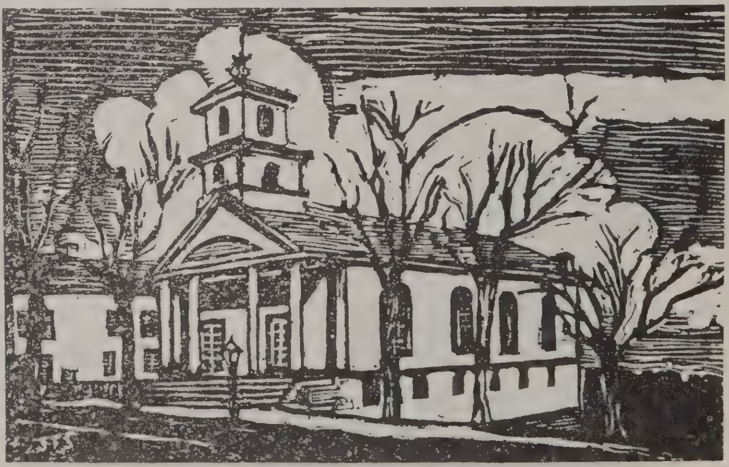
RHODE ISLAND

The first elected legislature of Rhode Island met at Portsmouth, May 19, 1647. Rhode Island is a small state and it was easy for legislators to meet in many different places and still travel no great distance. This was done and to merely list the changes of meeting places required nearly four pages. I shall only list the different towns: Portsmouth, Providence, Warwick, Newport, Pawtuxet, Kingstown, South Kingston, East Greenwich, Bristol. The same session often met in different places. On November 4, 1651 the towns in Rhode Island separated and held separate meetings. In 1654 the towns were reunited. 1678 to 1688 was the period of the Andros Government. After May, 1816 there was usually a May meeting in Newport. After 1824 there was usually an October session in Providence in even years and in South Kingston in odd years. There was usually a January session in Providence. From 1855 there was a January session, and all extra sessions, held in Providence and a May session in Newport, except in May, 1875, 1892 and 1900 when there was a May session in BOTH Providence and Newport. In 1901 Providence was made the only capital.

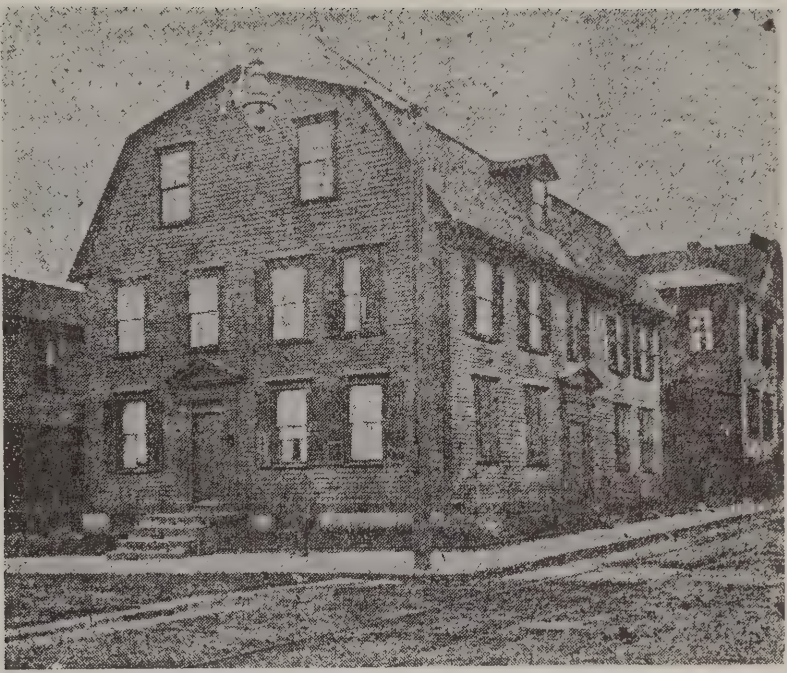


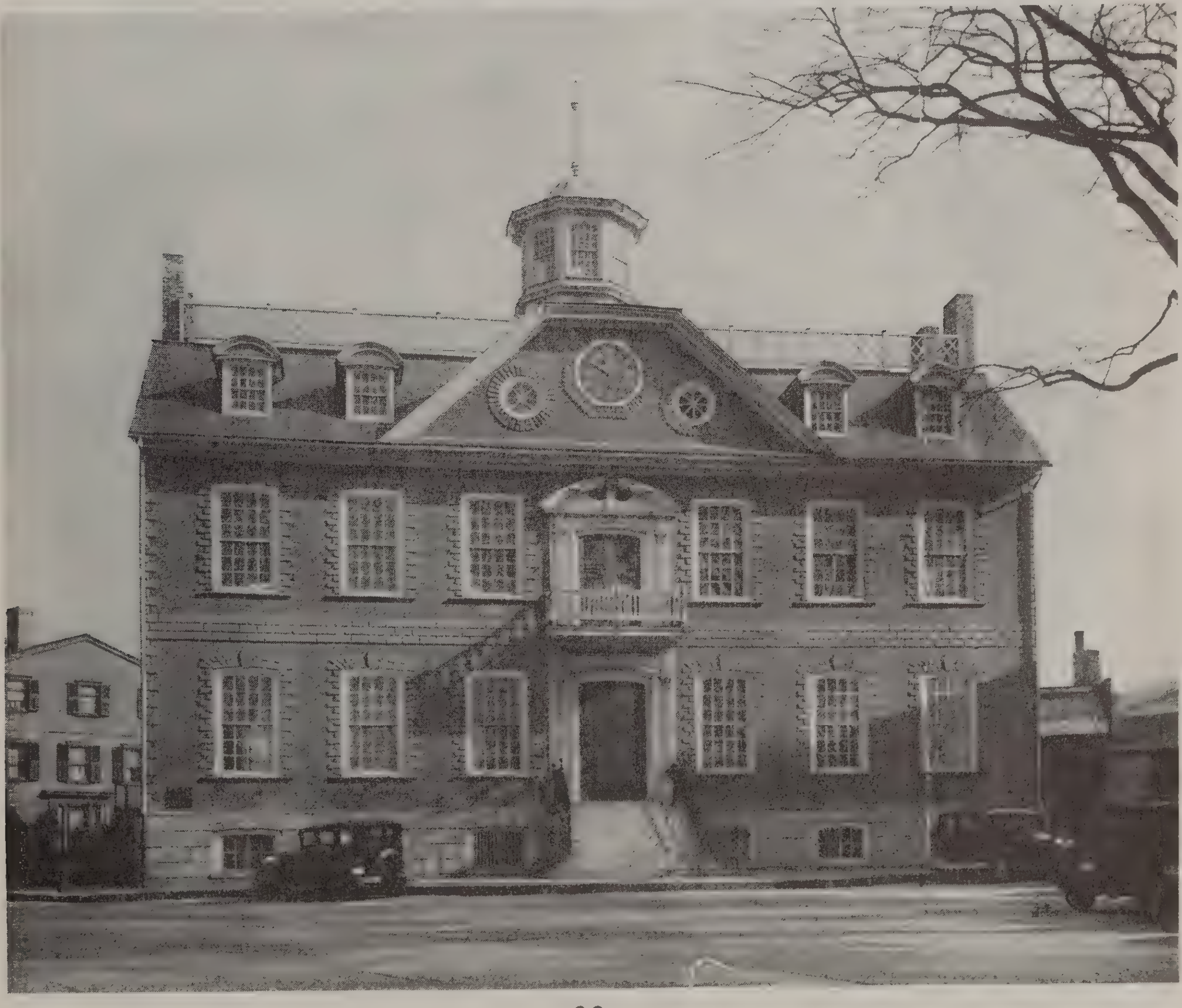
First, Court House, E. Greenwich, R. I., Capitol for the sessions held here from 1806 to 1854. It is still used as the Courthouse. Second, Courthouse, Bristol, Capitol when sessions were held here from 1825 to 1852. It too is still used as the courthouse. Third, the old courthouse at Kingsto(w)n, used as the capitol when the legislature met here from 1776 to 1854.

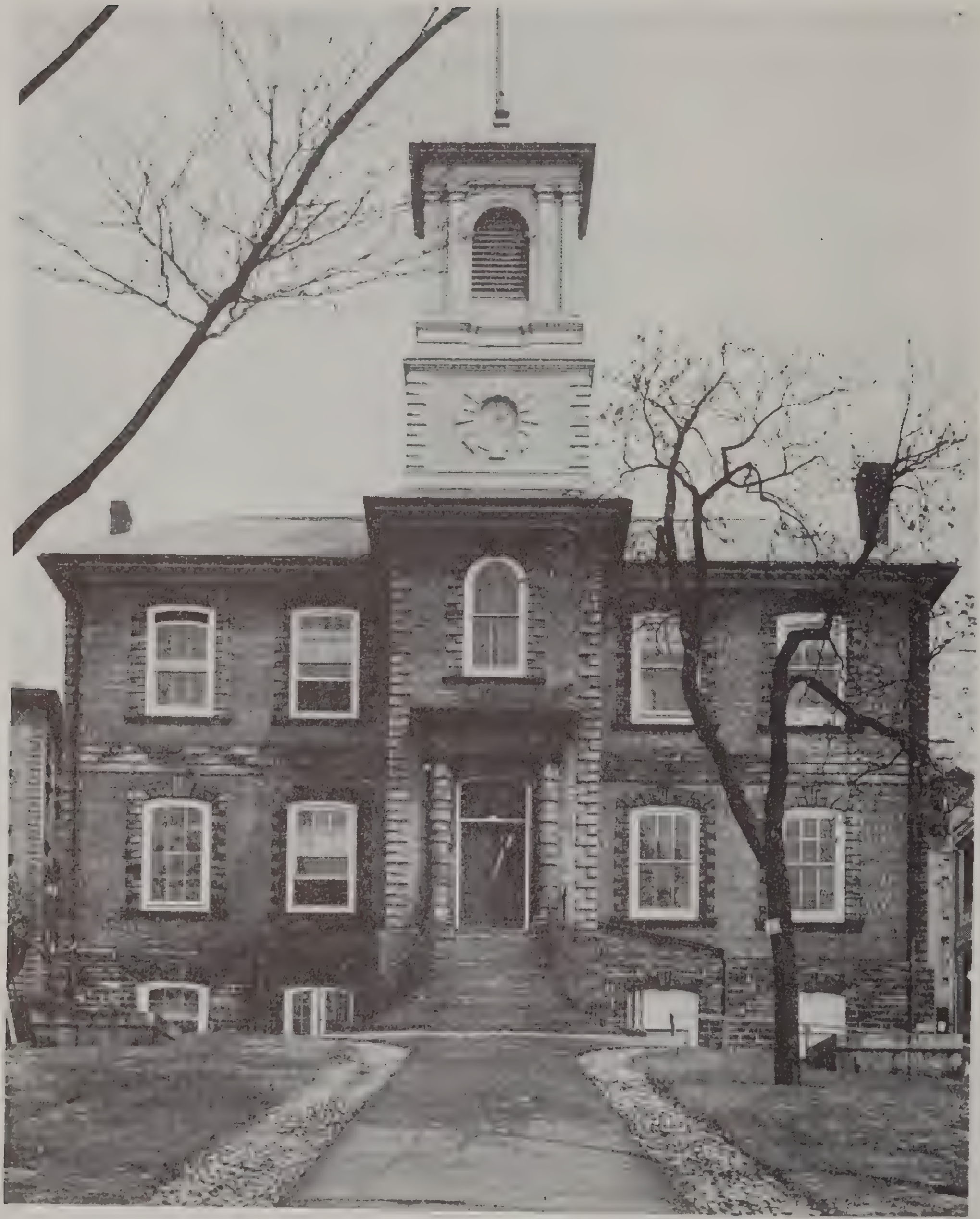
All meetings of the legislature in East Greenwich were held in the old courthouse except for the meeting which adopted the constitution on March 5, 1842 which was held in the Methodist Church shown at the right. The picture is taken from a Christmas card and shows the church as it looked in 1842.



At the right: White Horse Inn, meeting place of the colonial legislature in Newport, R. I. prior to 1740. At the bottom: Old Colony House, Newport, Capitol when the legislature sat here from 1740 to 1900.





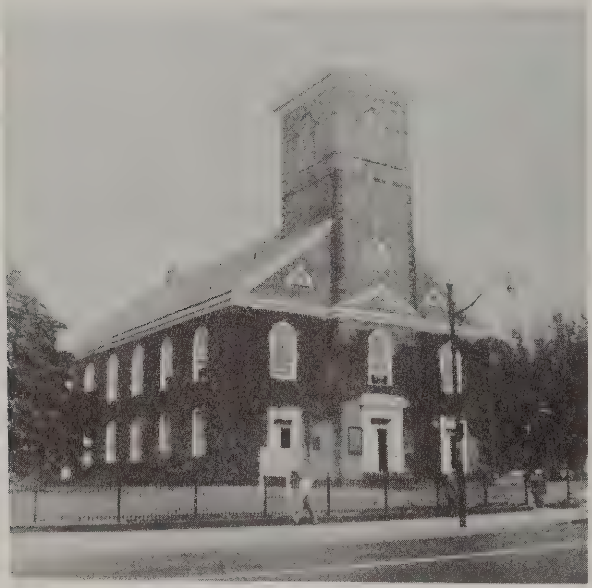


Old Capitol, Providence, Rhode Island, still standing. Used 1763 to 1900.

The Capitol of Rhode Island at Providence first used in 1900.

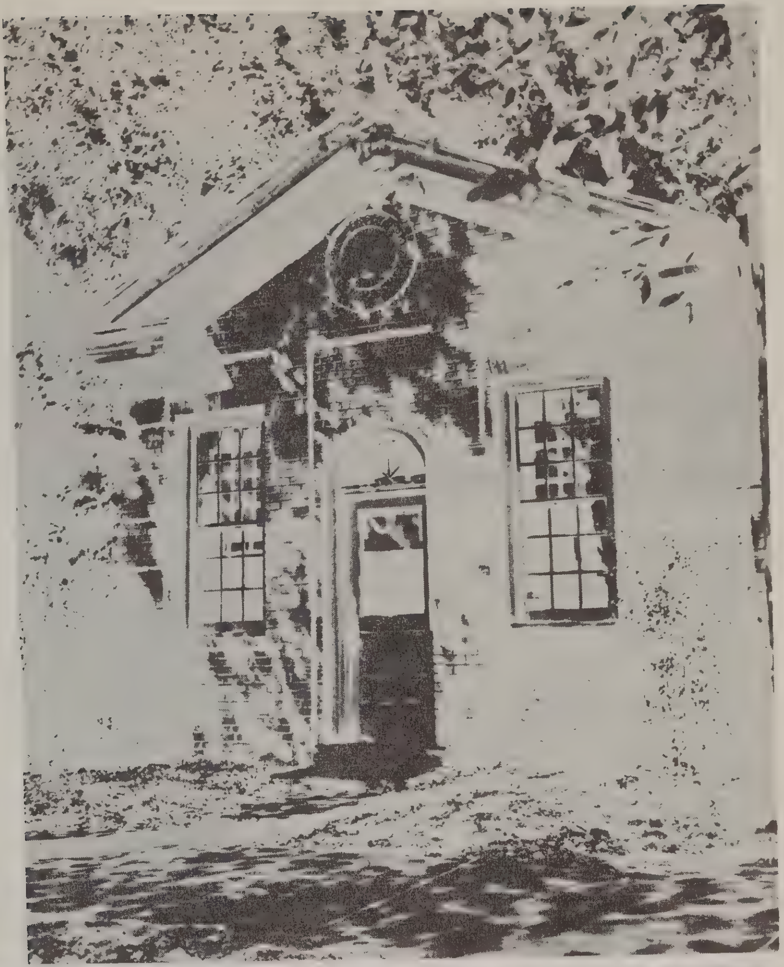
NEW JERSEY

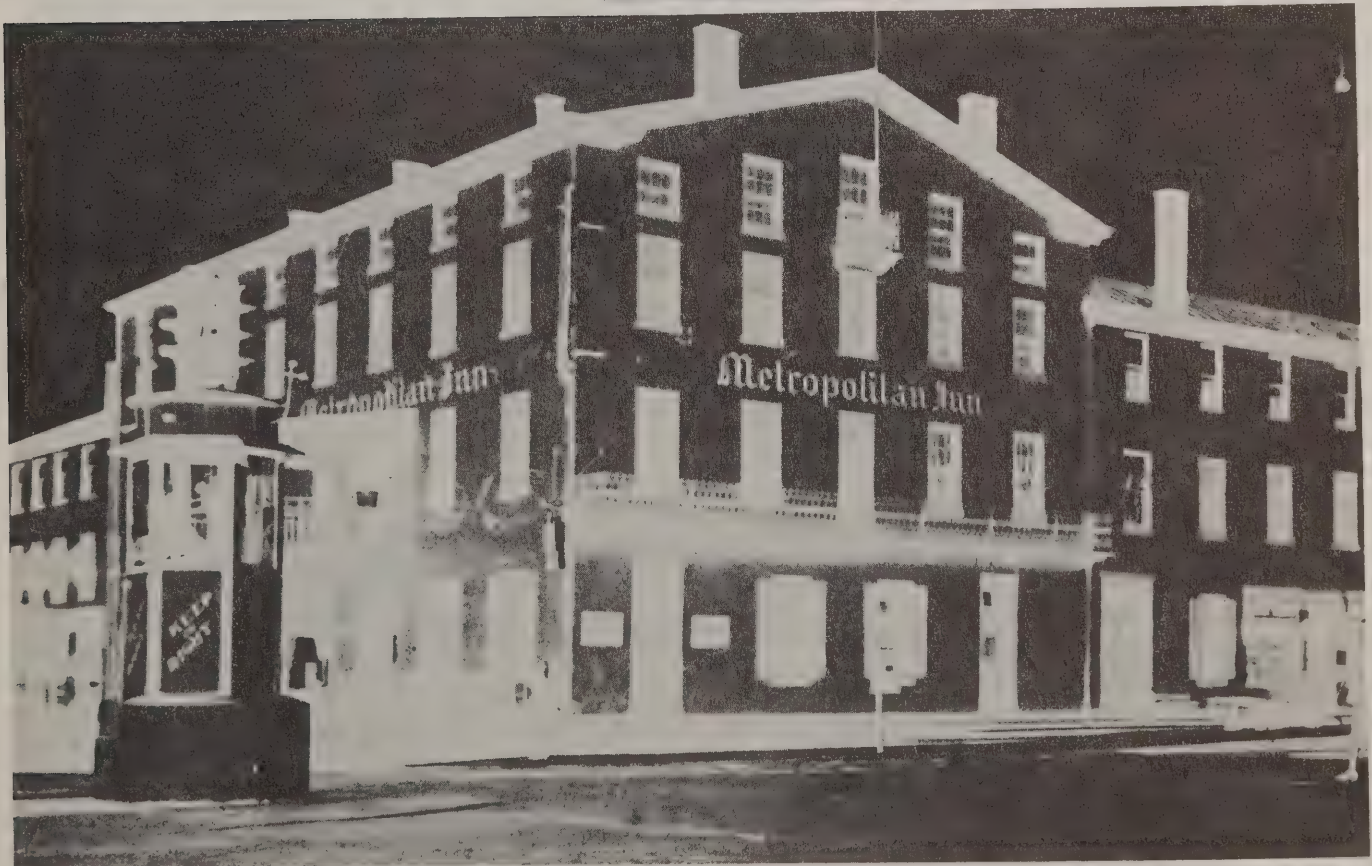
The first settlement in New Jersey was made by the Dutch. In 1664 England took over all the Dutch colonies in the new world. East and west Jersey were united in 1702. It was customary in Colonial times for the legislature to meet in taverns in various towns, usually alternating between Burlington and Perth Amboy, even though it required the inconvenience of transferring the government records back and forth across the colony in a day when it was not easy. The legislature usually did not record the place of meeting, so local historians often disagree on the meeting place. The list of changes in the place of meeting covers a page so I shall just list the towns: Elizabeth Town, now Elizabeth, Woodbridge where the legislature went to Mr. Heard's home because he was ill and his vote was needed to get a quorum to proceed with business. No picture is known; Middletown, New Piscataqua to make a treaty with the Indians, outdoors; Perth Amboy, Burlington, Chesterfield, Princeton, Trenton, Haddonfield, Pittstown and New Brunswick. After October, 1791 Trenton was the only capital.



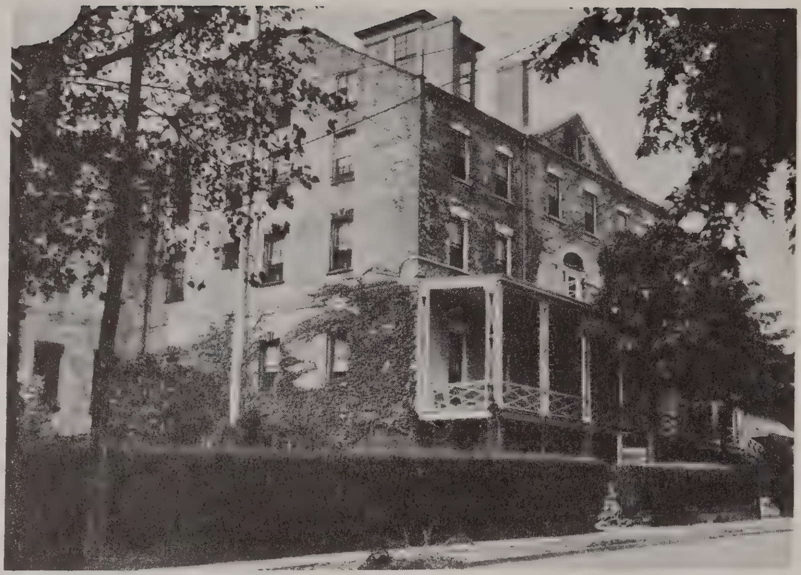
First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J. meeting place of the first New Jersey legislature. Capitol 1668 to 1676.

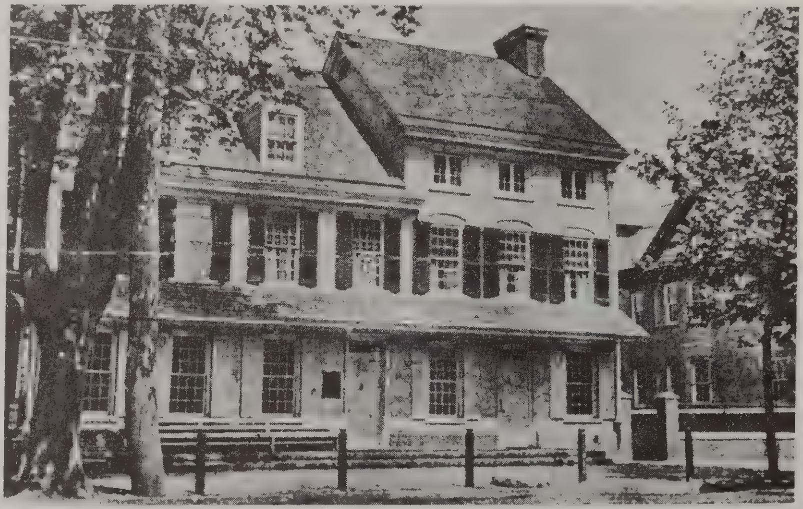
The two places the legislature of New Jersey met in Burlington: Right, what was the West Jersey Proprietors' Building. Bottom, what was then known as the Blue Anchor Tavern.

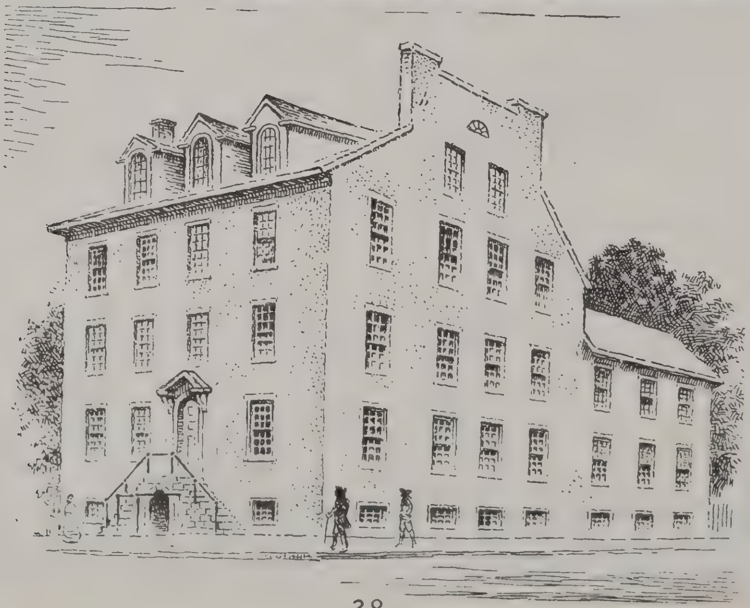



Metropolitan Inn
Metropolitan Inn

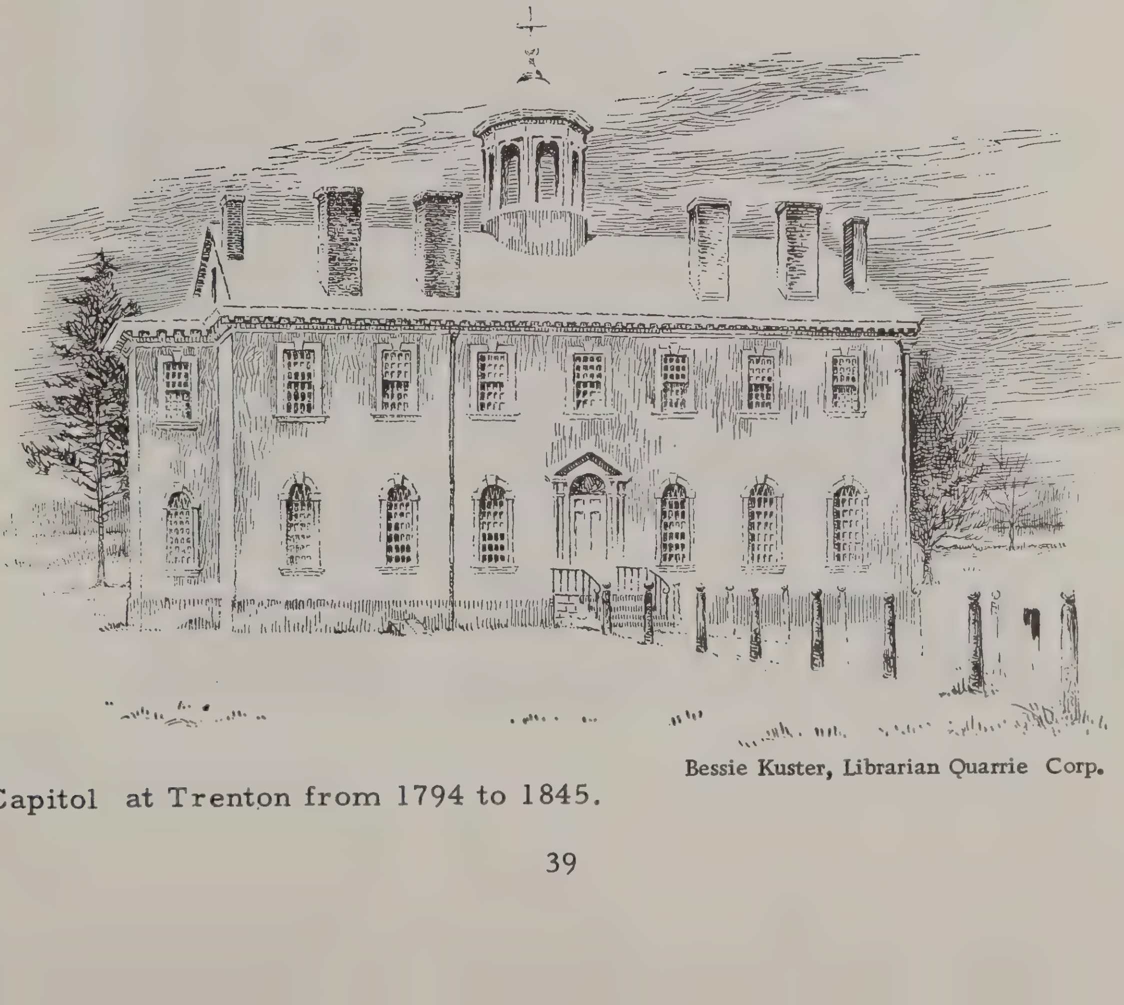
Top: "Government House" at Perth Amboy, built in 1764-1766, it was the only building erected especially for government use in colonial times. Besides being the governor's residence it provided rooms for meetings of the legislature. Here Benjamin Franklin came to plead with his son William, the last royal governor of New Jersey, to jointhe cause of the Revolution. He was not successful. Center: Indian King Tavern, Haddonfield, meeting place in 1777. Bottom: French Arms Tavern, Trenton, Colonial capitol and state capitol from 1777 to 1794 when the legislature met in Trenton. Also the national capitol June 1784 to Jan. 11, 1785.





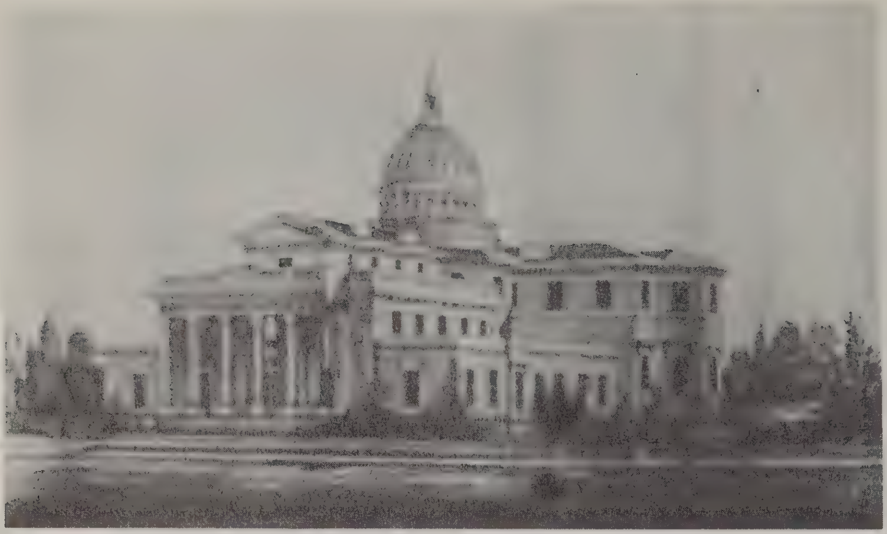


Nassau Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. The first state legislature of New Jersey was organized here in August, 1776. Sessions were also held here in September, 1776, November 1777 and April, 1778. Also the national capitol. See page 11.



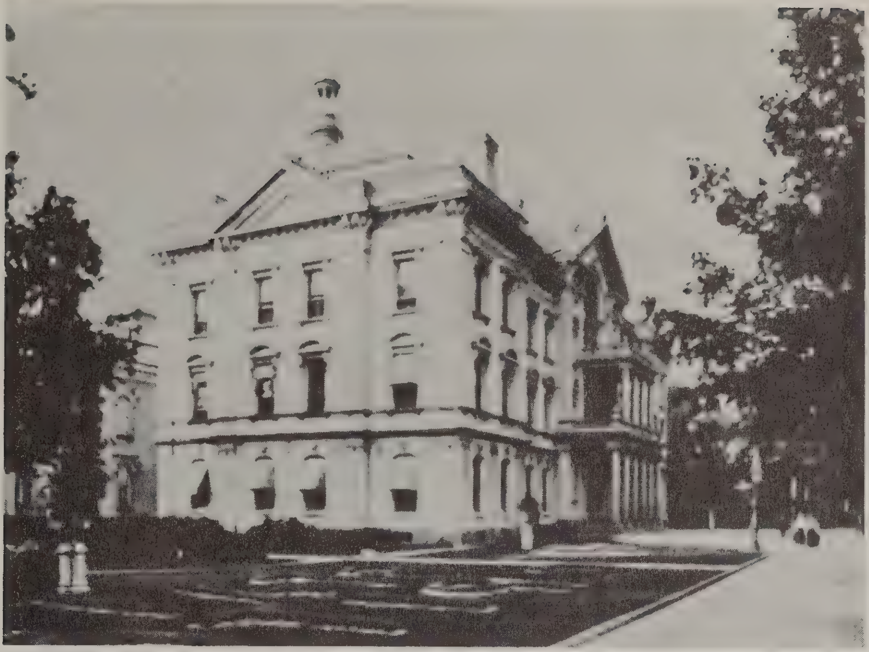
Bessie Kuster, Librarian Quarrie Corp.

The Capitol at Trenton from 1794 to 1845.

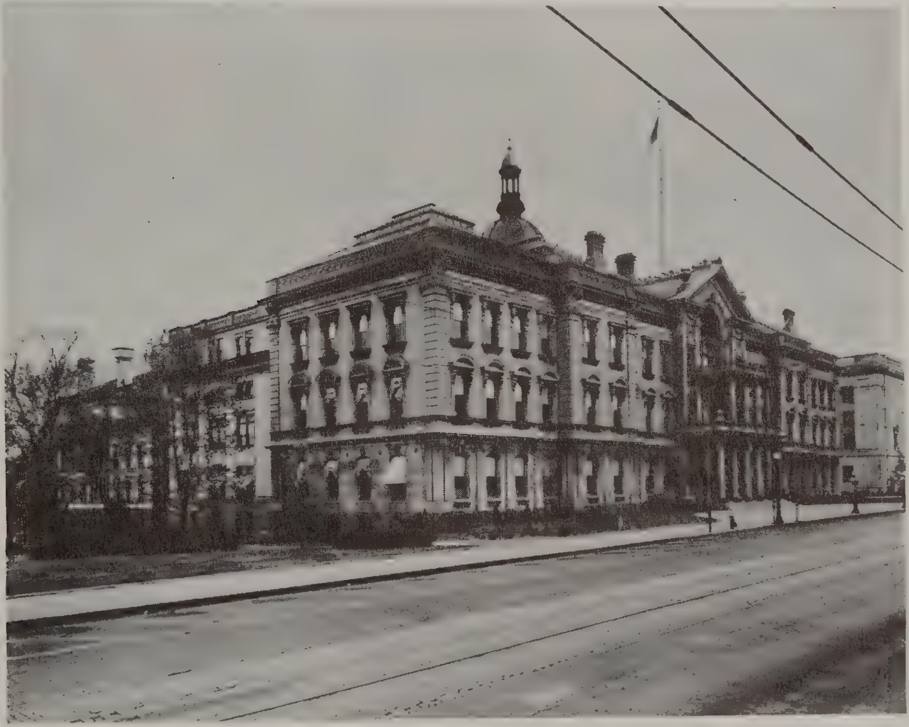


In 1845 to 1846 the State House was altered, the style of the front changed, a dome added and two additions to the main building erected.

In 1875 a new three-story front was added.



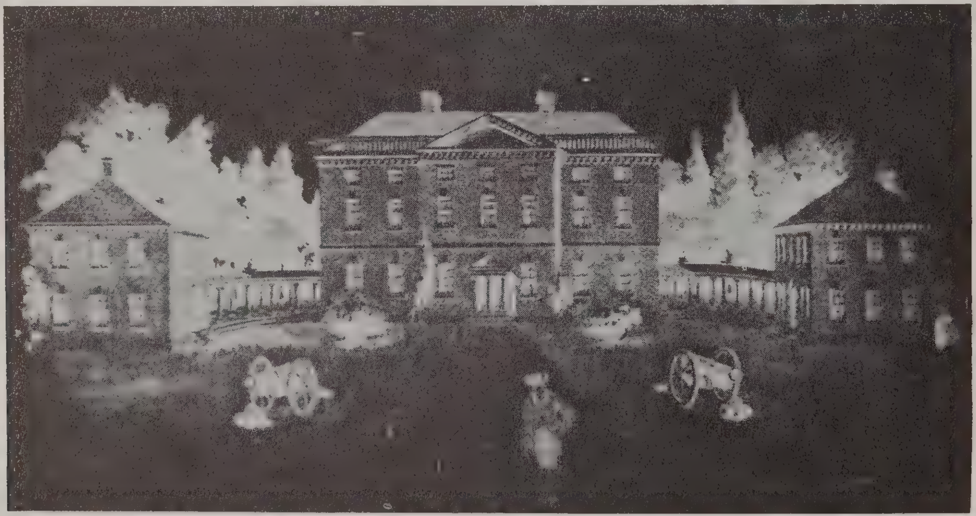
In 1885 fire destroyed the front portion of the capitol and a new building was finnished in 1889. Below is the building as it looks today. By comparing these two pictures the additions made since 1889 can be seen.



NORTH CAROLINA

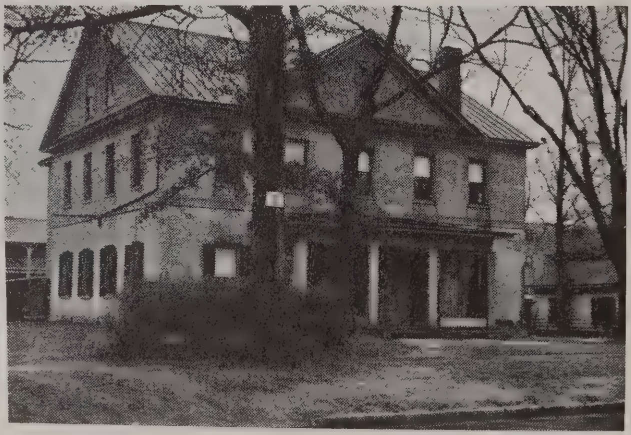
The first legislature met in 1669. The legislature migrated from place to place according to the desire of the governors or the most enticing bid from the various towns or the circumstances. Information is lacking on the capitals of North Carolina prior to 1715. In 1715 the Assembly convened at the home of Richard Sanderson on Little River. In 1720 the courthouse at Queen Anne's Creek in Chowan county was the meeting place, and in 1723 Edenton became the capital of the province. From 1723 to 1745 all sessions of the Assembly, with the exception of one held in Wilmington in 1741, were held in Edenton. From 1745 to 1761, with the exception of a meeting at Bath in 1752, the legislature met at New Bern. From 1761 to 1770 Wilmington was usually the temporary capital.

During the Revolution the capital was changed often. Between 1776 and 1794 Halifax, New Bern, Hillsboro(no picture), Church of England which stood where the Confederate Memorial Library now stands; met in Smithfield, May 3 to 15, 1779 in the residences of John Smith, Needham Bryan and William Bryan and the courthouse of 1771 to 1797. There are no pictures and the legislature went to Smithfield to escape a small pox epidemic at New Bern; met in Wake Court House(no picture), Salem(no picture), Tarboro(no picture), and Fayetteville.

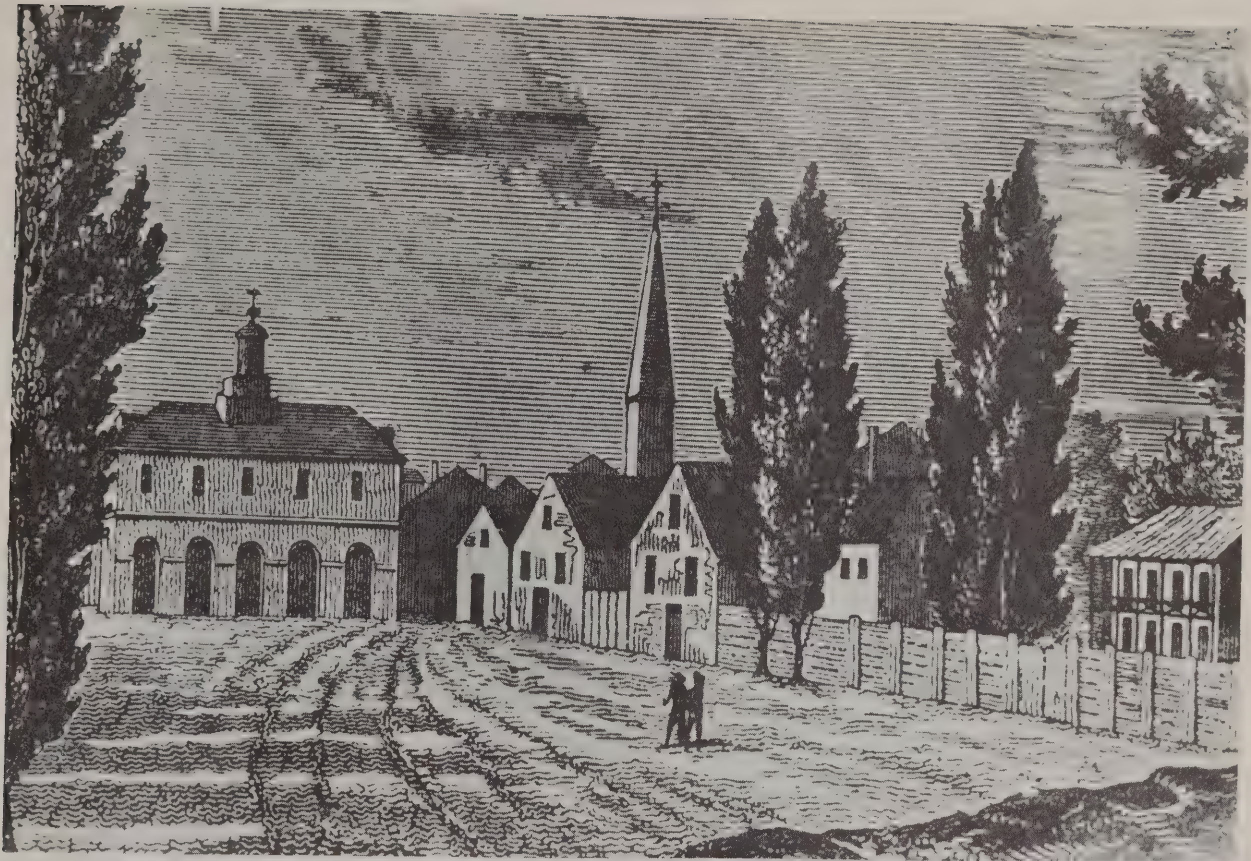


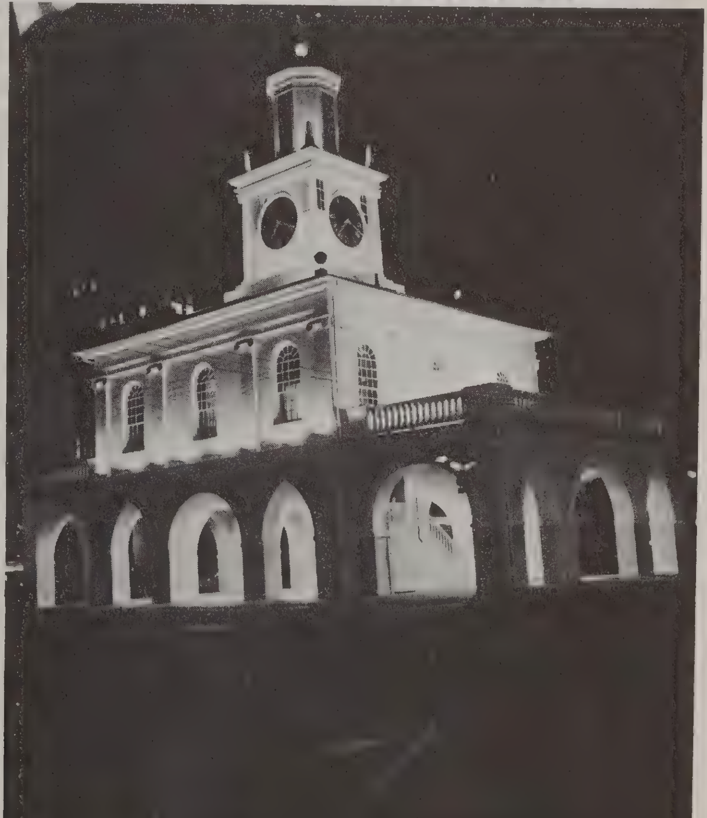
Probably from "The Capitals of North Carolina" by David A. Lockmiller

Tryon Palace, Colonial and State Capitol from 1770 to 1794 except as noted. Only one wing, shown on the right, is still standing. Here the first Provincial Congress met and the first state General Assembly on April 7, 1777. This was the meeting place of the legislature whenever it met at New Bern.



N. C. News Bureau

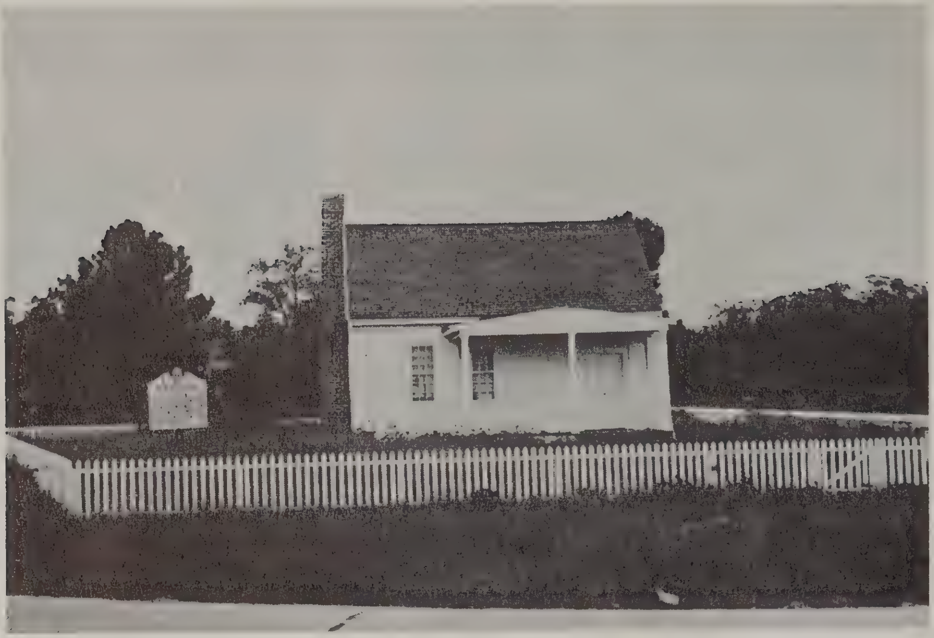




Old State House, Fayetteville. Here North Carolina ceded its western counties to the federal government. This building burned in 1830 and was remodeled to appear as shown at the right.

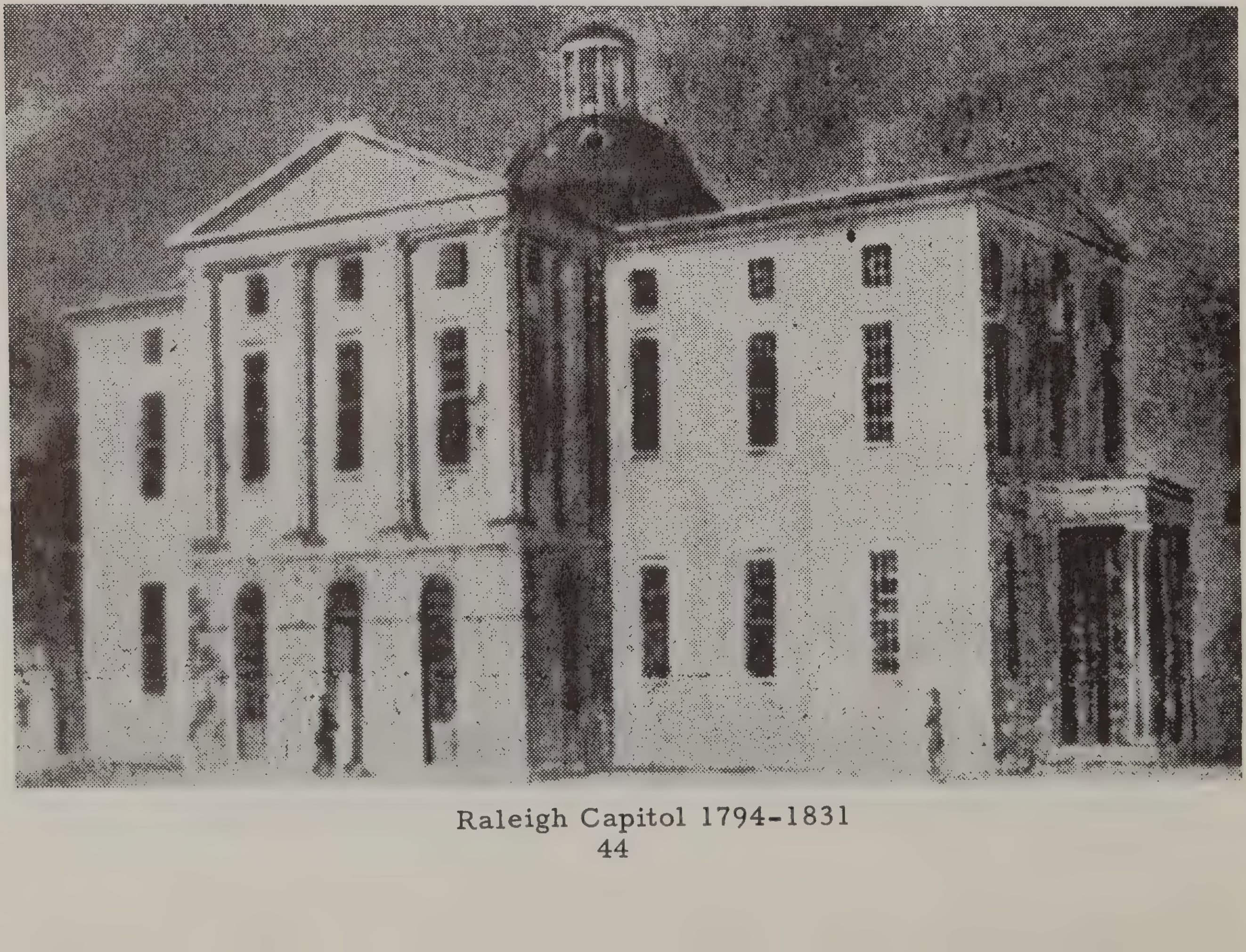
Siddell Studio

N. C. News Bureau

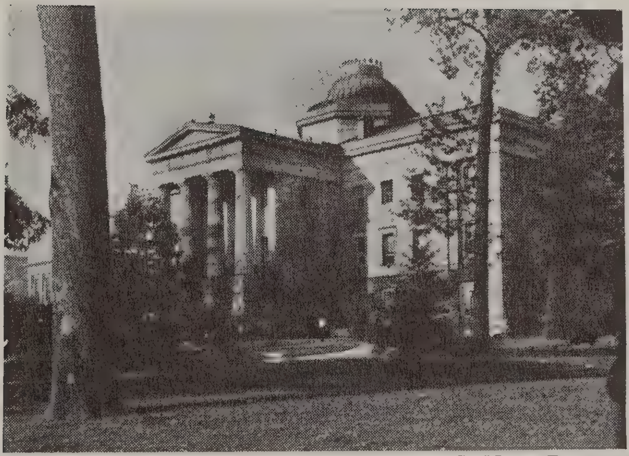


N. C. News Bureau

Halifax Capitol 1776

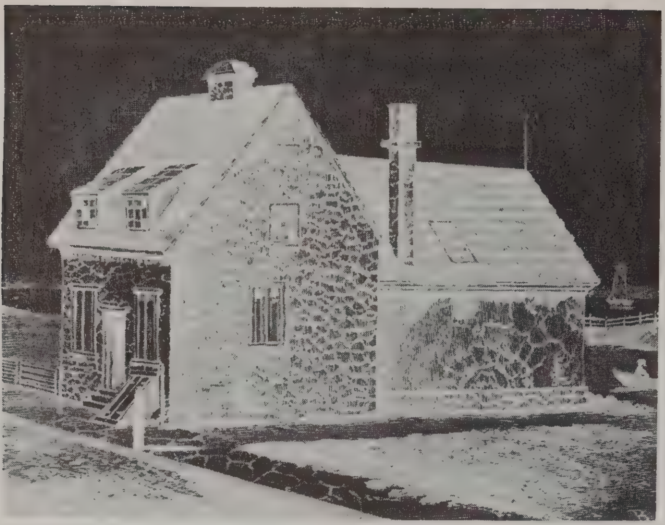


Raleigh Capitol 1794-1831

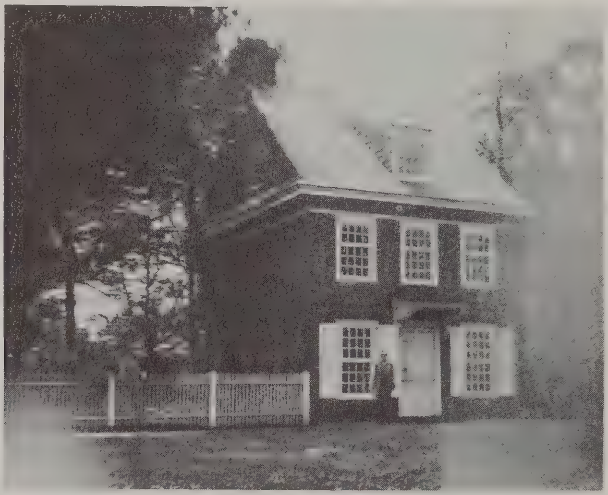


N. C. News Bureau

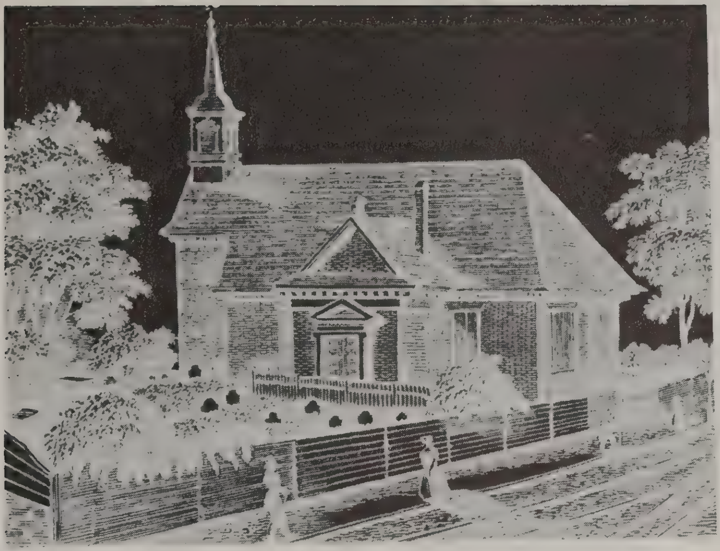
Present Raleigh, North Carolina Capitol built 1833 to 1840.

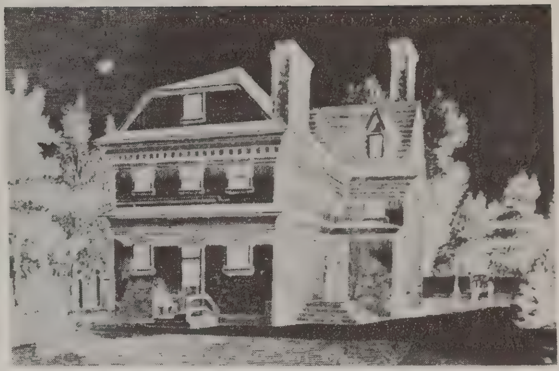


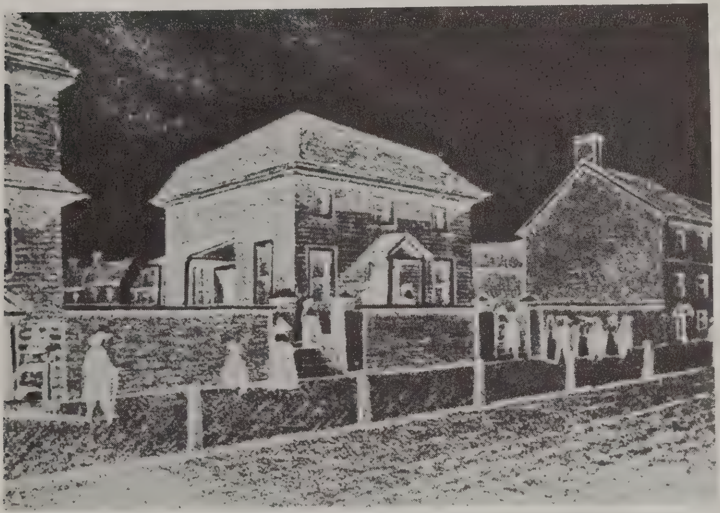
William Penn met his first assembly at Chester, then called Upland, on Dec. 4, 1682 in the above building--the first capitol of Pennsylvania.

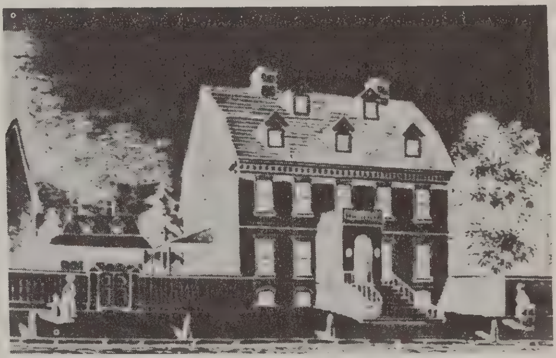


Penn probably met his council in Philadelphia for the first time in 1683 in the unfinished house of George Gest which stood near the spot where Penn first landed--a house known as the Blue Anchor Tavern. It was occupied by Proprietor Penn during his stay in Pennsylvania. The Provincial Council used this house until the erection of Independence Hall, or the State House as it was known then. Penn's council would be similar to an appointed senate today.

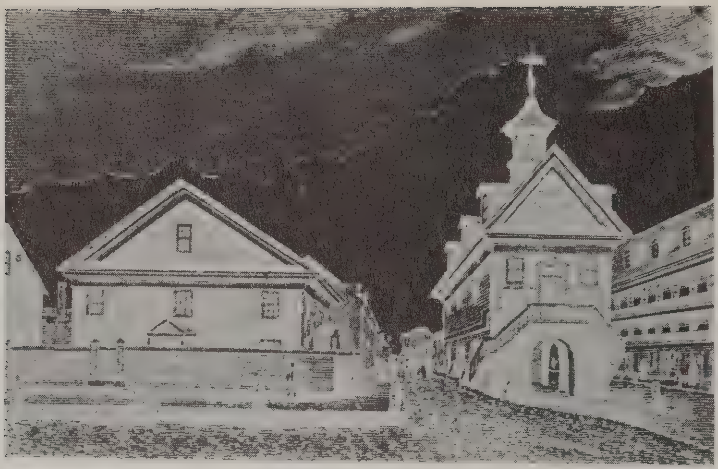




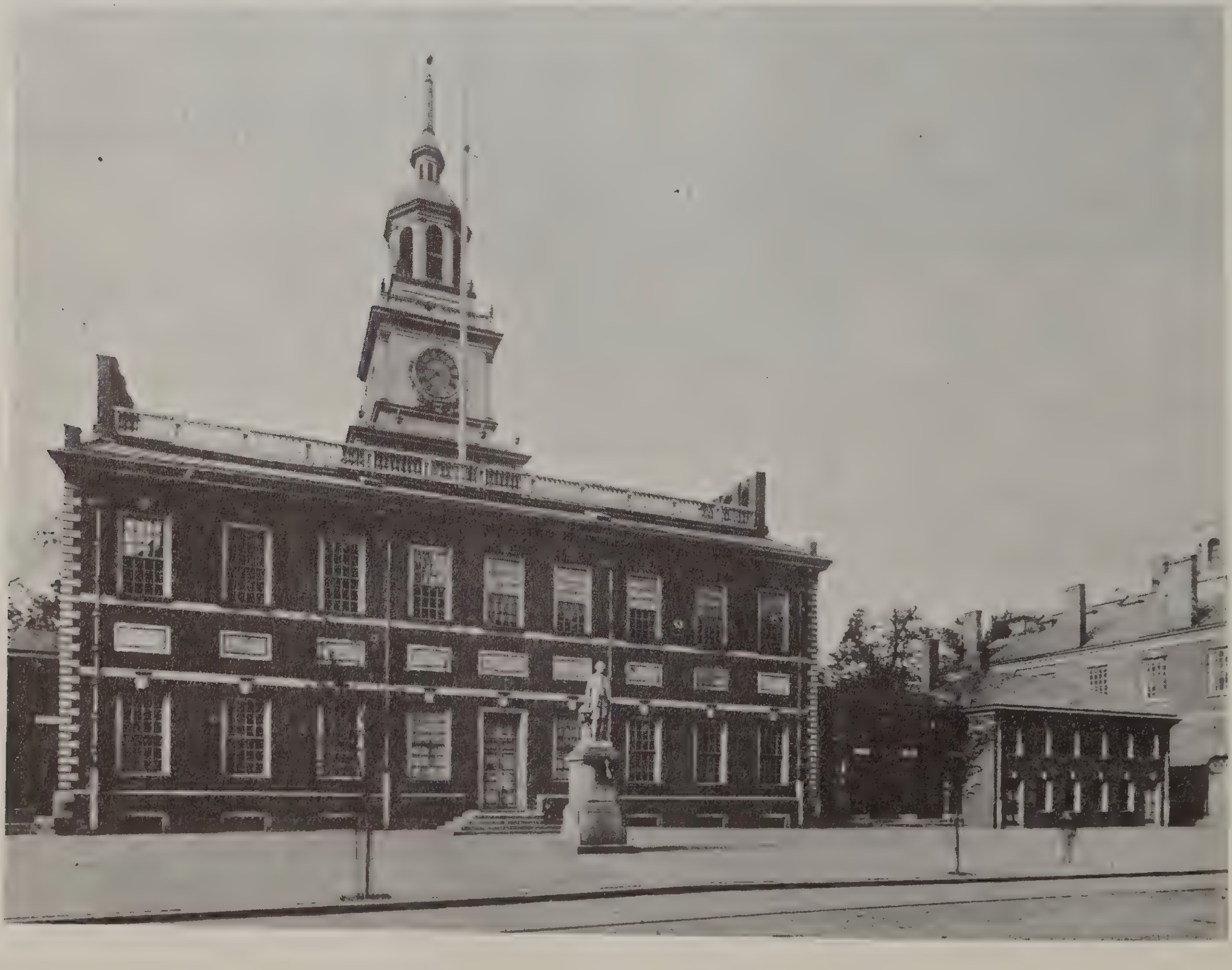




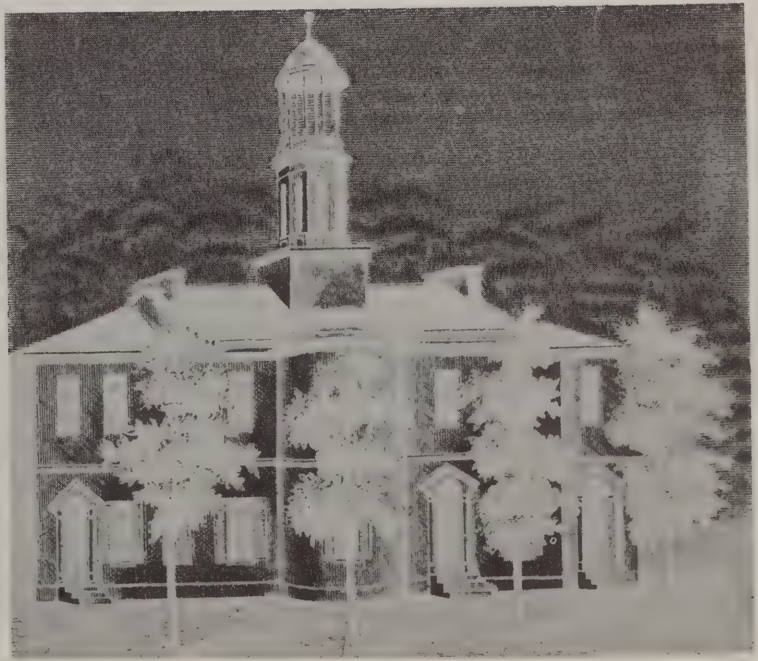
The first meeting place of the LEGISLATURE in Philadelphia was either in Old Swede's Church, top left, or in the Boarded Meeting House(Quaker)March 12, 1683. The Bank Meeting House(Quaker)was the capitol 1684 to 1695. (Lower Left) In 1695 the legislature met in the principal room of Richard Whitpain's house, in 1696 in the house of Samuel Carpenter(top right), then at Isaac Norris' in 1699 and again at the Whitpain house in 1701, then owned by Joseph Shippen (lower right). They had one session in 1701 or 1702 in the school room of Thomas Makin, their clerk.



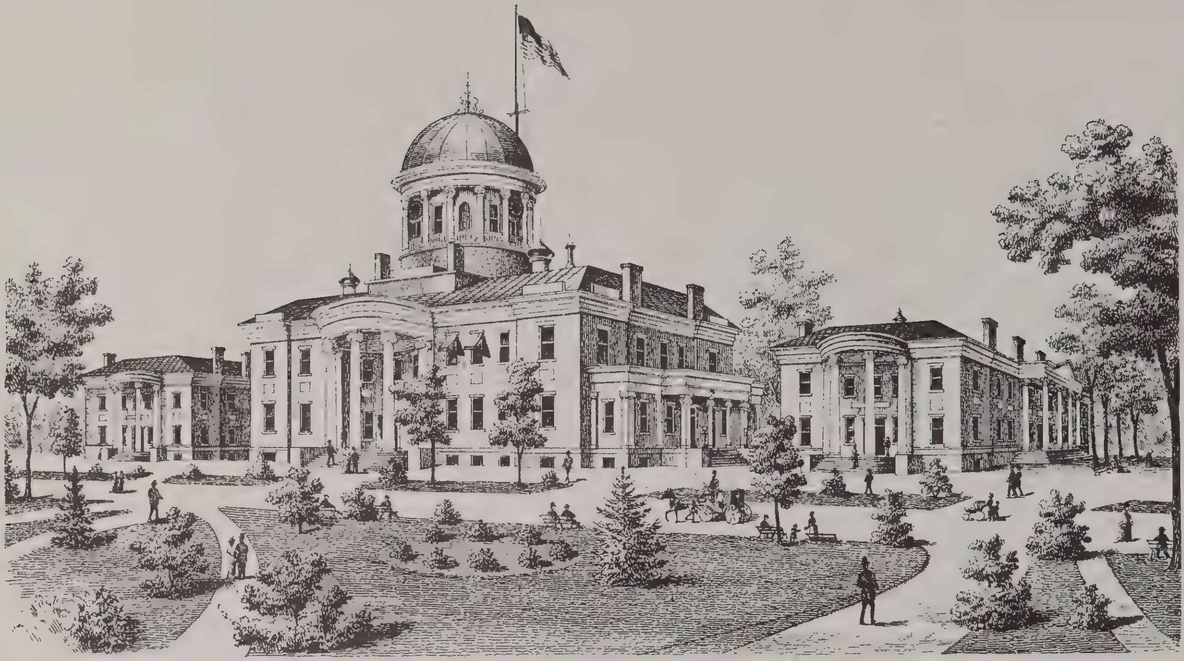
The Friends' Meeting House on the left was the capitol from 1703 to 1707, the courthouse in the middle of the street was the capitol from 1707 to 1728. In 1730 the Assembly moved to the home of Anthony Morris. In 1733 the Assembly moved to the new State House(Independence Hall)shown below. They met here until 1799. The Continental Congress and the colonial Assembly met in the same building at the same time. When the National Congress moved to the adjacent building, a wall of which can be seen at the extreme right, a new state constitution provided for two branches of the legislature. The House occupied the room vacated by Congress and the Senate stayed across the hall. See page nine for a picture of the other side of Independence Hall.



Second Courthouse, Lancaster, State Capitol 1799 to 1812. It occupied the site of the first one in which the Continental Congress met for one day.

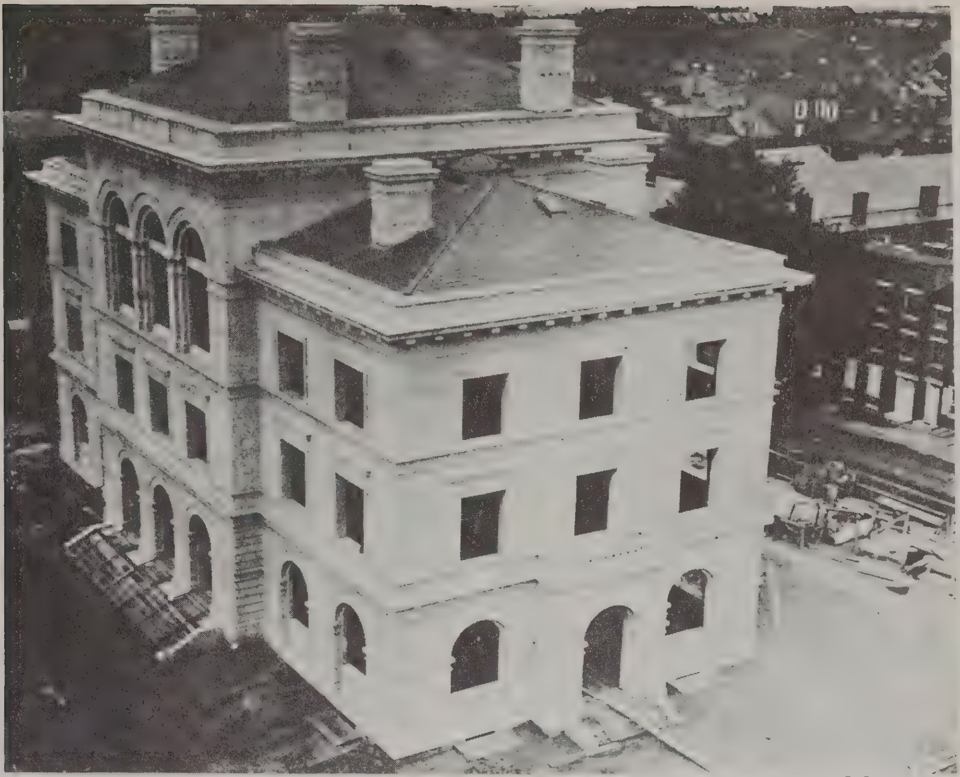


Old courthouse, Harrisburg, State Capitol 1812 to 1822.



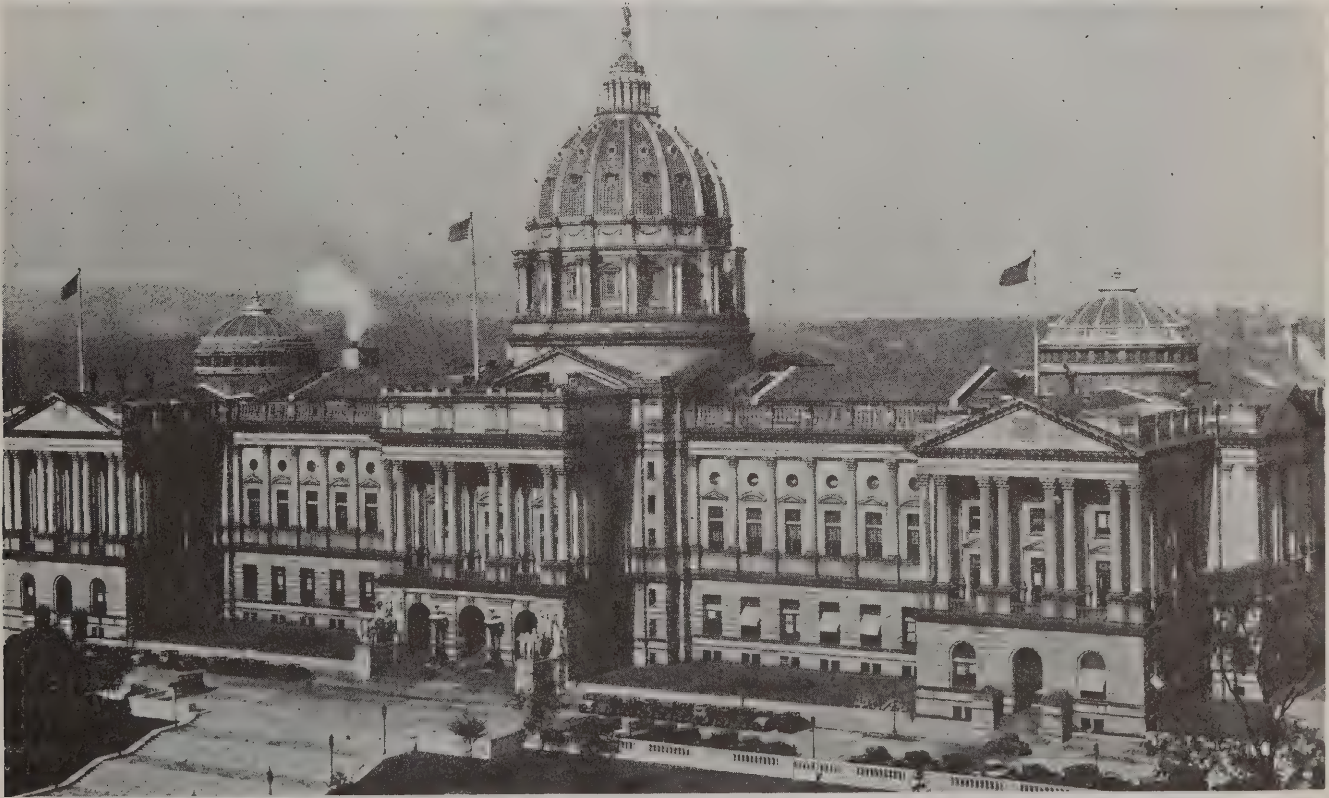
The Capitol at Harrisburg, January, 1822 until destroyed by fire in February, 1897.

Left: Grace Methodist Church, capitol of Pennsylvania from February 8, 1897 until 1906. Right: Present State Capitol occupied in 1906.



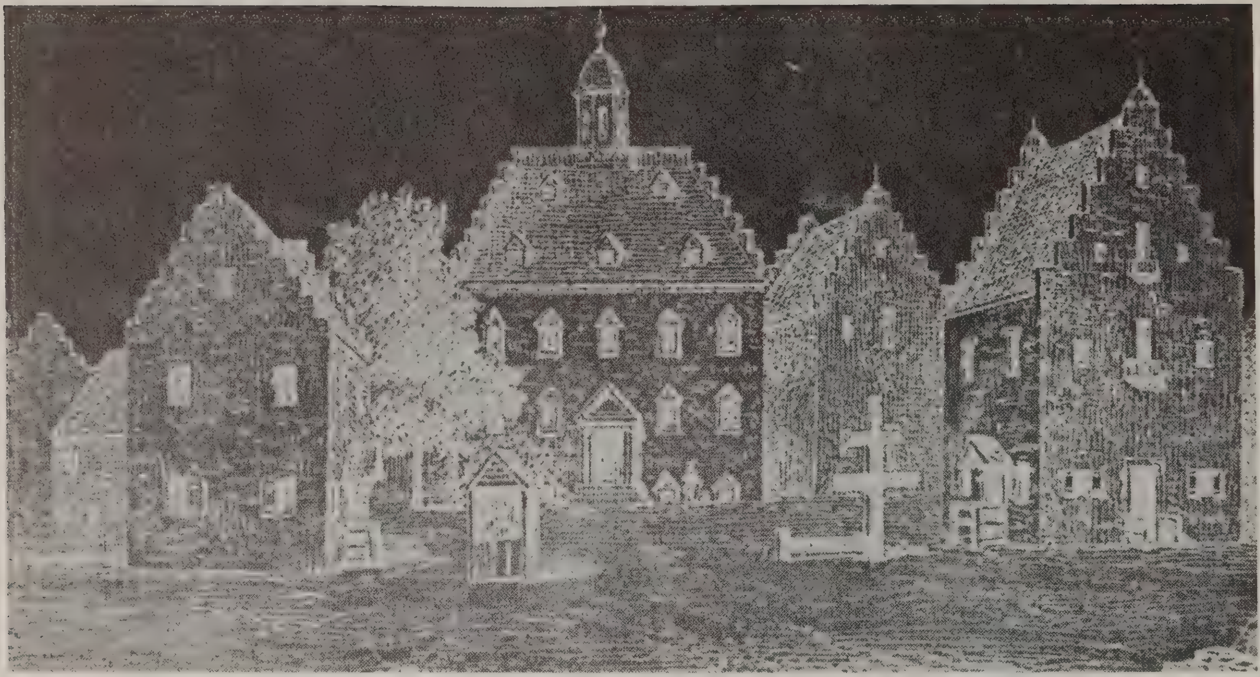
Courtesy of the Historical Society of Dauphin County

Old Post Office, Harrisburg, used by the Senate after the fire of 1897. It met in the district court room.

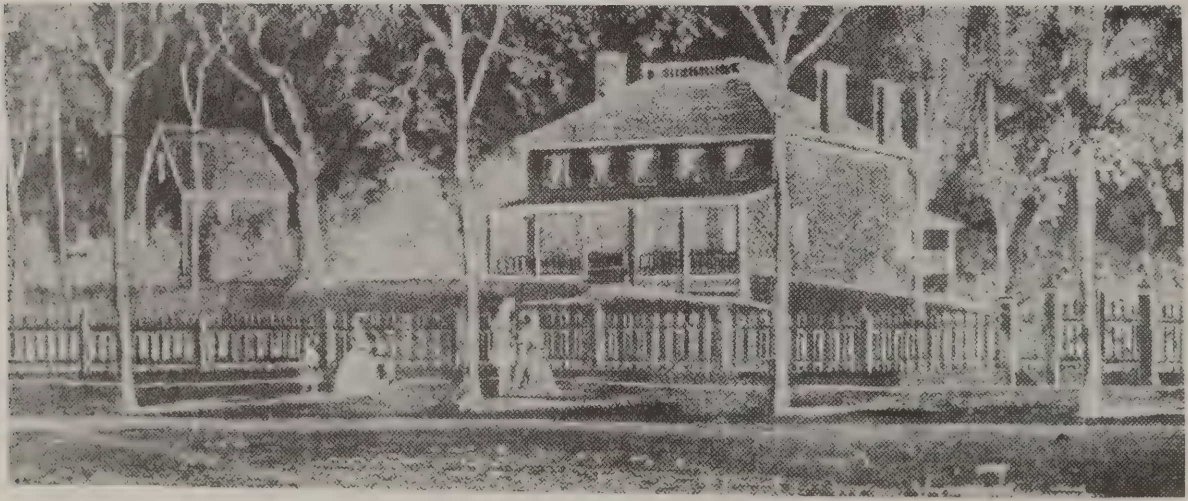


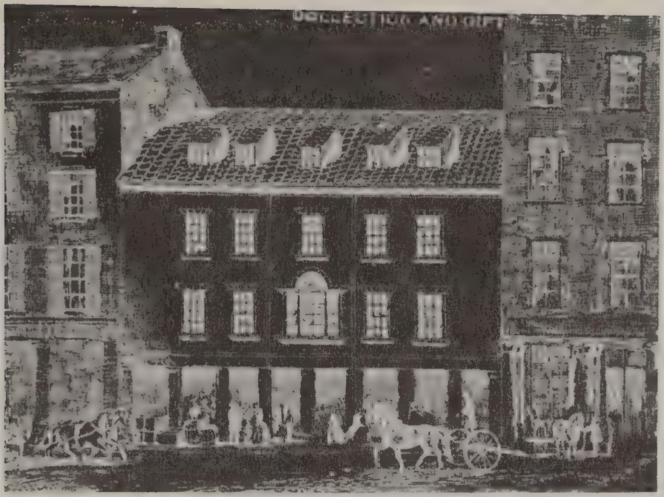
The Pennsulvania Manual

Pennsylvania State Capitol occupied in 1906.



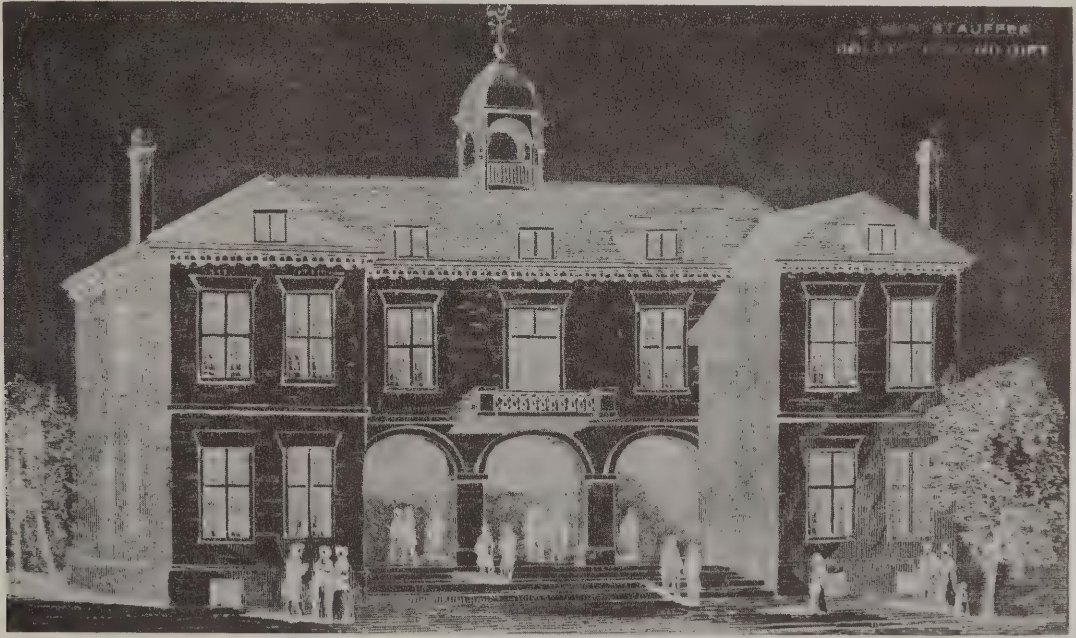
In 1683 a meeting of an elective legislature met under Governor Dongan at the Old State House above. Due to the accession of a new king the experience was short-lived and less than ten per cent of the male population could vote. Alril, 1691 is regarded as the first meeting of an elective legislature in New York. The colonial legislature met in the old city hall, shown on next page, from 1699, except as noted. On August 25, 1731 and August 30, 1739 it met in the home of Harmanus Rutgers(no picture). On Dec. 17, 1745 it met in the home of Peter Warren, shown below. On March 4, 1746 it met in Governor Clinton's home(next page); May 30, 1753 at the home of Benjamin Hickman, Jamaica, Long Island,(no picture), at Teunis Somerindyck's in 1757, 1760 and 1761(no picture), at David Jones' May 18, 1761(no picture). New York City.





Simon Stauffer Collection & Gift

Governor Clinton's Home, Colonial Capitol for the session beginning March 4, 1746.

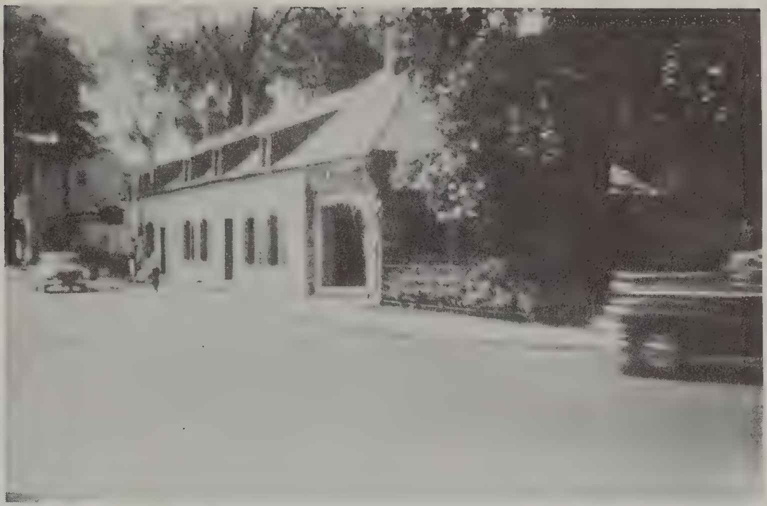


Simon Stauffer Collection & Gift

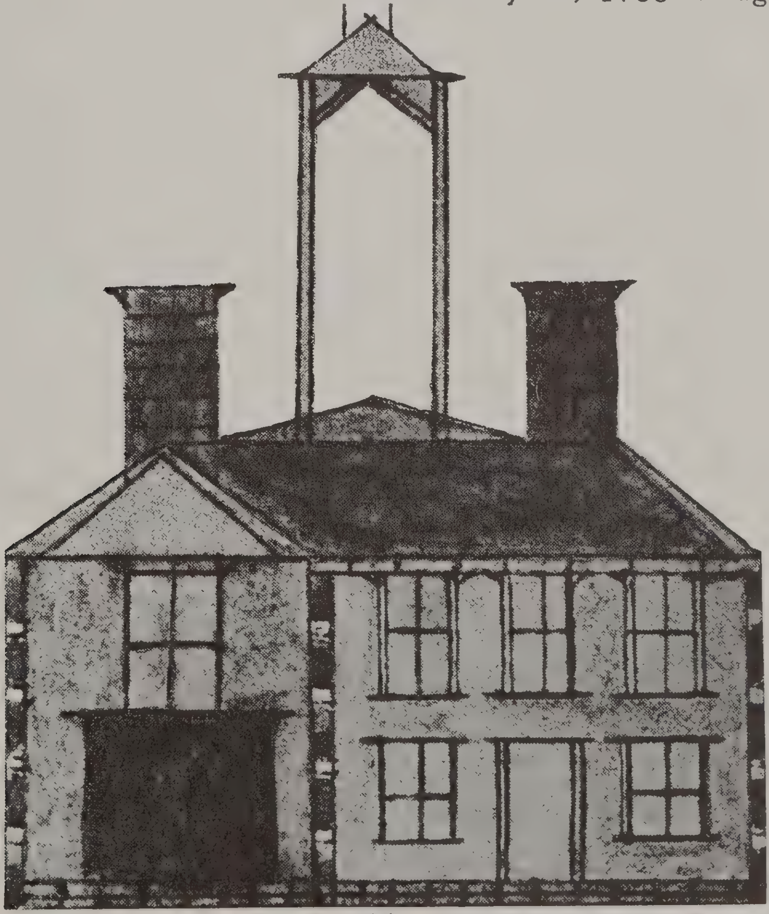
The old City Hall in New York City, Colonial Capitol of the Province from 1699 to 1763 except as noted on the preceding page. In 1763 a third story was added and the building remodeled. See page twelve. It continued to be the provincial capitol, the national capitol, the first national capitol under the constitution, and the STATE capitol until 1797, serving as the state and national capitols simultaneously when the Second Continental Congress and the First Congress under the Constitution and the state legislature met in it. It was the national capitol from 1785 to 1790. It was torn down in 1812.

The British occupied New York City in 1776 so the patriot government was forced to flee. Provincial Congresses were held in the First Reformed Church, Fishkill

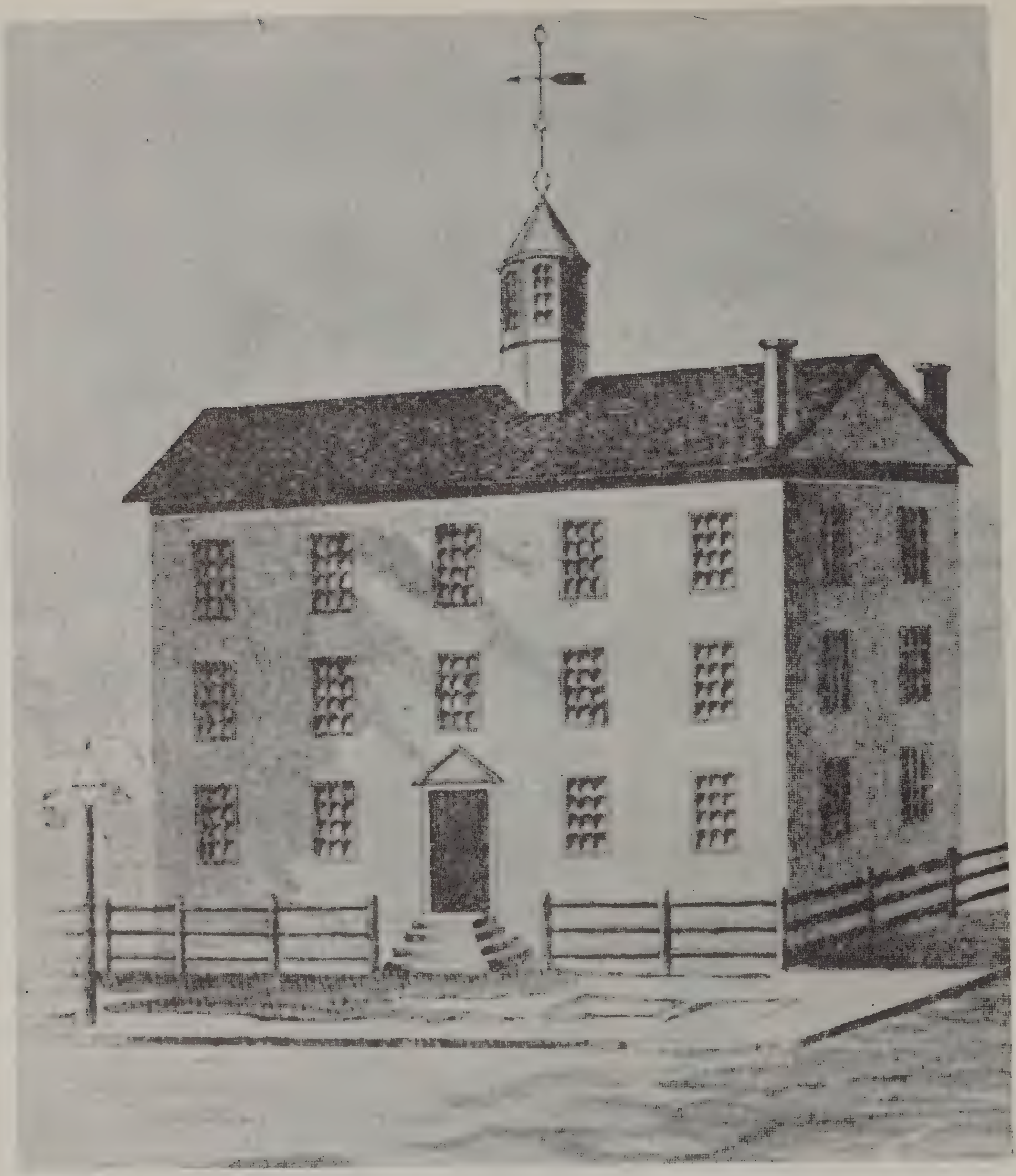
and in the courthouse at White Plains.



The First State Capitol, Kingston, N. Y. The first state legislature met here on September 10, 1777. In October the British burned Kingston and the legislature fled to Poughkeepsie and met in the old courthouse there(no picture). In 1785 the legislature returned to New York it is thought, but perhaps there were more sessions in the courthouse below(1785-1808) than the session in 1788 which ratified the Constitution of the United States July 26, 1788. Poughkeepsie.



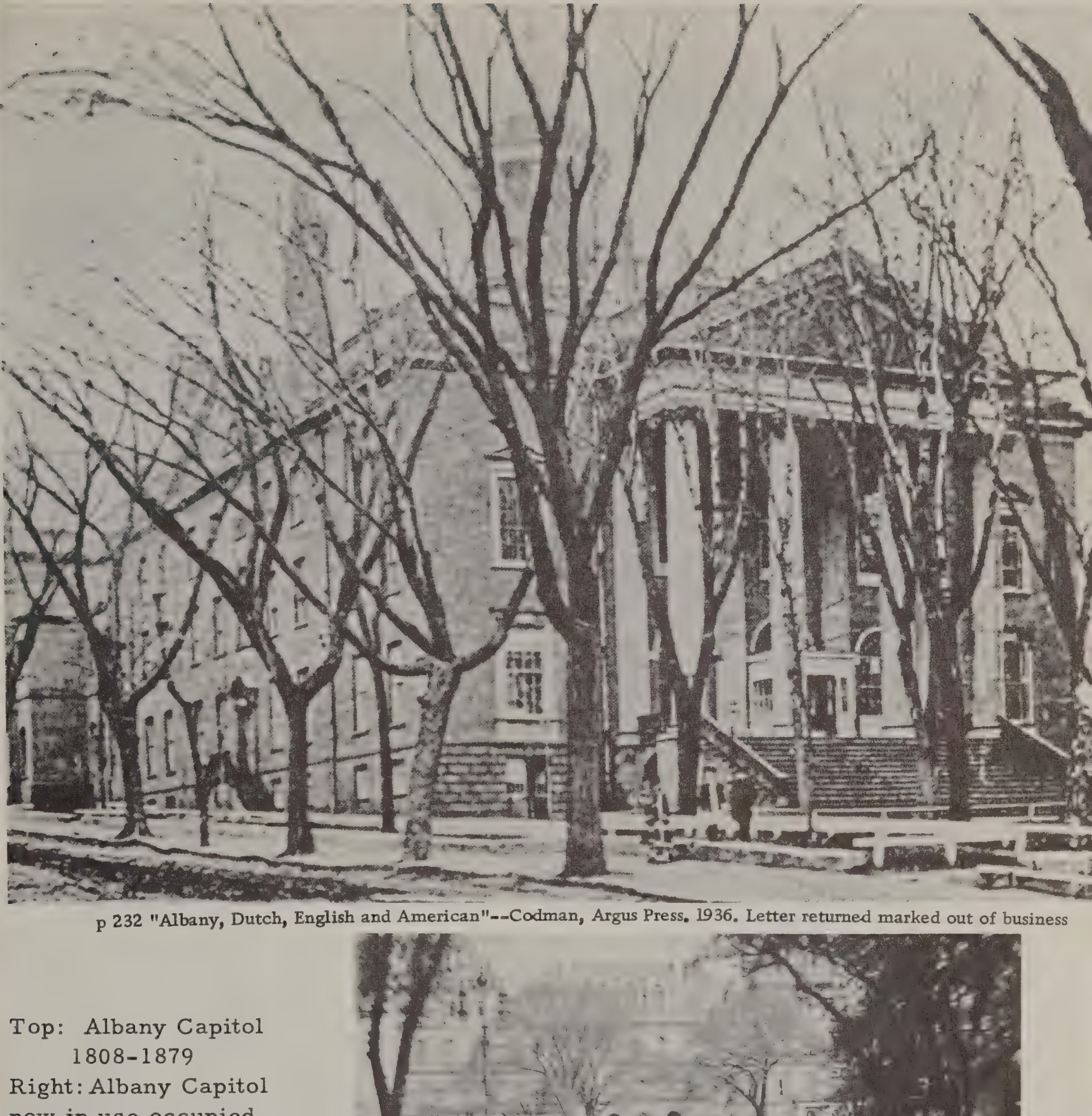
From Map of Dutchess Turnpike dated 1804



p 143 "Albany, Dutch, English and American"--Codman, Argus Press, 1936. Letter returned marked out of business.

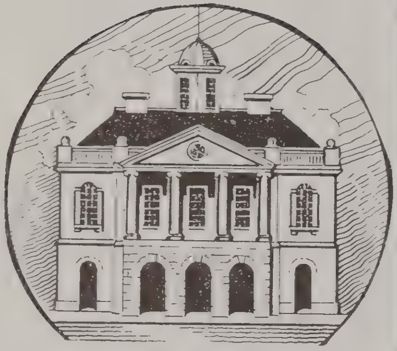
The Albany Capitol 1797 to 1808. It was the meeting place of the Albany Congress mentioned on page four.

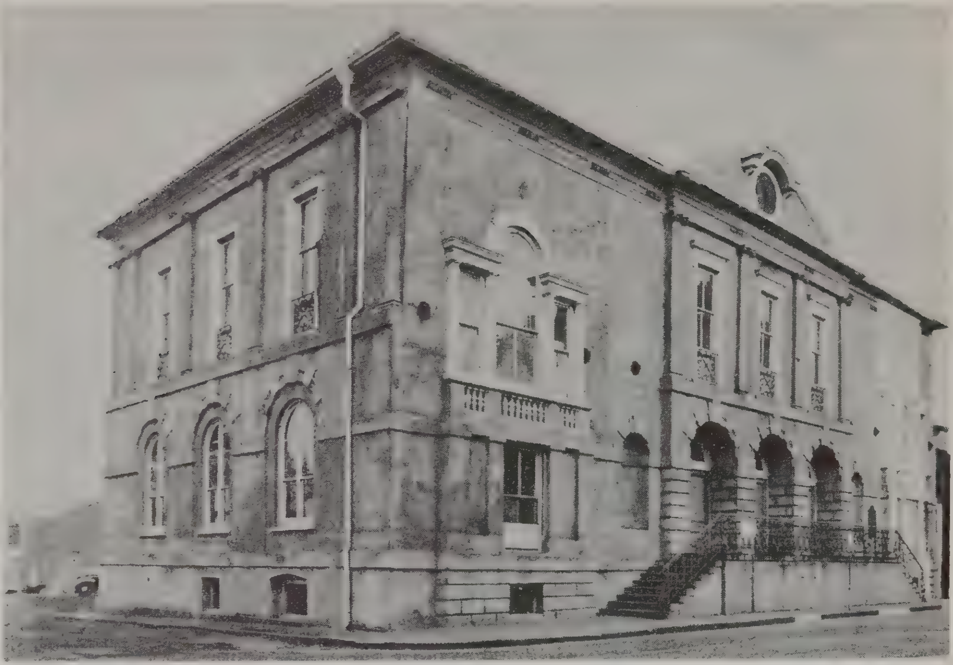
Note: The United Nations Building in New York City is not being included with the New York State capitols. The title of this book is THE CAPITOLS OFTHE UNITED STATES. While the UN Building is a capitol IN the United States in a strict sense it is not a capitol OF the U. S., but rather OF the world. It is being included in my volume THE CAPITOLS OF THE WORLD.



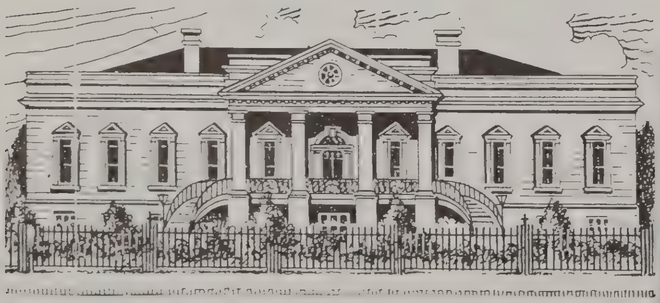
p 232 "Albany, Dutch, English and American"--Codman, Argus Press. 1936. Letter returned marked out of business

Top: Albany Capitol
1808-1879
Right: Albany Capitol
now in use occupied
in 1879

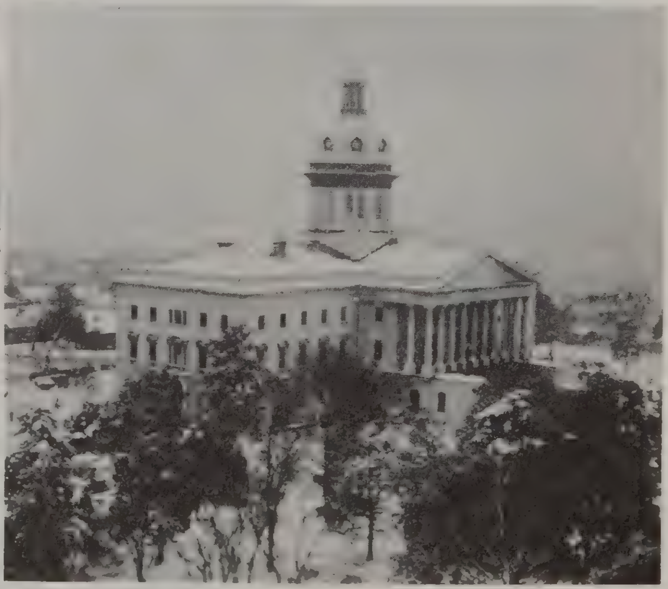




The first South Carolina Assembly met in 1692 at the home of Thomas Smith (no picture). From 1692 to 1698 the House of Assembly met at the home of Francis Fiddling(no picture). Rented quarters were used thereafter until the State House at the left was occupied in 1751. This building burned in 1788. The Provincial Congress met in the building at the right in 1774. In March, 1776 the Provincial Congress constituted itself the General Assembly and began the state government in the State House of 1751. Charleston was the capital.



The first Columbia Statehouse above was first used by the Assembly Jan. 4, 1790. It was destroyed by Sherman in February, 1865. The present building was started in 1855 and occupied in 1866.

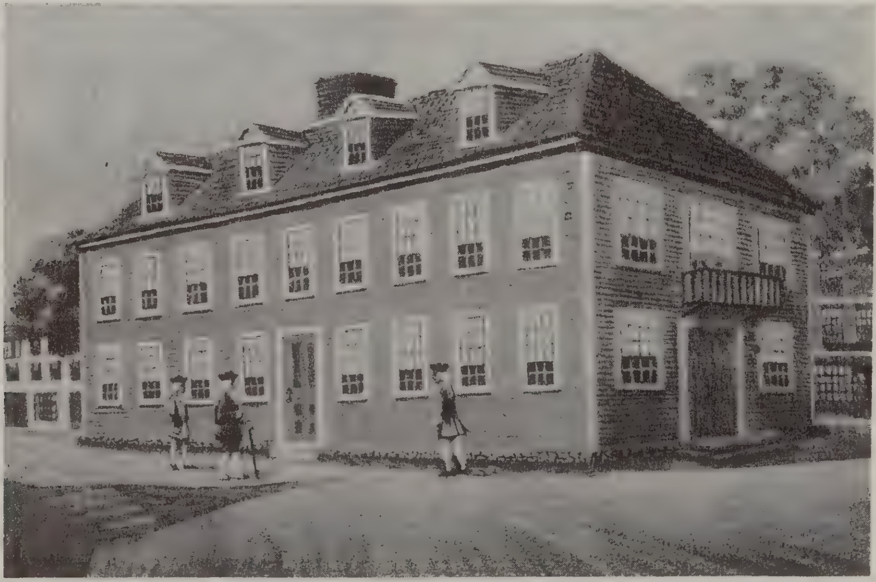


DELAWARE

Swedes settled Delaware in 1638. The foundation of Gov. John Printz's home has been found on Tinicum Island opposite what is now Chester, Pa. In 1655 the Dutch took over and in 1664 Delaware became British and was included in the grant of land given William Penn. Delaware was then known as The Territories or the three lower counties on the Delaware River. Delaware had a separate assembly in 1703 although it had the same governor as Pennsylvania until the Revolution. Delaware then formed a state government. The original part of the State House on the left of the picture was built in 1722, the columned part was added in 1897 and the right wing in 1909. At the bottom is the Delaware Capitol since January 3, 1933 when the first legislature met in this Legislative Hall. Although age and tradition still make the upper picture the State House to Delawareans the Legislative Building is the Capitol according to my definition on page one. The capitol of Delaware is at Dover.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

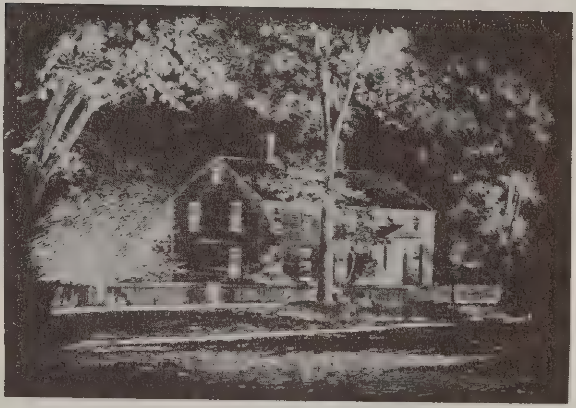
From the beginning the New Hampshire towns of Dover and Hampton sent representatives to the General Court(legislature)in Boston. Portsmouth did in 1651. In 1739 New Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts and Exeter was the colonial capital. All of the provincial congresses were also in Exeter. The First Congregational Church and later the Town Hall above in Exeter were the capitols there.

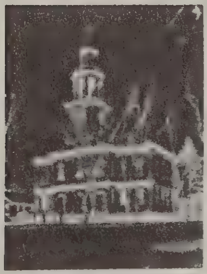


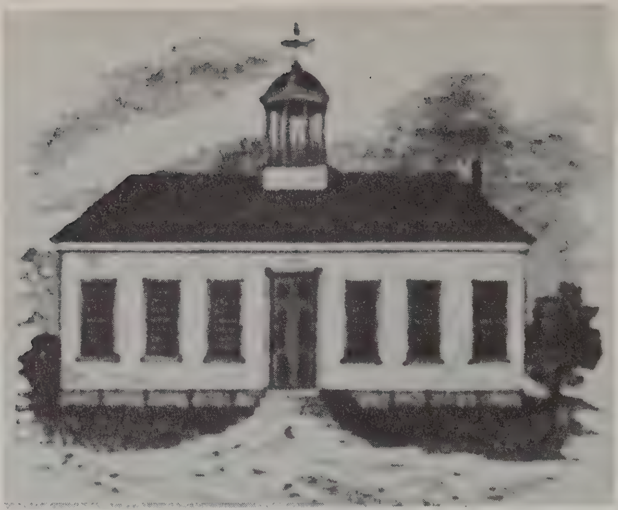
H M S Harlow

The State House(Capitol) in Portsmouth, N. H. Colonial sessions were held here from 1758 and the following state sessions: Sep. 17 to 27, 1777, Oct. 11 to Nov. 11, 1780, Dec. 18 to 28, 1782, Oct. 20 to Nov. 11, 1784, June 1 to 24, 1785, Feb. 1 to March 4, 1786, Dec. 13, 1786 to Jan 18, 1787, Dec. 5 to 15, 1787, Jan. 23 to Feb. 13, 1788, Dec. 23, 1789 to Jan. 26, 1790, Nov. 30, 1791 to Jan. 6, 1792, Nov. 22 to Dec. 21, 1797 and June 5 to 19, 1805. From June 3, 1807 Concord has been the uninterupted capital. In addition to the towns mentioned Charlestown, Dover, Amherst, Hanover and Hopkinton were the scene of sessions, but it would be tedious to list the various dates as was done for Portsmouth above.

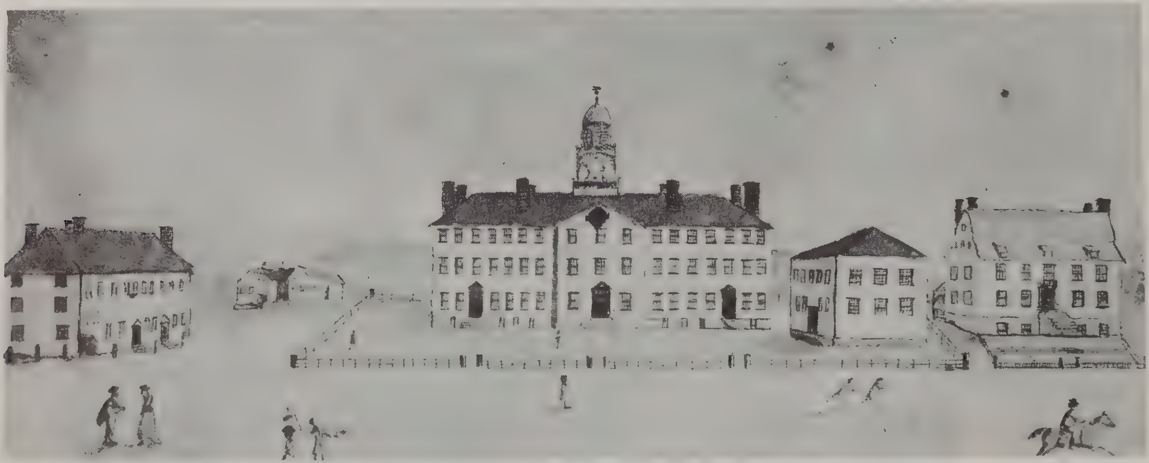
Above: What is left of the Portsmouth Capitol is a garage. Right: First Concord Capitol, 1782. Bottom: First Congregational Church, Concord, Capitol from 1783 to 1790.





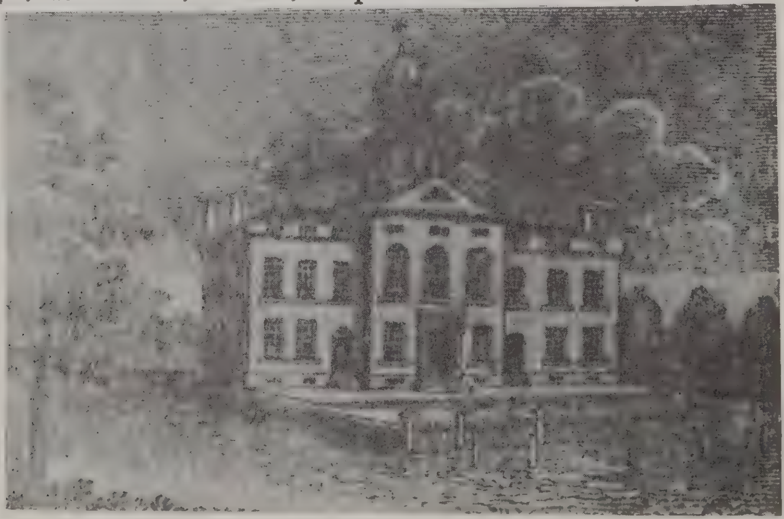


In 1790 a Town House was built in Concord which was the capitol whenever the legislature assembled in Concord.



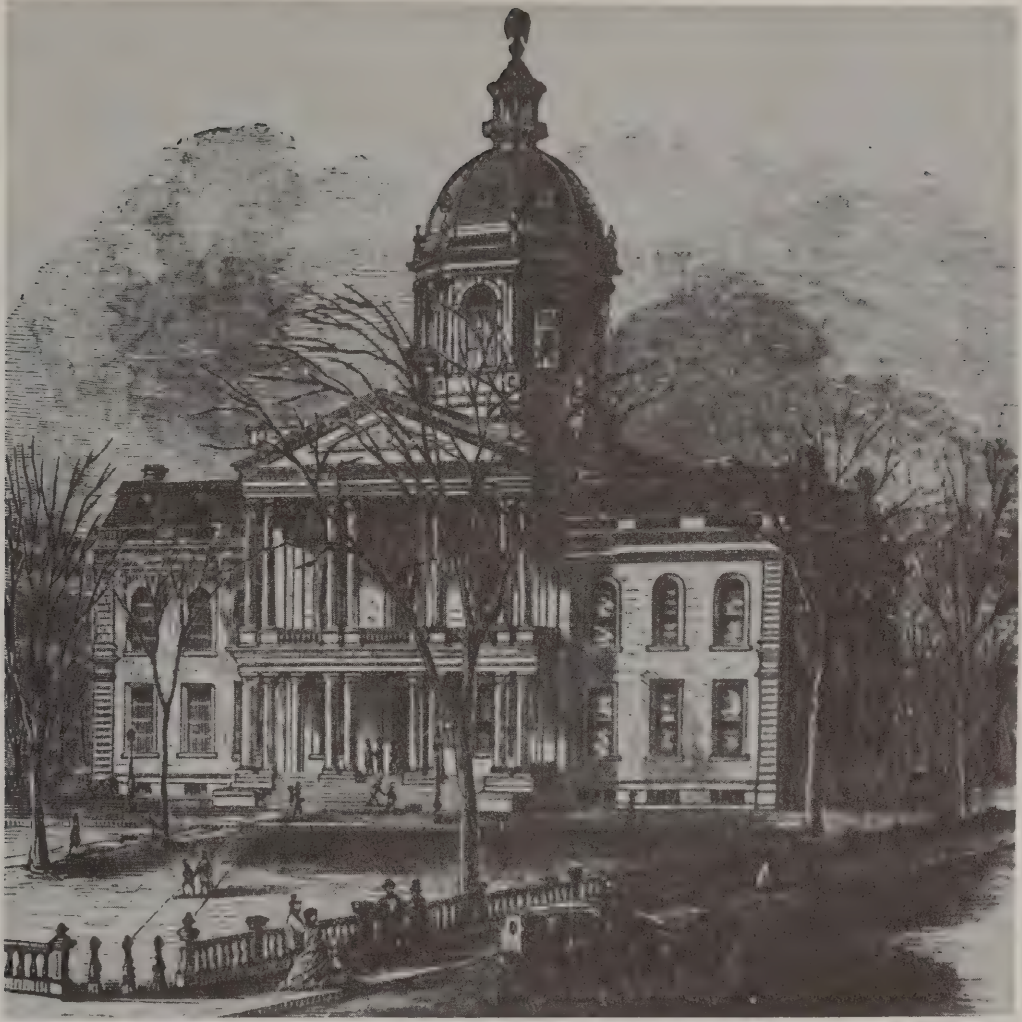
Dartmouth College Photographic Bureau

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Capitol June 3 to 18, 1795.



Annals of the Town of Concord--Jacob Moore 1824

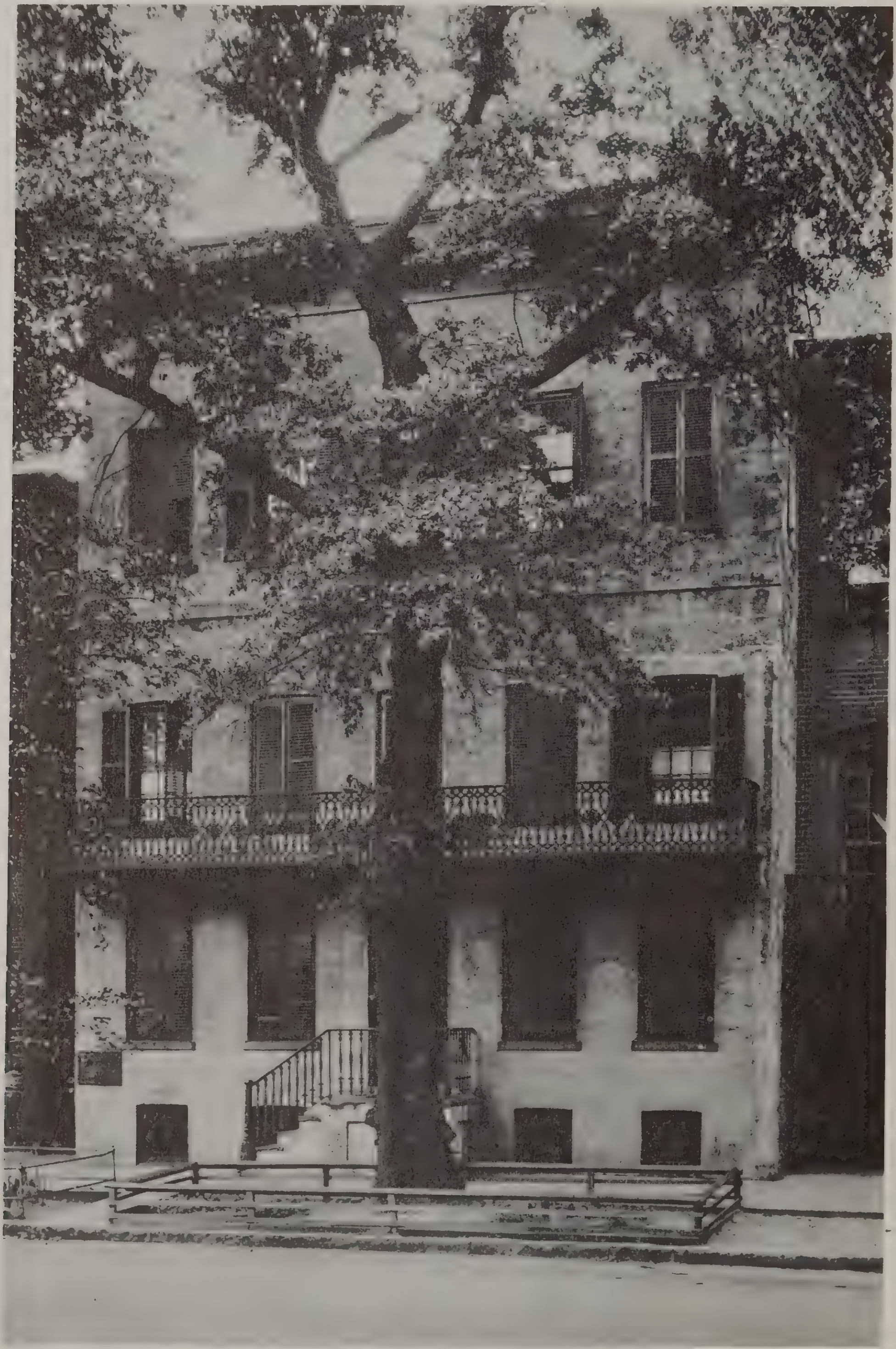
Concord Capitol built in 1819. It looked like this until 1863.

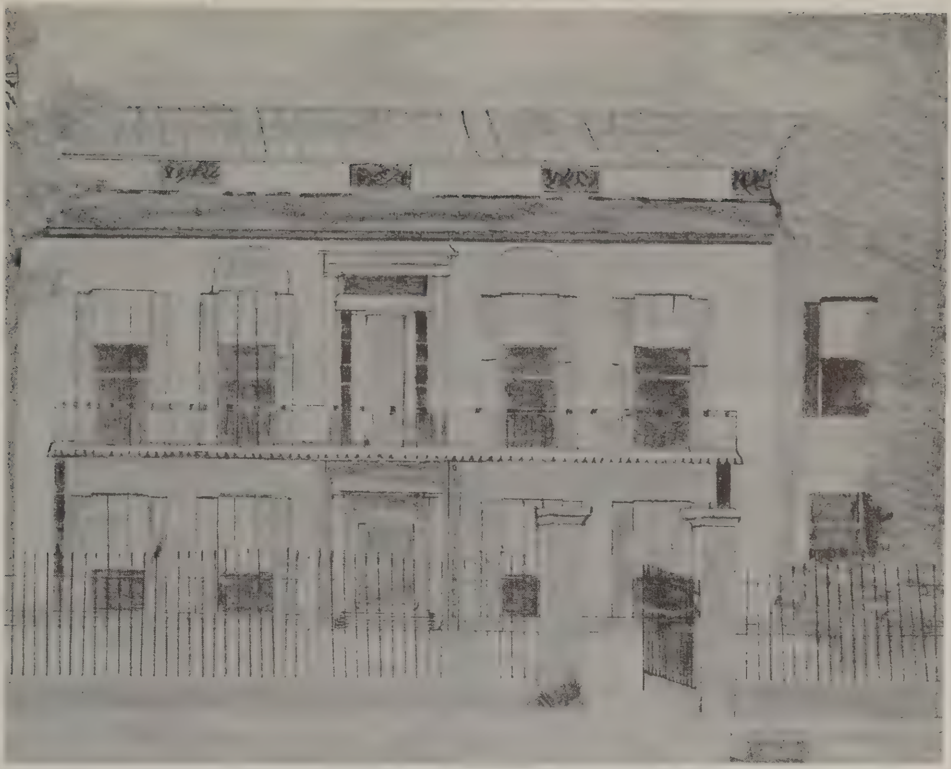


Above: The State Capitol of of 1819 as enlarged in 1863 to 1866. In 1909-1910 it was again remodeled to look like it does today at the right.

GEORGIA

The first legislature met in Savannah in 1751. No pictures of the colonial state house are known. During the Revolution Tondee's Tavern was used. The first session of the Georgia State Legislature met in Savannah about August 1, 1782 in Eppinger's Inn, known as the McIntosh House today, shown below. It is still standing, but the tree shown is not.

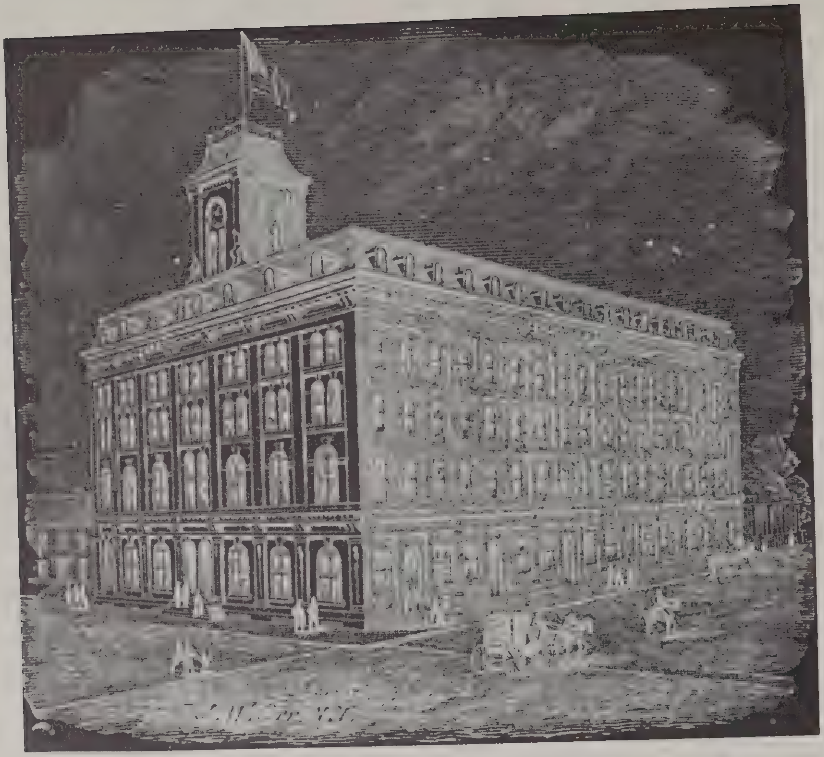




Dennis Thiede

The British captured Savannah in December, 1778 and forced the legislature to move to Augusta until January, 1784, except for one sitting at Heard's Fort and one at Ebenezer. Above is shown the temporary capitol at Augusta, now known as Dr. E. E. Murphy's home. From January, 1784 to 1790 Savannah was again the capital. The first state capitol built as such was erected in Louisville, Ga., near the center of town in 1790. In 1807 the capital was moved to Milledgeville (shown below) and the Louisville building was used as the county courthouse until it became so dilapidated it had to be replaced. No picture of it is known.

Milledgeville, Georgia Capitol, from 1807 to 1867.



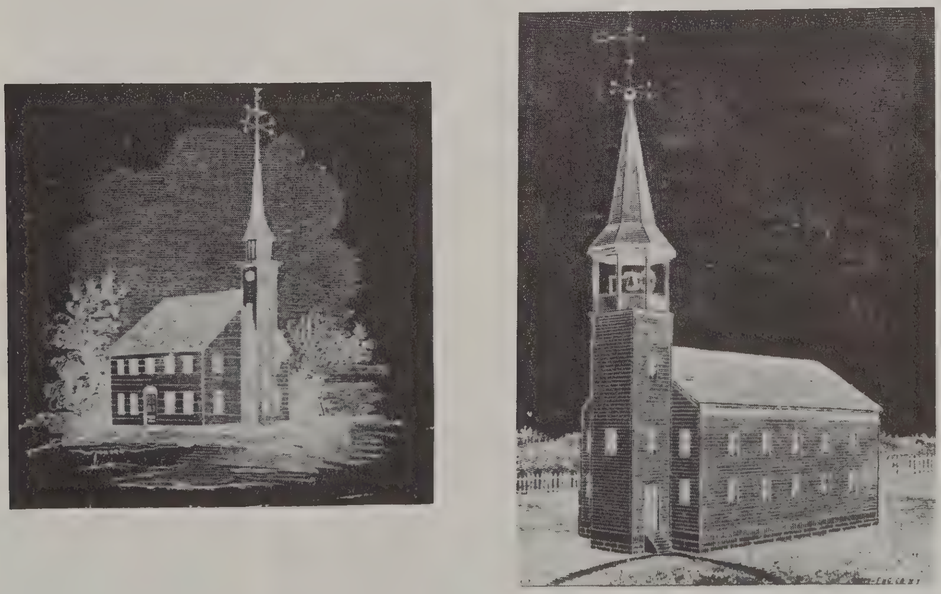
Atlanta Capitol 1867 to 1889.

Present Georgia Capitol at Atlanta first occupied in 1889.

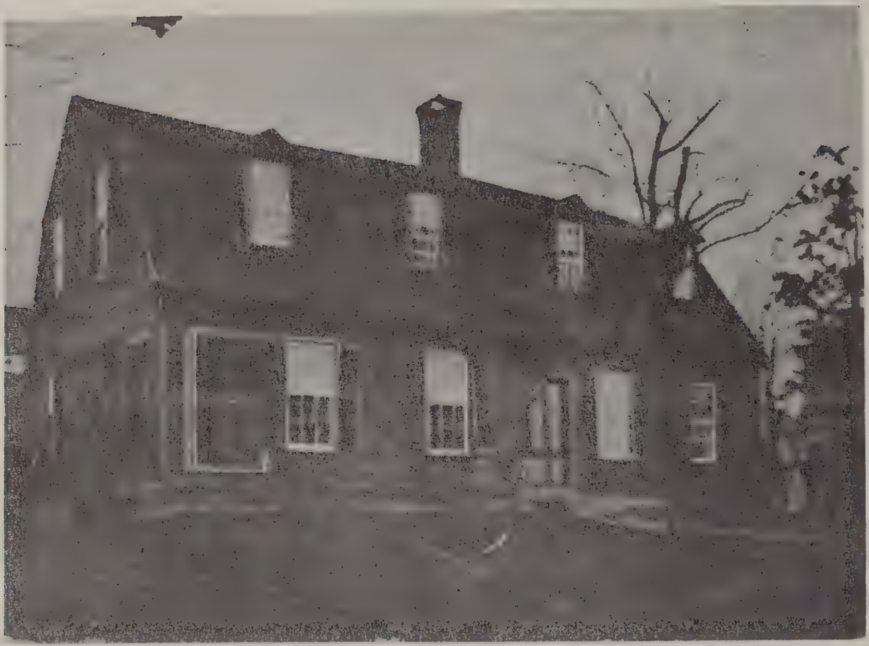
VERMONT

Although the people of Vermont took an active part in the Revolution Vermont was not admitted to the union until March 4, 1791. Prior to this Vermont had an independent government. Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York claimed all or part of the state. New York, unwisely, gave land which was already granted by New Hampshire and then tried to disposses the original settlers. The Green Mountain Boys resisted the annulment of their claims and an actual state of war existed with the New Yorkers usually beaten. The Vermonters met at Westminster in the Congregational Church in April, 1775, proclaimed themselves independent of New York and asked the king to decide. New York did too, but Lexington-Concord events in the same month nullified their requests. On Jan. 15, 1777 a convention at Westminster declared the territory an independent state named New Connecticut asking admission to the union. By 1789 tempers had died down, Massachusetts and New Hampshire dropped their claims and New York also gave up its claim for $30,000.

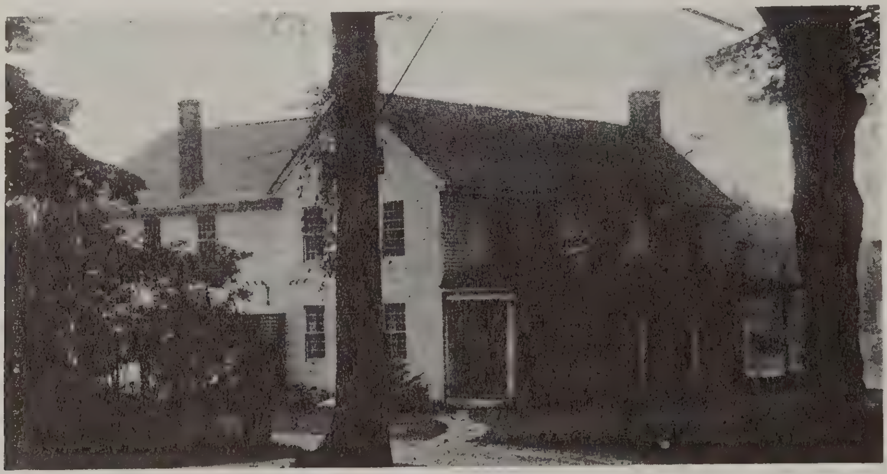
Vermont legislative sessions: 1775, 1777 Westminster, 1778 Windsor and Bennington, 1779 Bennington,Windsor and Manchester, 1780 Westminster and Bennington, 1781 Windsor, Bennington and Charlestown, now in N. H., 1782 Bennington, Windsor and Manchester, 1783 Windsor and Westminster, 1784 Bennington and Rutland, 1785 Norwich and Windsor, 1786 Rutland, 1787 Bennington and Newbury, 1788 Manchester, 1789 Westminster, 1790 Castleton, 1791 Bennington and Windsor, 1792 Rutland, 1793 Windsor, 1794 Rutland, 1795 Windsor, 1796, 1797 Rutland, 1797 Windsor, 1798 Vergennes, 1799 Windsor, 1800 Middlebury, 1801 Newbury, 1802 Burlington, 1803 Westminster, 1804 Windsor, Rutland, 1805 Danville, 1806 Middlebury, 1807 Woodstock and 1808 Montpelier.



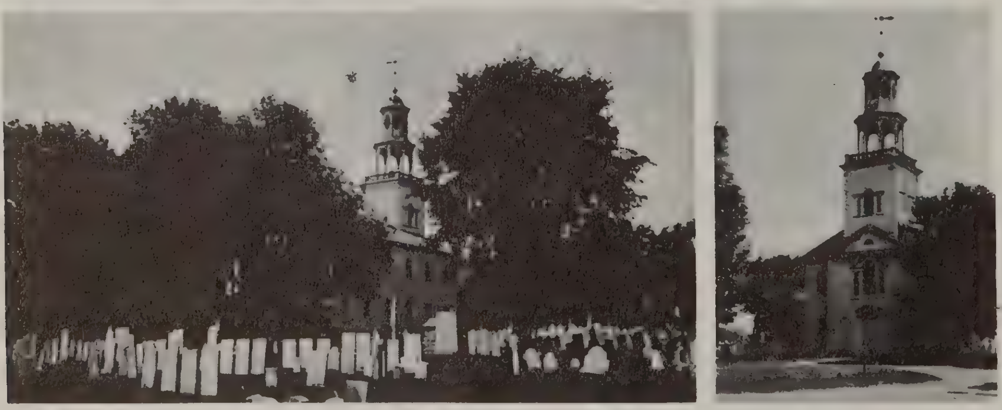
Vermont Capitols: The First Congregational Church at Westminster and the First Congregational Church at Castleton.



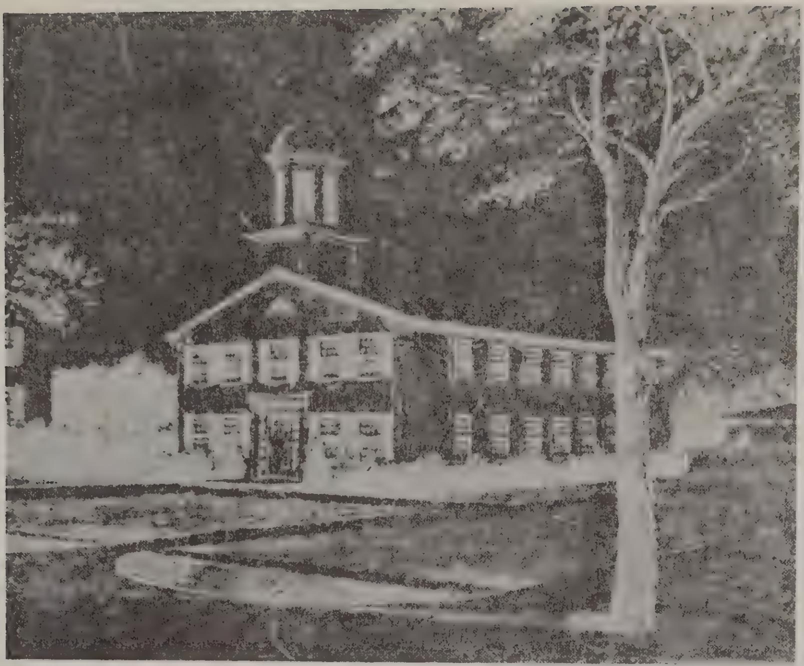
Rutland, Vermont, Capitol.



Windsor Capitol. Vermont is French for green mountain.

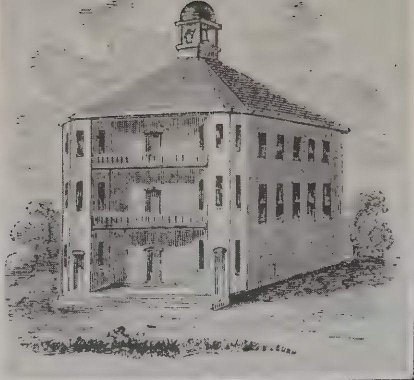


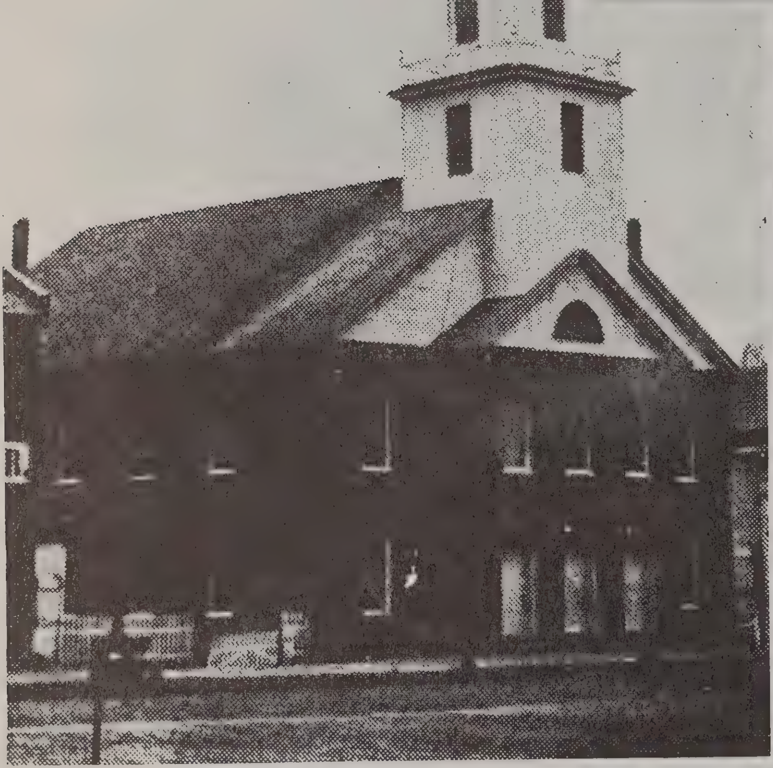
First Congregational Church, Bennington, Vermont Capitol.



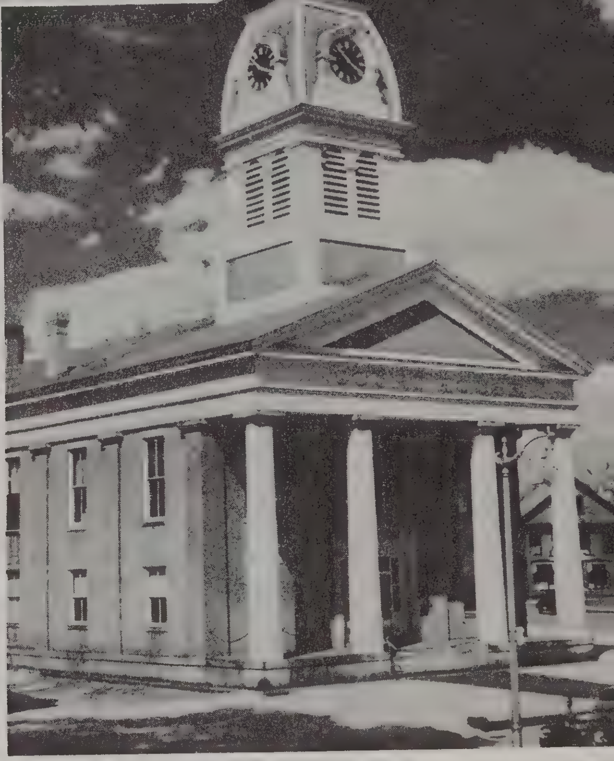
Vermont Capitol at Middlebury.

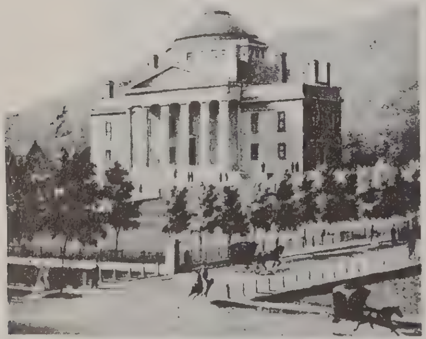
Vermont Capitol at Woodstock in 1807. Now a D. A. R. home.



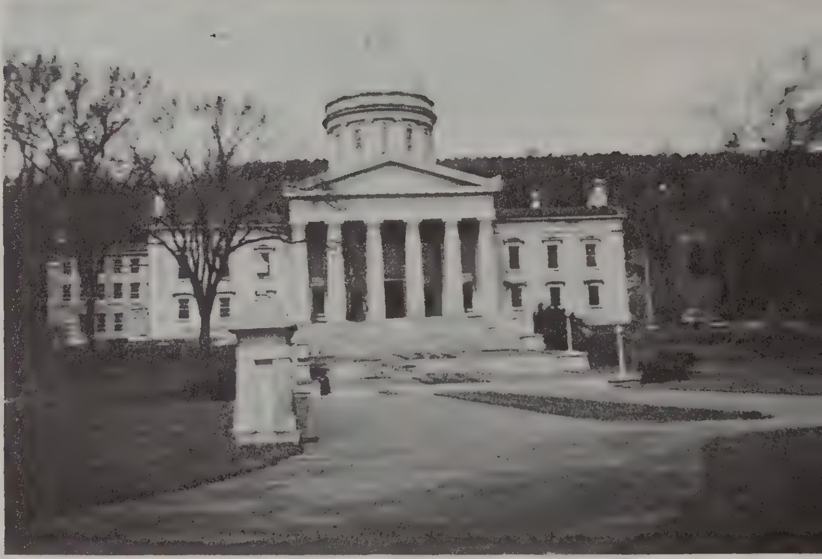


Vermont Watchman souvenir booklet.

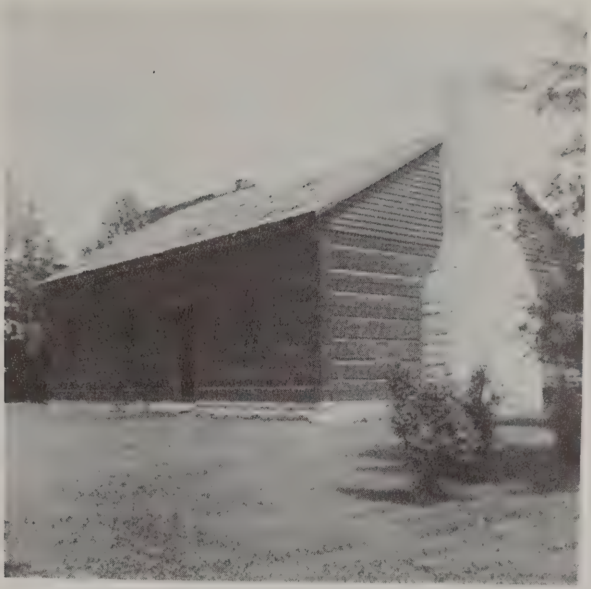




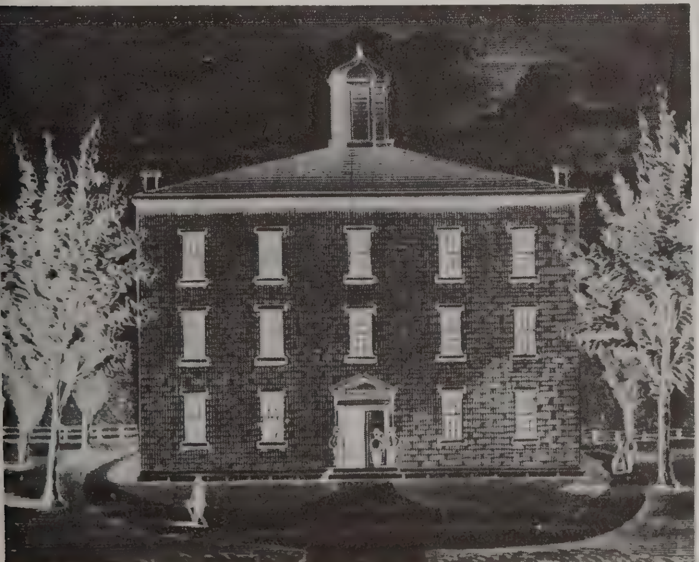
Vermont Publicity Service, probably from a pamphlet, "Vermont's State House" by Mary Green Nye

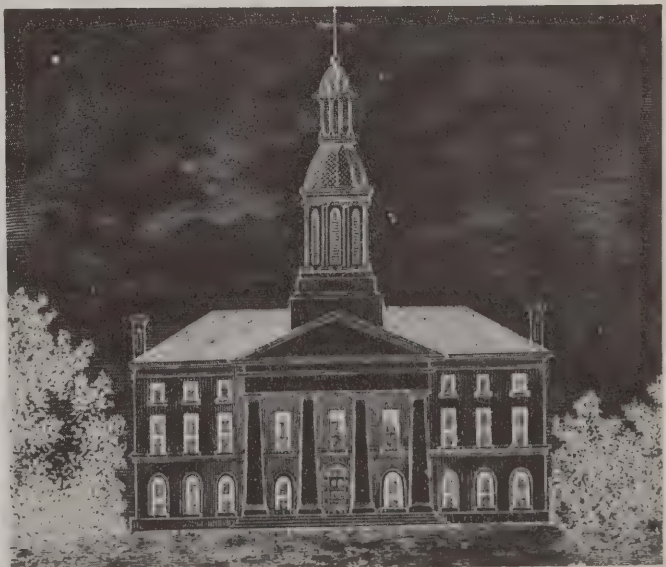


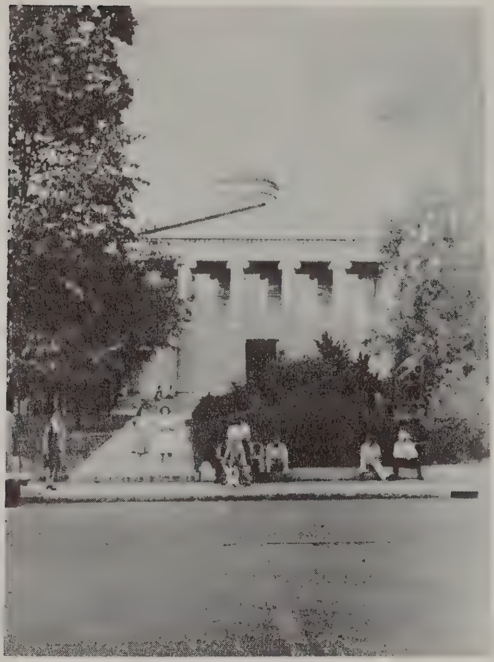
Vermont capitols at Montpelier: The first, upper center, used from 1808-1836, the second, lower left, used from 1836 to Jan. 6, 1857 when it burned. The Senate then met in the courthouse, upper right, and the House in the old Congregational Church, upper left. The present capitol, lower right, was occupied in 1859.



The building above at the left is at Danville. In it were held nine conventions when Kentucky was a district of Virginia, and in it the state constitution was written and adopted in 1792. The Constitutional Convention designated Lexington as the capital and the first general assembly of Kentucky was held there June 4, 1792 in a two-story log building which stood on the east side of Main Street between Mill and Broadway Streets. No picture of the first Kentucky capitol is known. At the right above is the first Frankfort Capitol built 1793-1794. It burned November 25, 1813. Below is the second Frankfort Capitol built 1814-1816 and burned November 4, 1824.



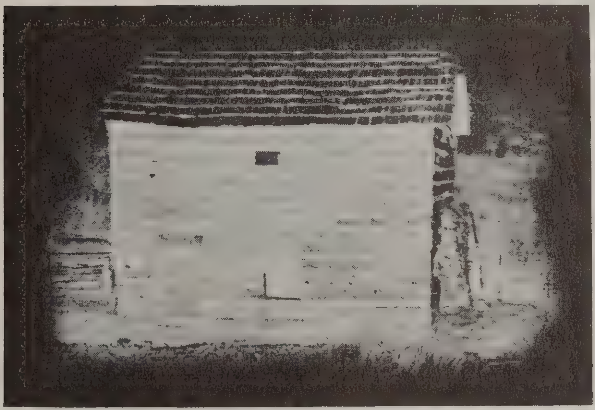




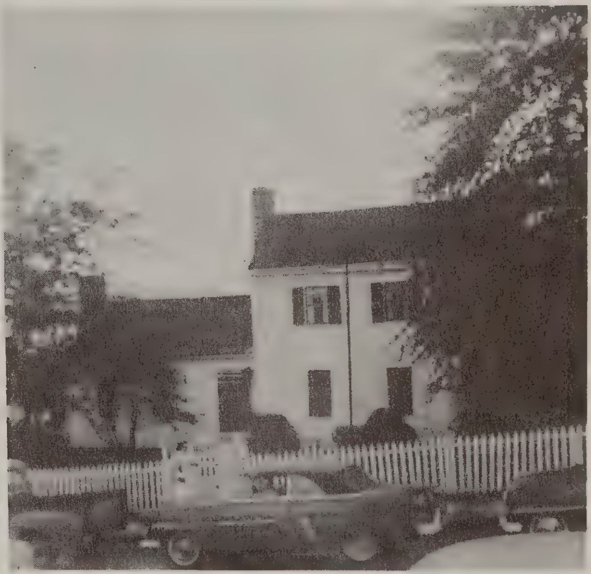
Top: The Old Frankfort Capitol built in 1827, now the State Historical Society Museum, and the present state capitol built in 1909.

TENNESSEE

By 1772 there were enough pioneers in what is now Tennessee to form an independent government, adopt the Articles of the Watauga Association at Watauga, and in 1777 North Carolina created the district of Washington. In 1780 the settlers adopted the Cumberland Compact. North Carolina was indifferent to the problems of these settlers and too far away to help against the Indians. G Washington, Sullivan and Green county conventions sent delegates to Jonesboro August 23, 1784 where this association petitioned Congress to accept them into the union as the state of Franklin. Their legislatures met at Jonesboro and also in Greeneville in the log building shown on this page. In 1790 the section became the Territory of the U. S. A. South of the Ohio River. The territorial capitol was the home of Governor William Blount in Knoxville at right below.

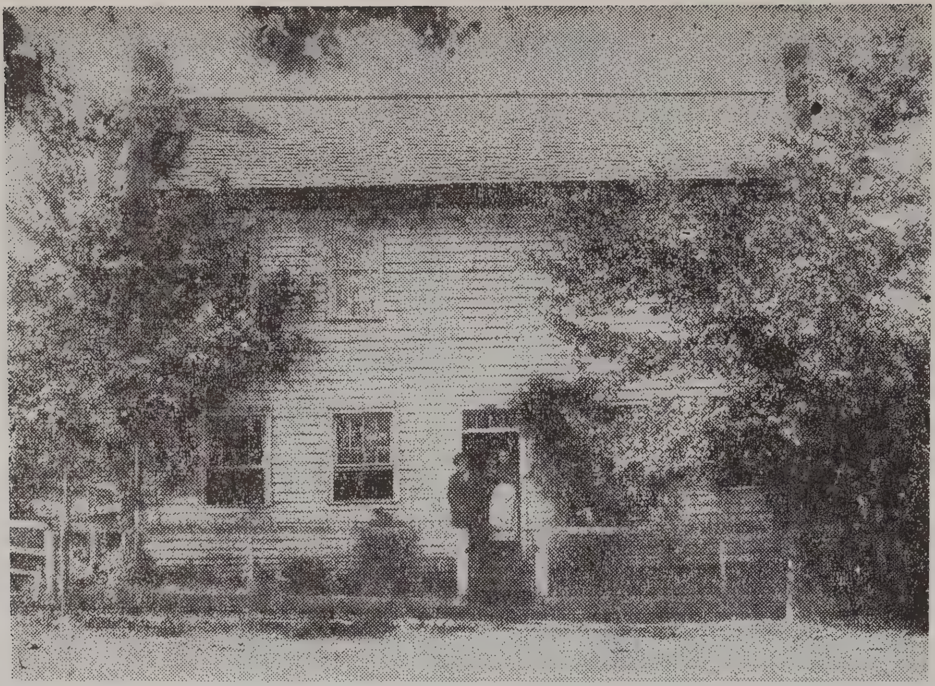


Capitol of the state of Franklin at Greeneville.



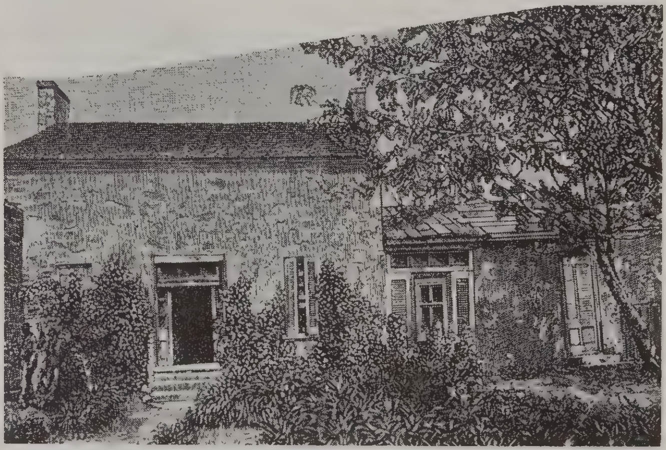
At right: The first STATE capitol at Knoxville. John Sevier, president of the former state of Franklin 1784 to 1788 was the first state governor. Except for one day Knoxville was the capital through 1811 and for the 1817 session. The first state legislature met March 28, 1796.

Tennessee Blue Book



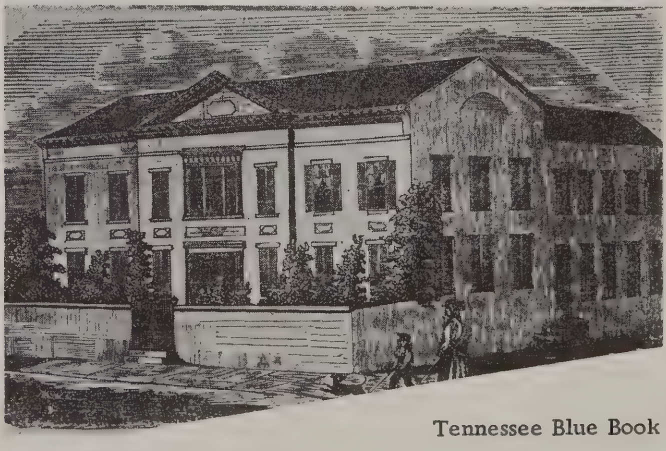
Received from the Kingston, Tenn. newspaper

The capitol of Tennessee for one day, September 21, 1807, at Kingston.



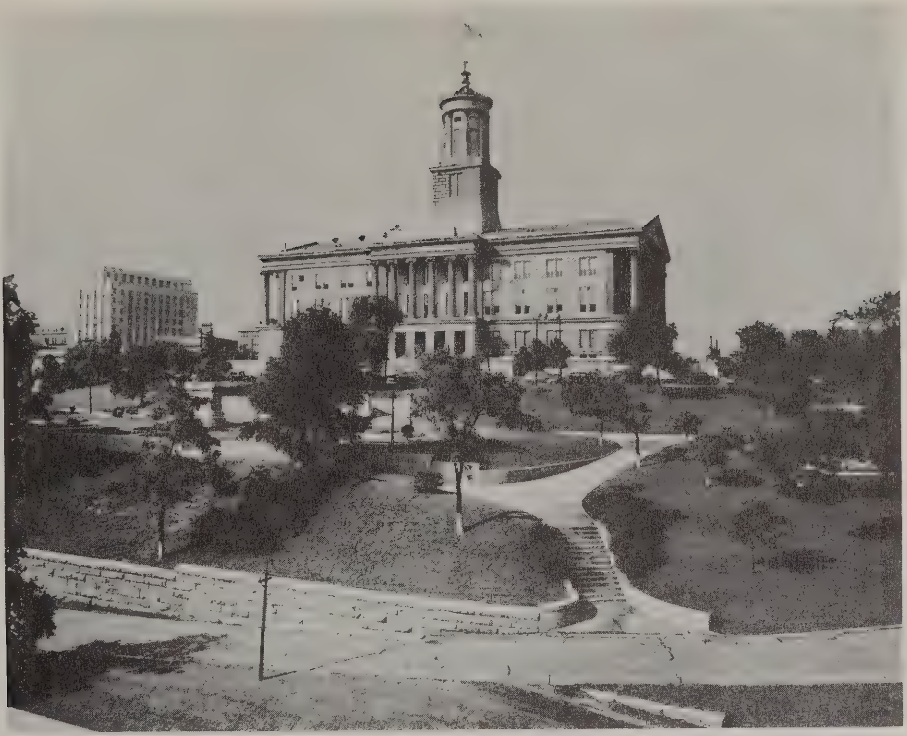
The capitol at Nashville, 1812 through 1815. The building occupied the site of the Hume-Fogg High School.

The old Presbyterian Church in Murfreesboro was the capitol from 1819 through 1825. No picture of it is known.



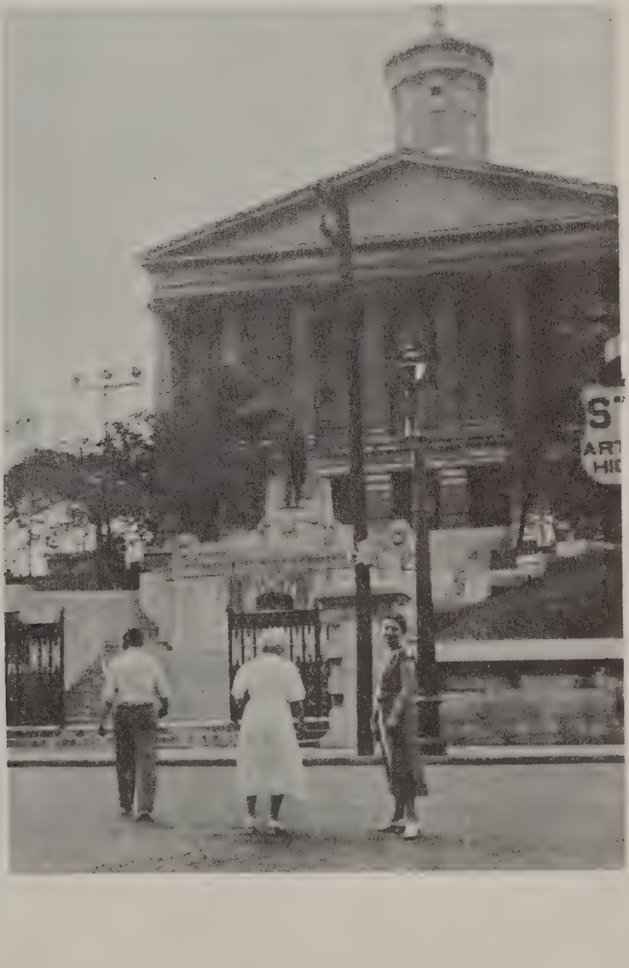
Masonic Hall, Nashville, was the capitol from 1826 to 1853.

Tennessee Blue Book

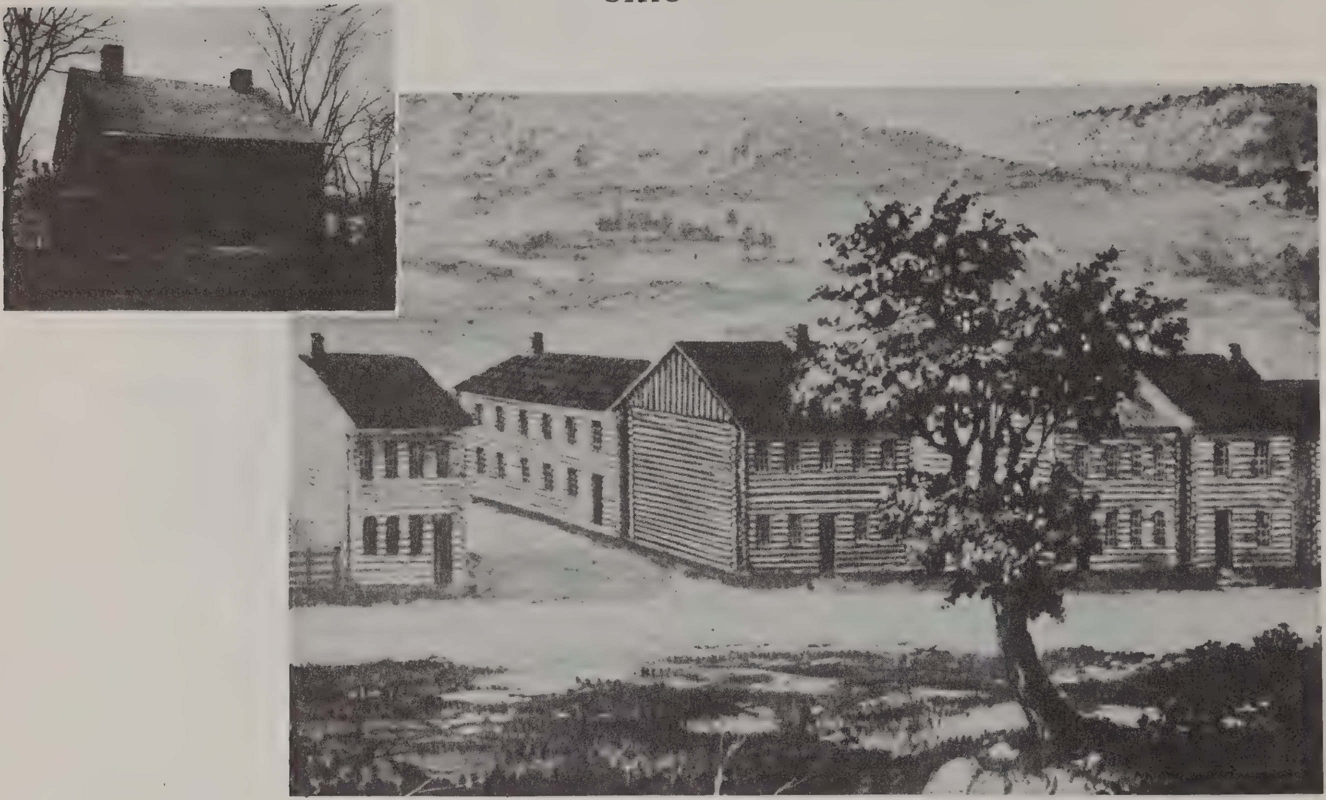


Tennessee Department of Conservation Photo

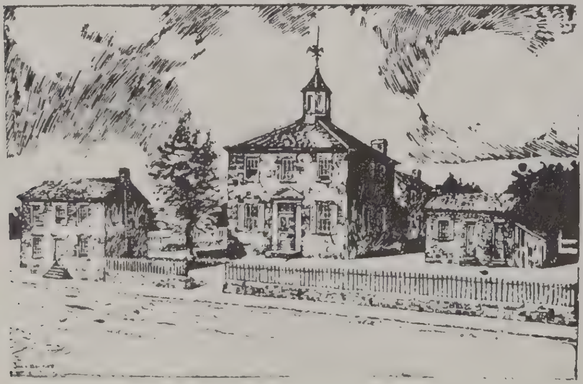
Present Nashville
Capitol
Occupied 1853.

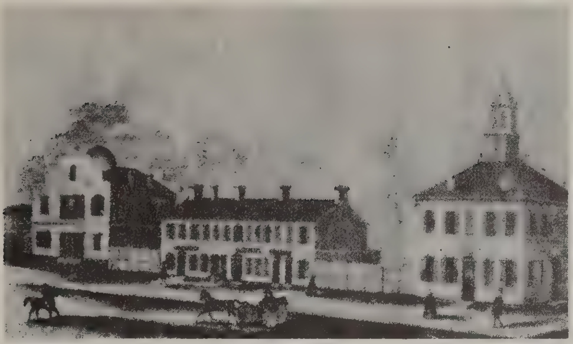


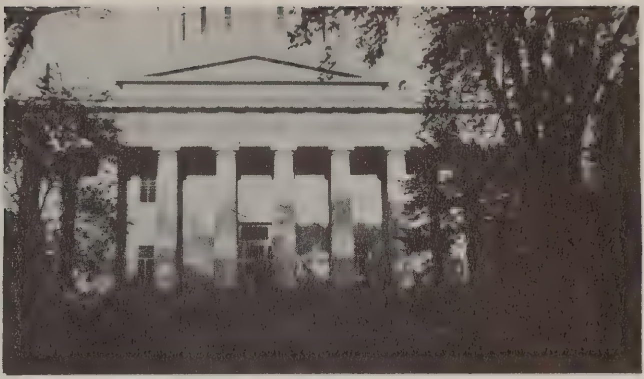
OHIO



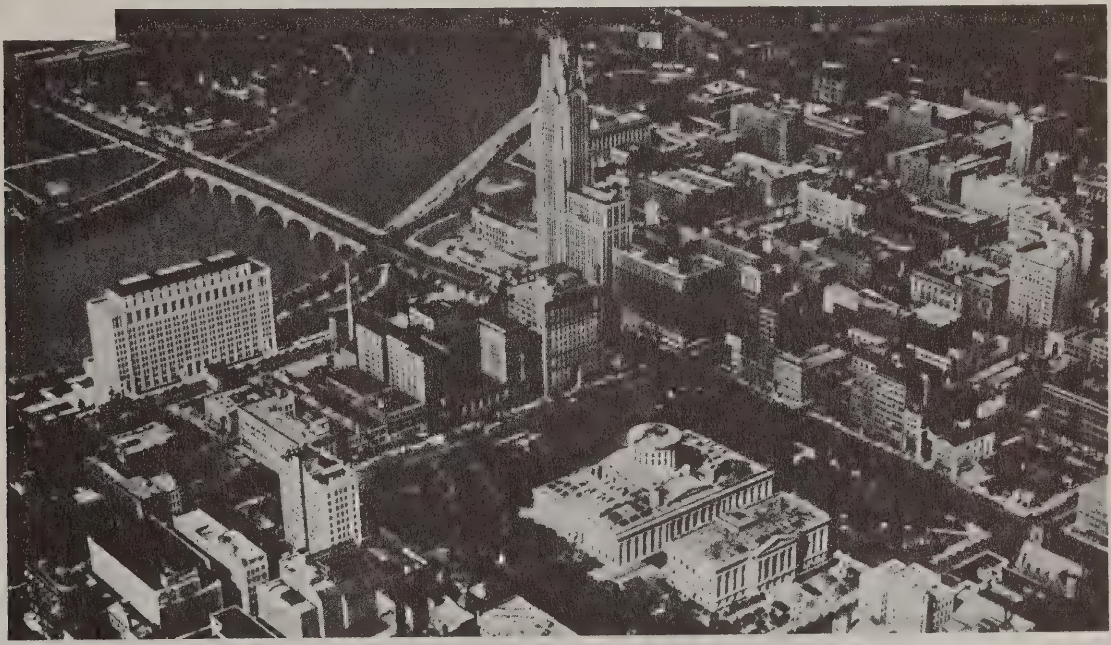
The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the establishment of the Northwest Territory including the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The governor and judges held their first court in Campus Martius(small picture above) in Marietta September 2, 1788. In 1798 the territory had 5,000 male inhabitants which entitled it to elect a legislature. The first ELECTED legislature of twenty-two representatives met September 16, 1799 at Yeatman's Tavern, which is the larger building on the corner of Front and Sycamore in Cincinnati in the above picture. In 1800 the legislature met in Chillicothe in Abram's Tavern. From 1802 to 1809 and from1812 to 1816 it met in the Chillicothe capitol at the left below. The present building of the Chillicothe Gazette, a daily newspaper, is a model of this first state capitol. At the right below is the Zanesville capitol from 1809 to 1812.







At the left the Columbus Capitol 1816 to 1852 when it burned and the legislature met in Ambos Hall and Odeon Hall(no pictures). The other pictures are of the present Columbus Capitol occupied in 1857. The Judiciary Annex was added in 1899.

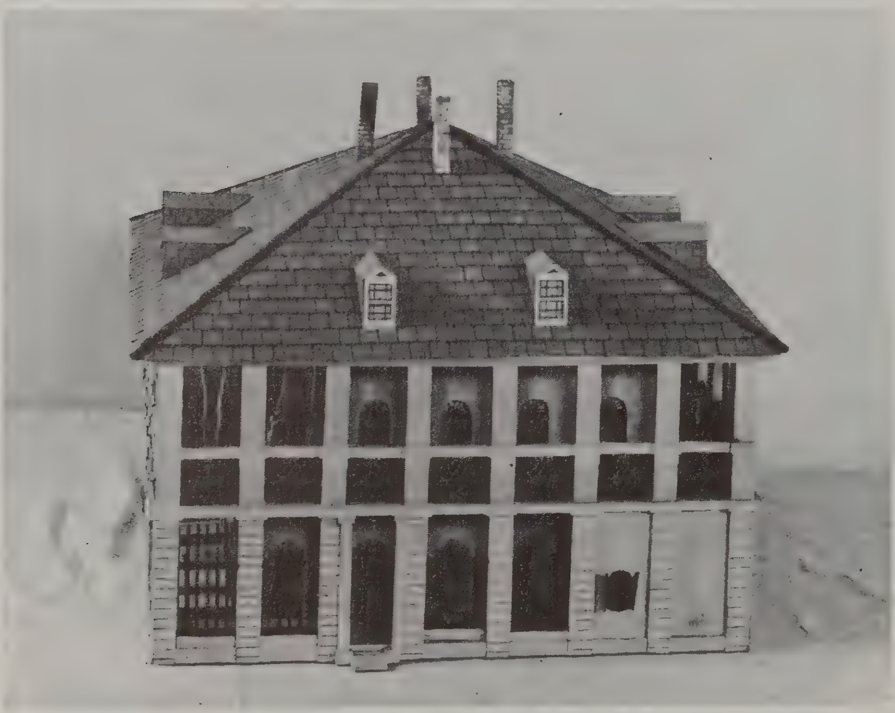


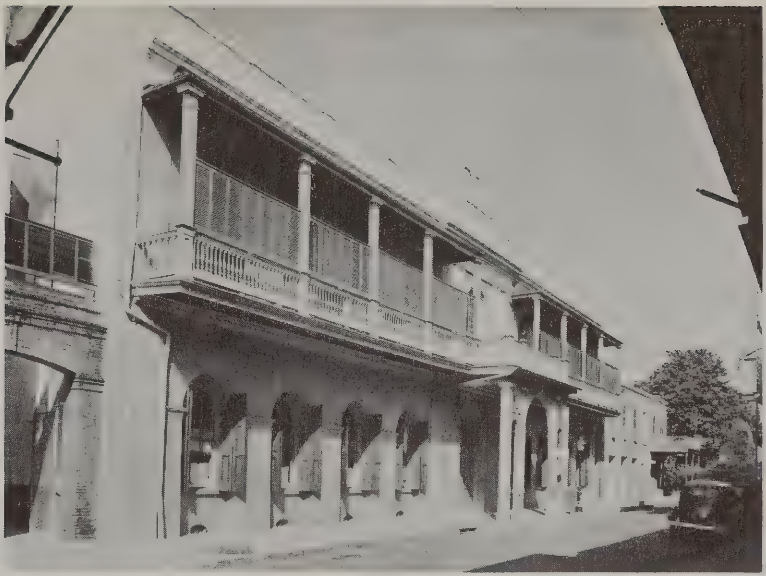
Two lower pictures from Ohio tourist booklets

LOUISIANA

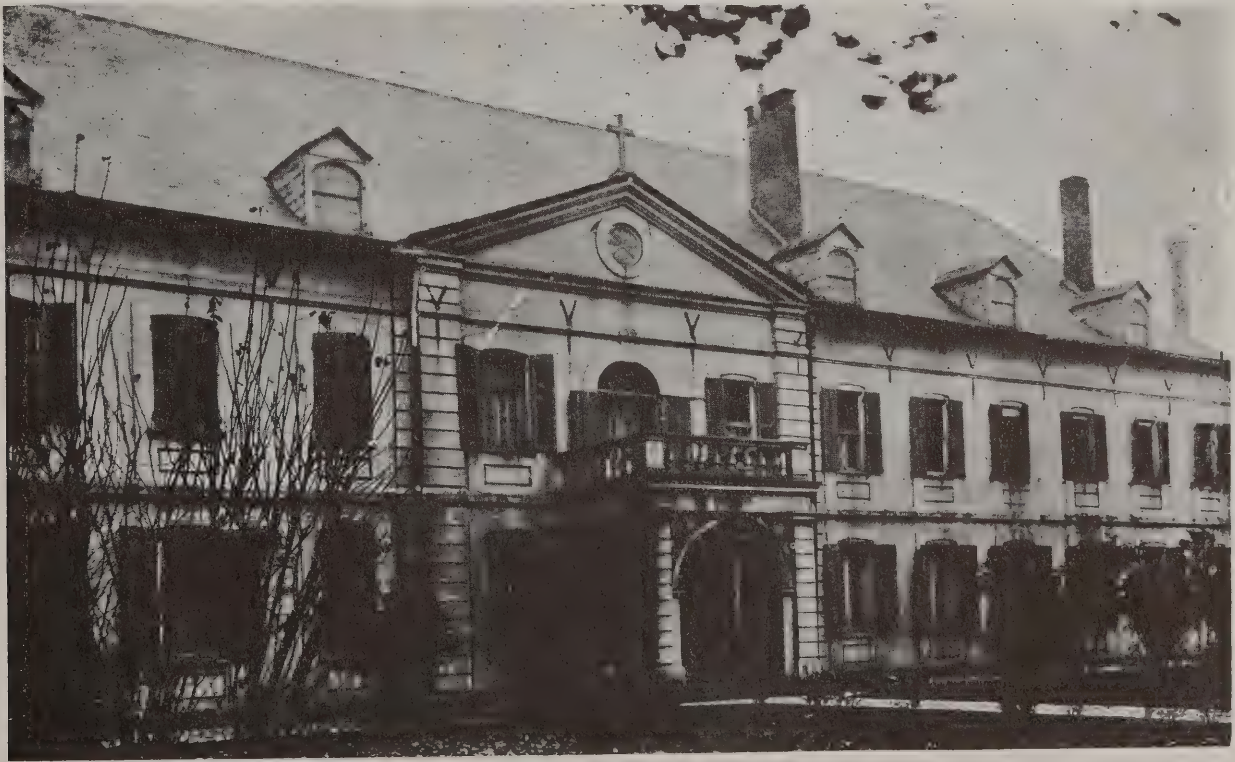
The Spanish legislative body was called the Cabildo. To call the building in New Orleans the Cabildo is like calling our capitol the congress, but that is what has happened. However, the cabildo which met in the Cabildo was NOT an ELECTED body.

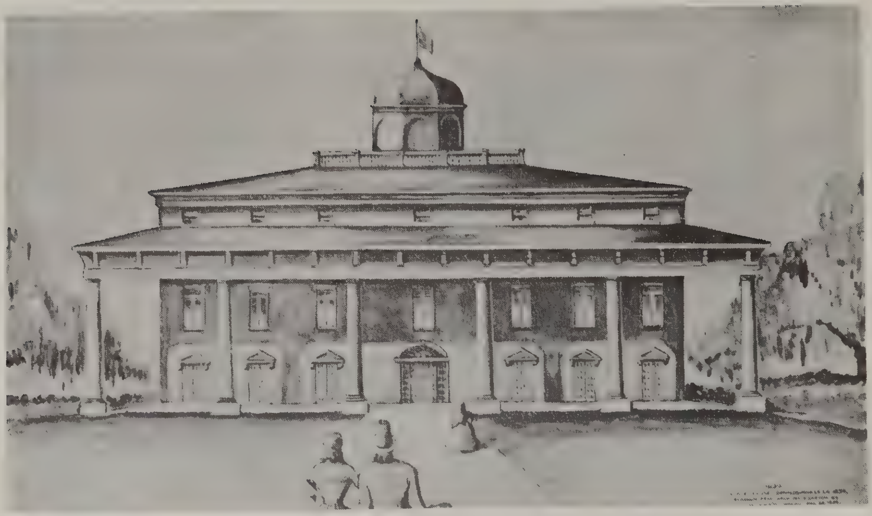
By an act of Congress of March 26, 1804 Louisiana was divided into two parts--the Territory of Orleans, whose boundaries correspond to the present state of Louisiana, and the remainder called the District of Louisiana and put under the jurisdiction of Indiana Territory. The building shown below, erected in 1761 as the Government House during the Spanish regime, was the capitol until February 1, 1828. It stood at the corner of what is now Toulouse and Decatur Streets.





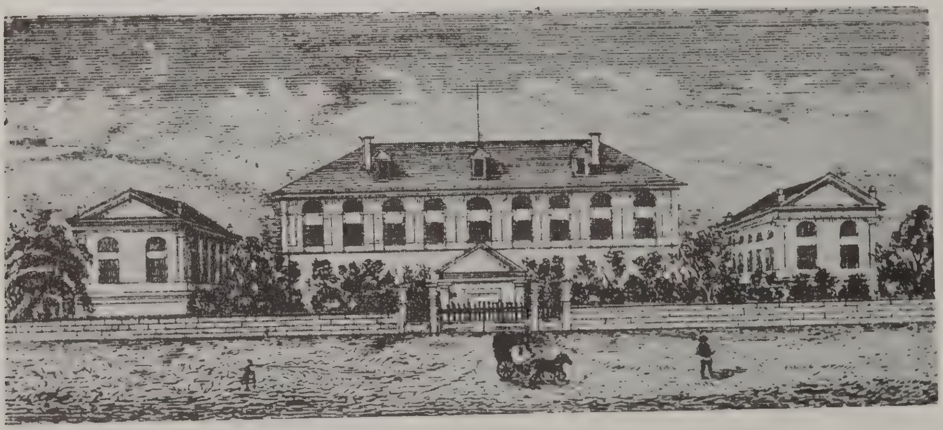
On February 2, 1818 the capitol was temporarily located in Mr. Davis' room in the above building in New Orleans. Then until May 1, 1829 and from January 6, 1831 to 1833 it was located in the Ursuline building shown below. This is, or was recently, the presbytery of St. Mary's Italian Church.



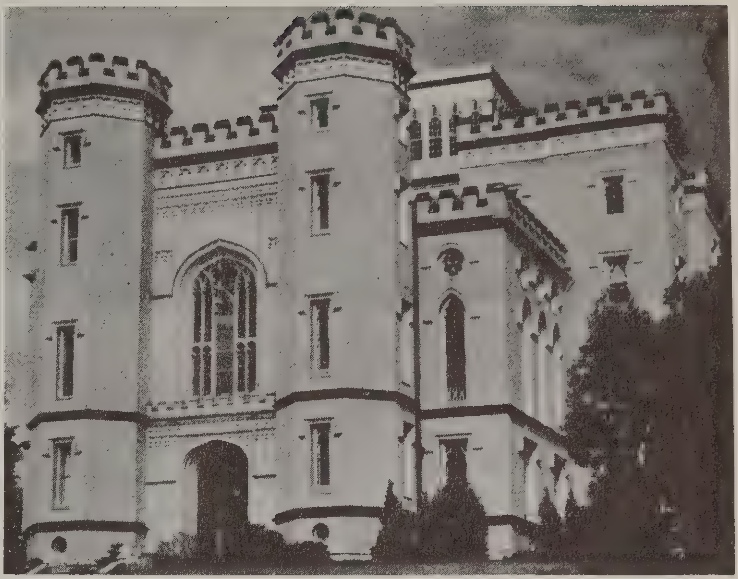


Redrawn by A R Currie

Capitol at Donaldsonville, Louisiana from May 2, 1829 to January 6, 1831. Below: New Orleans Capitol, January, 1834 to February 1, 1849. It was formerly Charity Hospital and was purchased by the state for a capitol.

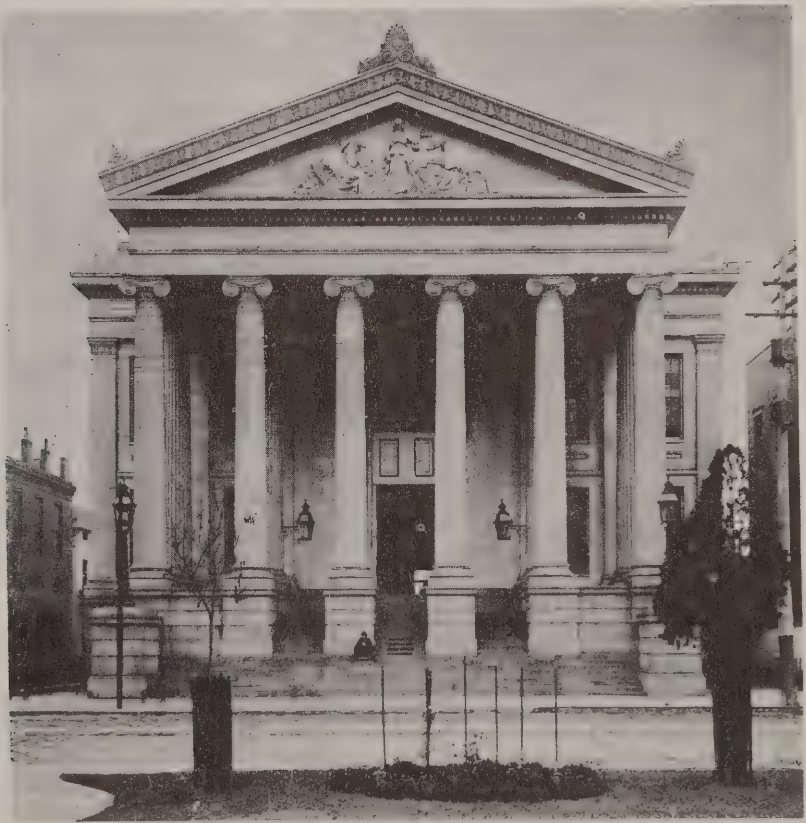


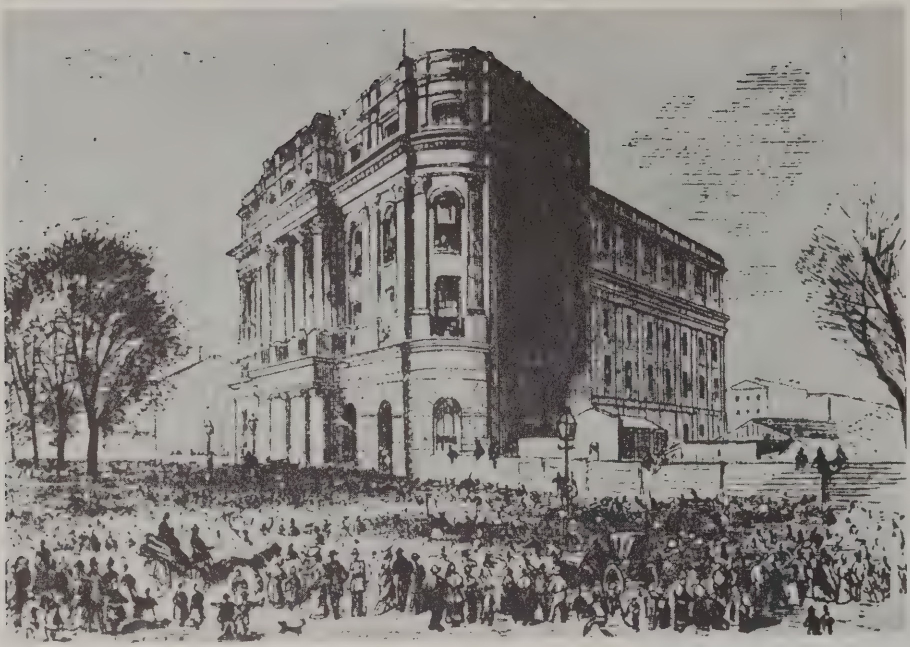
At the right the Baton Rouge Capitol from February 2, 1849 until it was burned by Federal troops during the Civil War December 29, 1862. It was rebuilt and was again the state capitol from 1882 to 1932. This is the street front. The river front is shown on page 83.



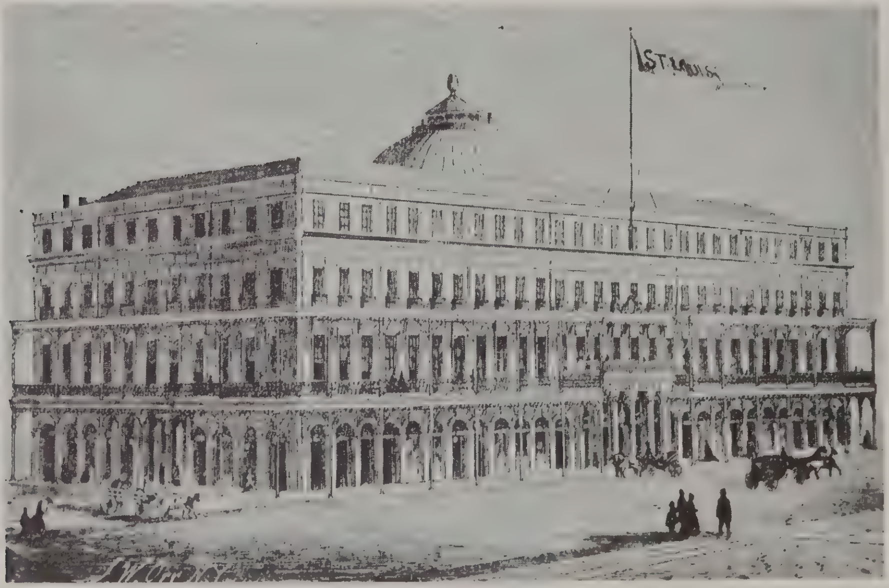
The Confederate capital was moved to Opelousas and in January, 1864 to Shreveport in the old courthouse shown in the small picture below.

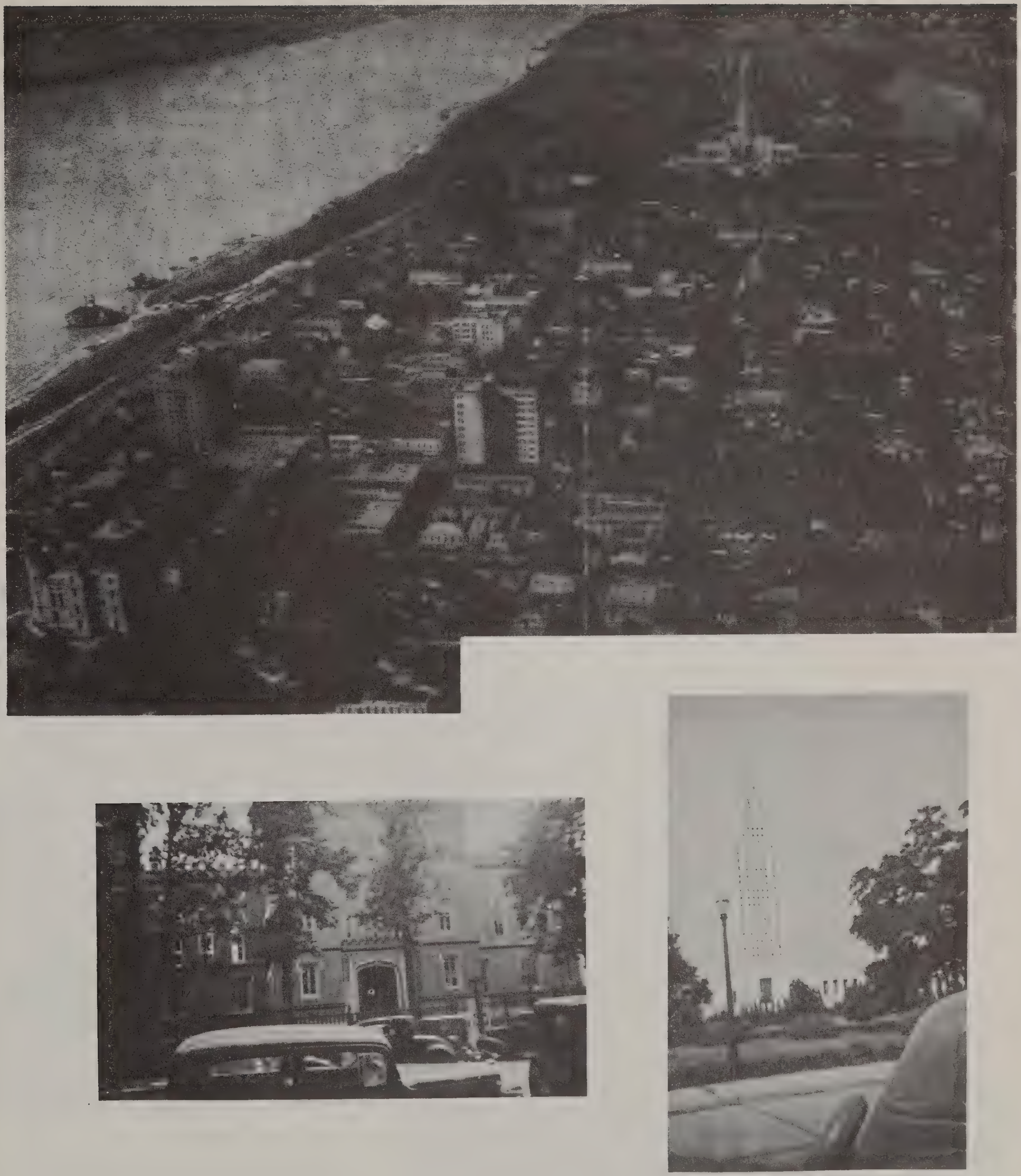
The New Orleans City Hall below was the meeting place of the Constitutional Convention of 1864.





Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, repaired and made the state capitol January, 1864 to December, 1873. Below: St. Louis Hotel, New Orleans, bought by the state and made the capitol from January, 1874 to November 2, 1882.



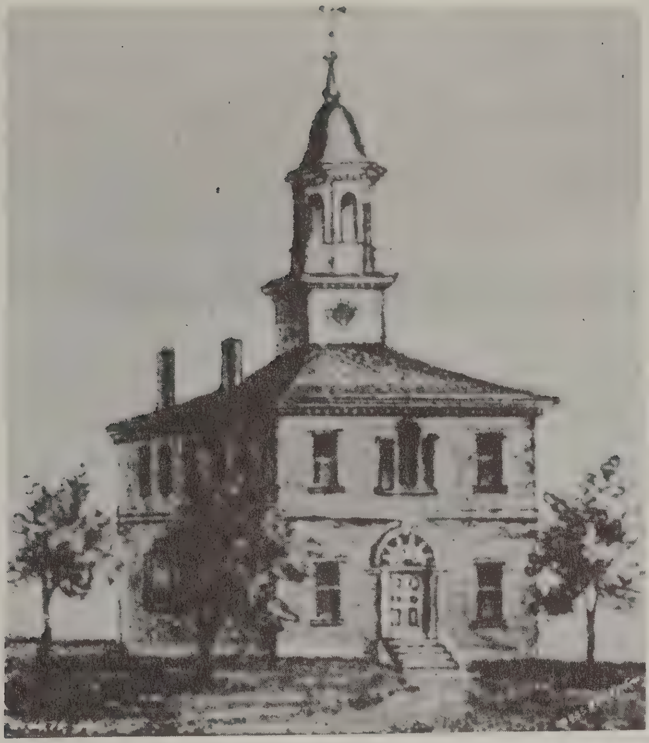


Baton Rouge Capitol occupied in 1932. In the top picture the old capitol may be seen in the lower left and the new capitol in the upper right center.

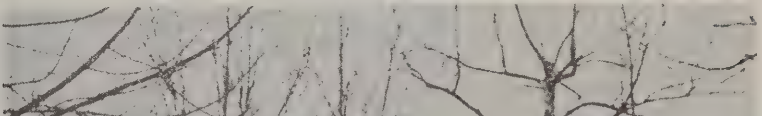
INDIANA

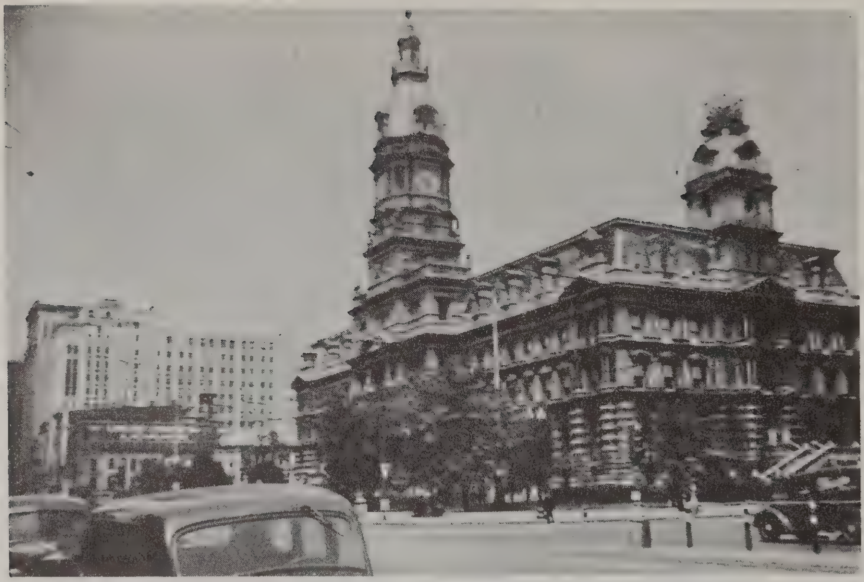
Indiana was made a Territory July 4, 1800, but the first elected legislature did not meet until 1805 in the building below. It did not have the porch on then. Vincennes was the capital until 1816.

The Constitutional Convention met in June, 1816 and the first state government organized when Indiana was admitted as a state December 11, 1816 in theCorydon Capitol shown above. It continued to be the capitol through 1824.



Indianapolis Capitol 1825-1835. It was the Marion County Court House. Below: Indianapolis Capitol 1835-1878 when it was torn down to make a place for the present capitol.

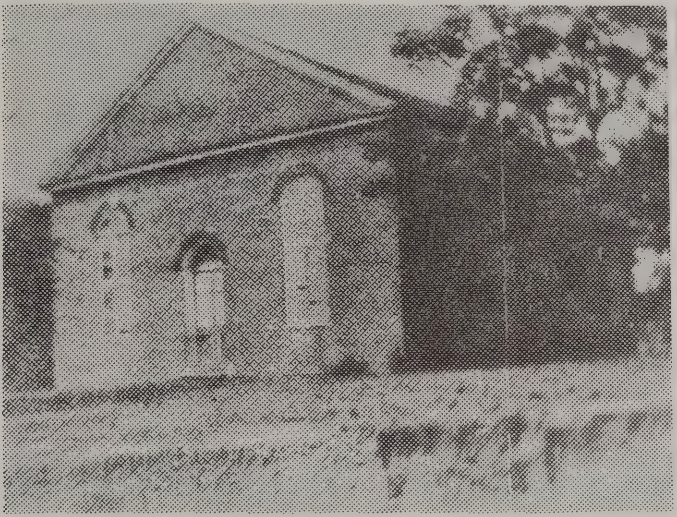


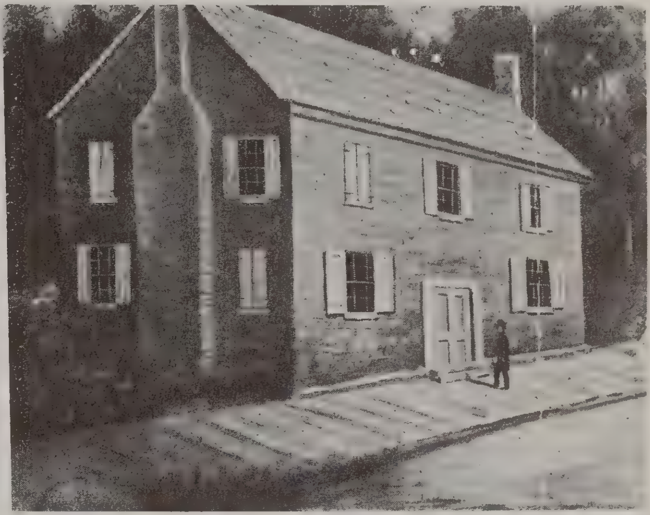


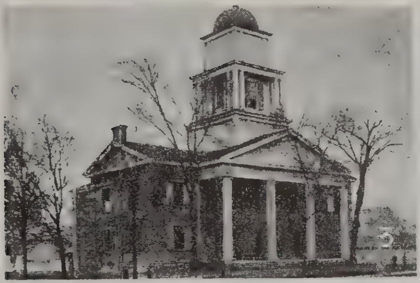
Marion County Courthouse, Indianapolis, Indiana, State Capitol 1879 through 1885 while the present building, shown below, was being built. The present capitol was occupied by the legislature for the first time January 6, 1887.

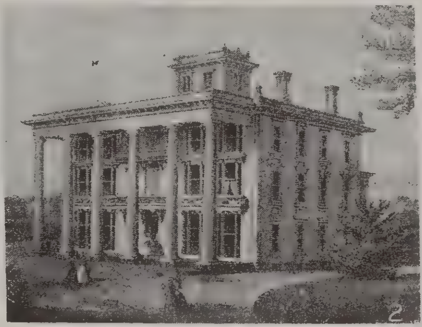
MISSISSIPPI

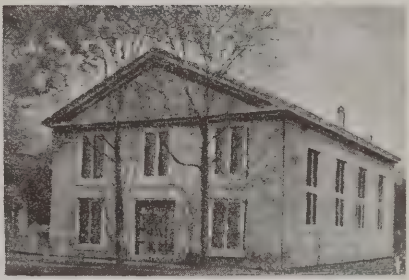
Mississippi was made a territory in 1798. It was added to in 1804 and 1812 as shown on the stamp. It consisted of the present states of Alabama and Mississippi in 1812. The old brick church shown at the left below was the capitol from 1816 to 1820, during which time Mississippi became a state in 1817 and Alabama became a territory. One legislative session was held in Columbia, Mississippi in 1821. The church was in Washington, Mississippi. The old Jackson Capitol from 1822 to 1839 is on the right.



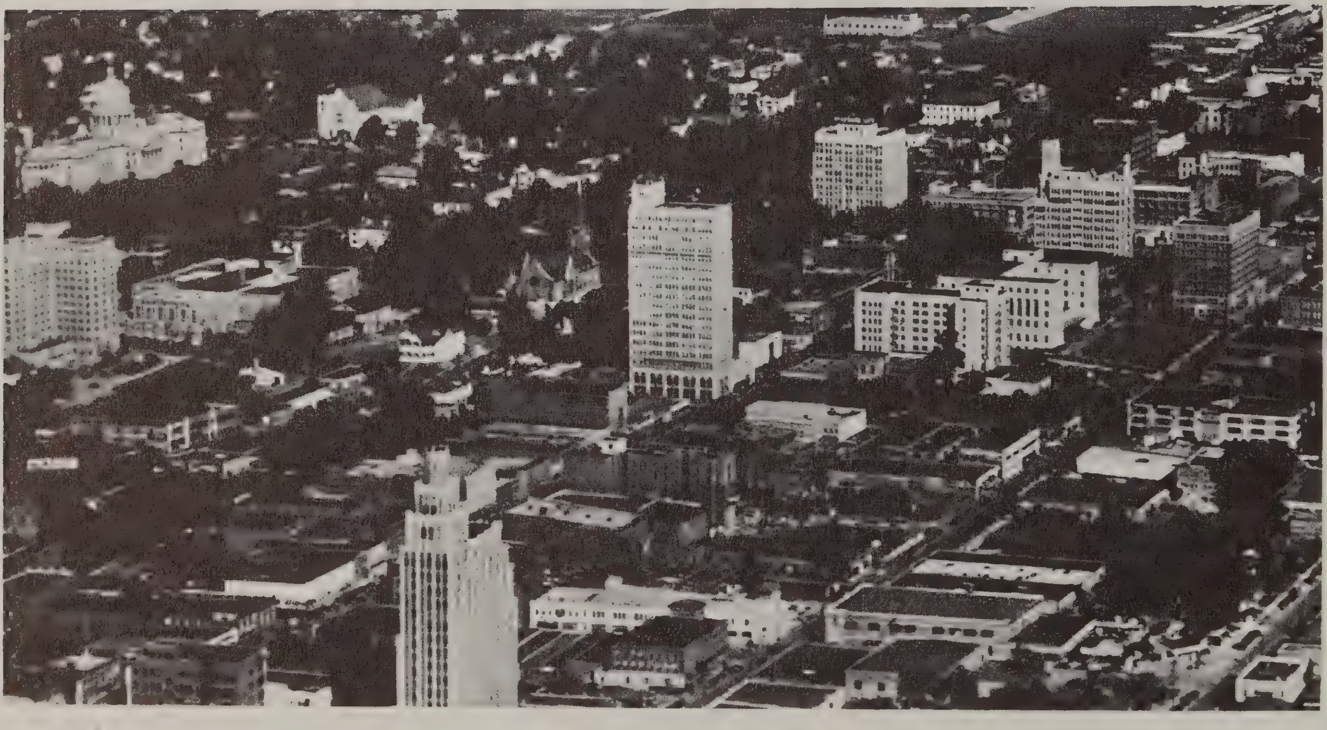




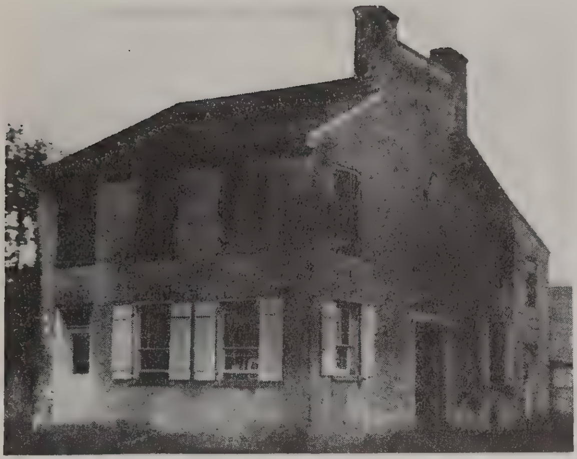


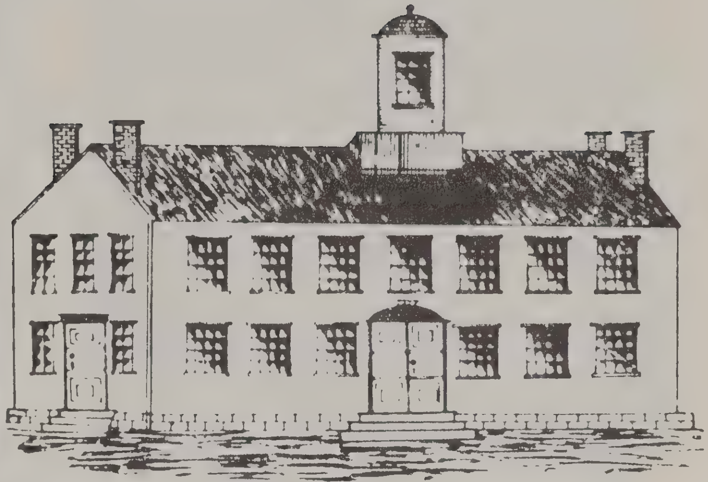


Capitols in 1863-1864: First, Courthouse, Columbus; second, Calhoun Institute, Macon; third, Church, Columbus.

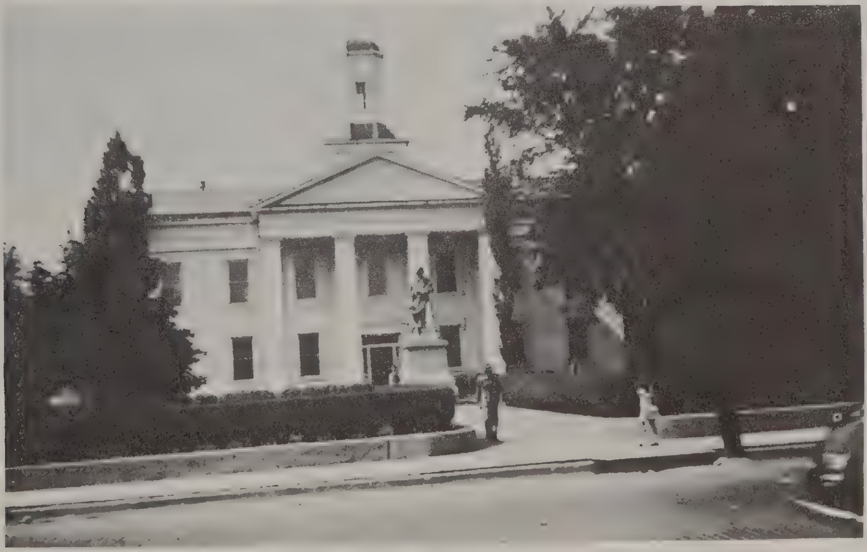


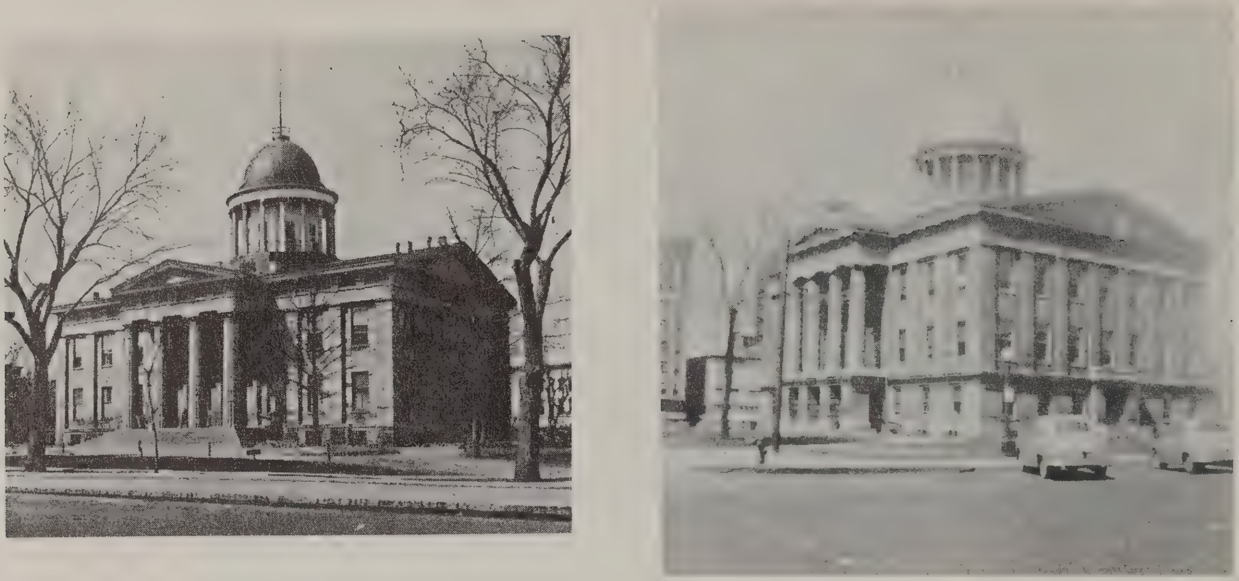
The Old Jackson Capitol 1839-1903, on the right above, and the present Capitol first used in 1903 may be seen in the large picture above in the extreme upper corners of both sides.





Illinois Territory was created in 1809 with Kaskaskia as the capital. The building on the left above was the capitol until 1820. Illinois became a state in 1818, so it was also the first state capitol. The building was destroyed by a flood in 1898. The capital was moved to Vandalia because of land speculation. A plain two-story capitol of wood was erected here in 1820. It burned Dec. 9, 1823. After the fire the senate completed its session in the old Presbyterian Church which stood where the present church stands. The House met in the home of Robert K. McLaughlin which stood where the Aragon Hotel now stands. The second brick Vandalia capitol, 1824-1836, is shown at the right above. There was agitation to move the capital to Springfield because the capitol was too small, so the citizens of Vandalia took it upon themselves to tear down the capitol and build the third Vandalia capitol, 1836-1838, below. They did this while the legislature was in recess. Lincoln served in the legislature here and helped to move the capital to Springfield. The people of Vandalia were reimbursed for their expense and the building became a courthouse, but it has now been bought back by the state as a state monument.



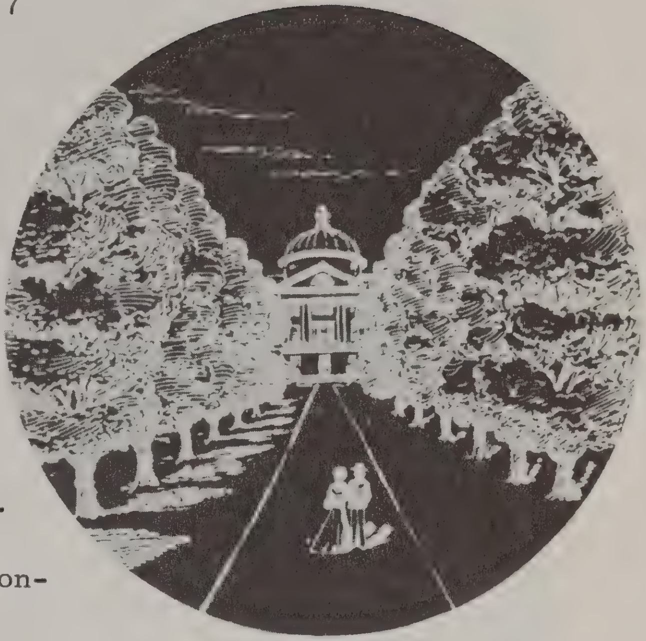


Old Capitol at Springfield, Illinois, used 1838 to 1870 when the present capitol came into use. The Old Capitol was then raised and another story built underneath. The above pictures show it both when it was the capitol and later when it was, and still is the courthouse. Below is the present capitol.

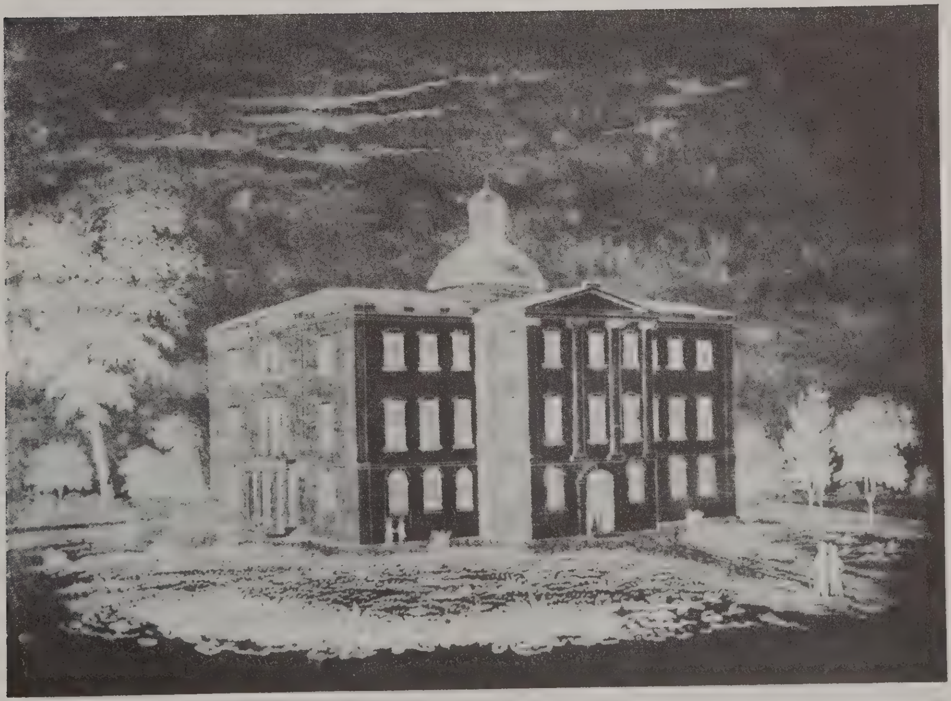
Guide to Illinois State Buildings

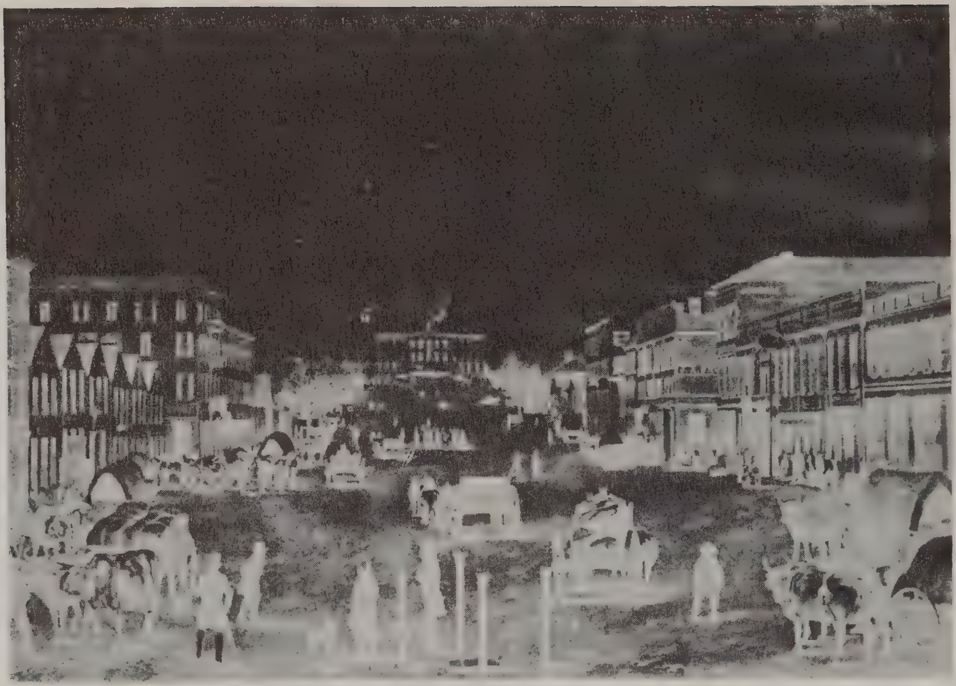
Looking up into the dome. This is a familiar sight as most capitols have domes.

ALABAMA

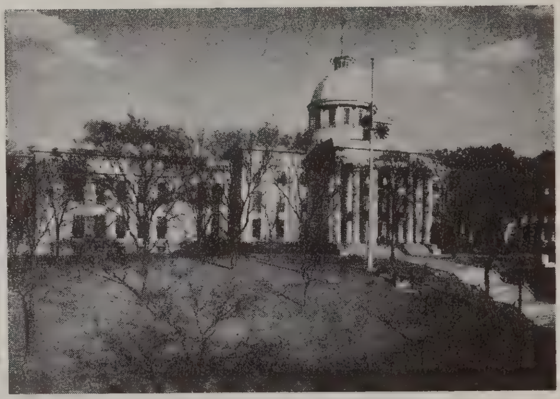


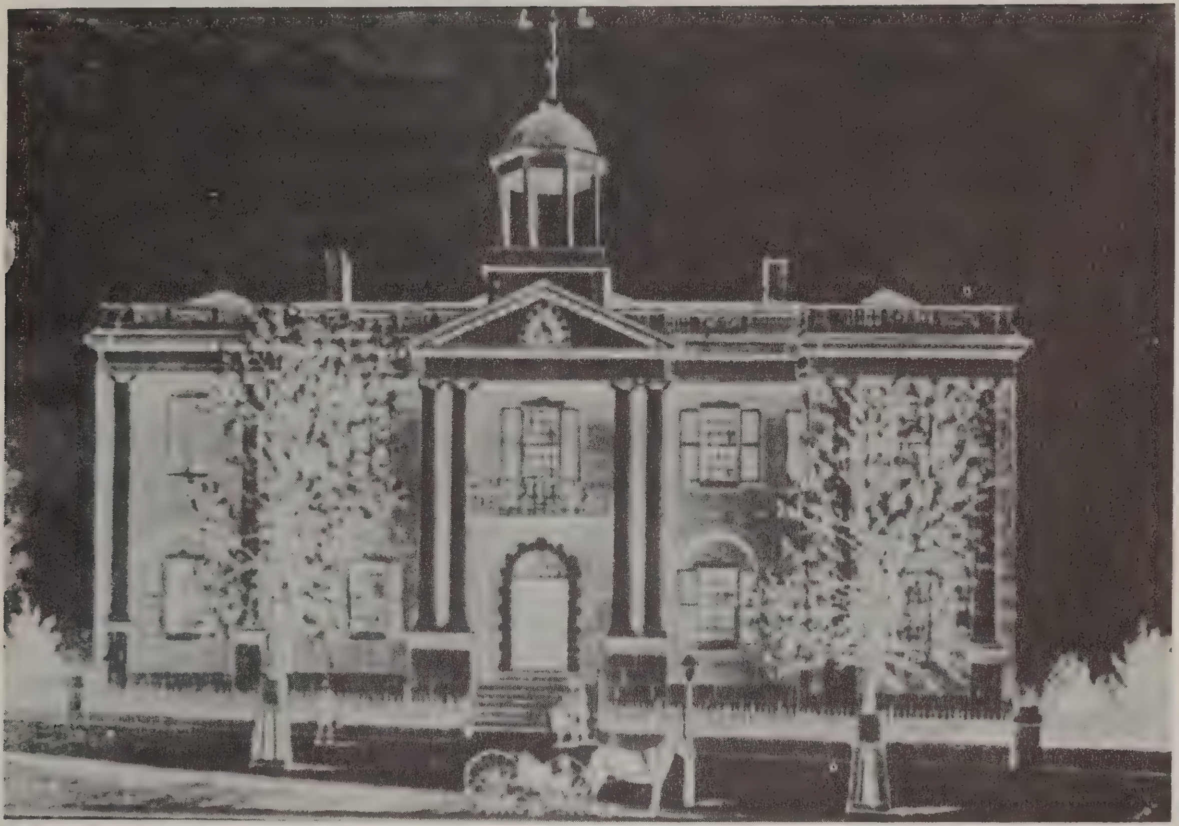
Alabama was made a territory in 1817 with St. Stephen as the capital. In 1819 it became a state with Huntsville as the capital temporarily until the Cahaba capitol, at the right, was finished in 1820. It was the capitol until 1826 when the capital was moved to Tuscaloosa because of annual floods. Soon afterward the county seat was also moved from Cahaba and it became a deserted town. In Tuscaloosa the people provided the legislature with suitable accomodations until the capitol was finished in 1829. This capitol, shown below, was used until 1847. In 1852 the building became the Central Female College of the Alabama Baptist Convention and it burned in 1923.



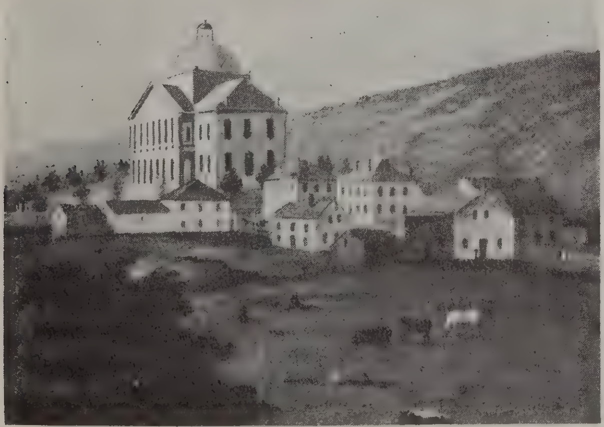


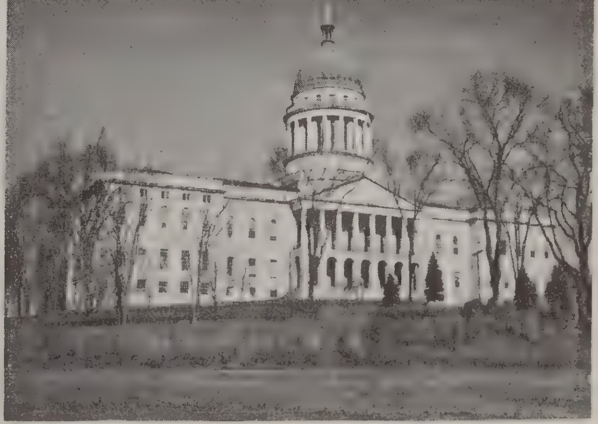
Above, the Montgomery, Alabama capitol from Dec. 6, 1847 until it burned as shown on Dec. 14, 1849. Suitable bulldings were provided and the governor was inaugurated in the Court Street Methodist Church. Below is the present capitol as it looked 1851-1906. It was also the Confederate Capitol for a while in the beginning. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated here. In 1906 the south wing was added and in 1911 the north wing to make it appear as it does now in the two pictures at the right.

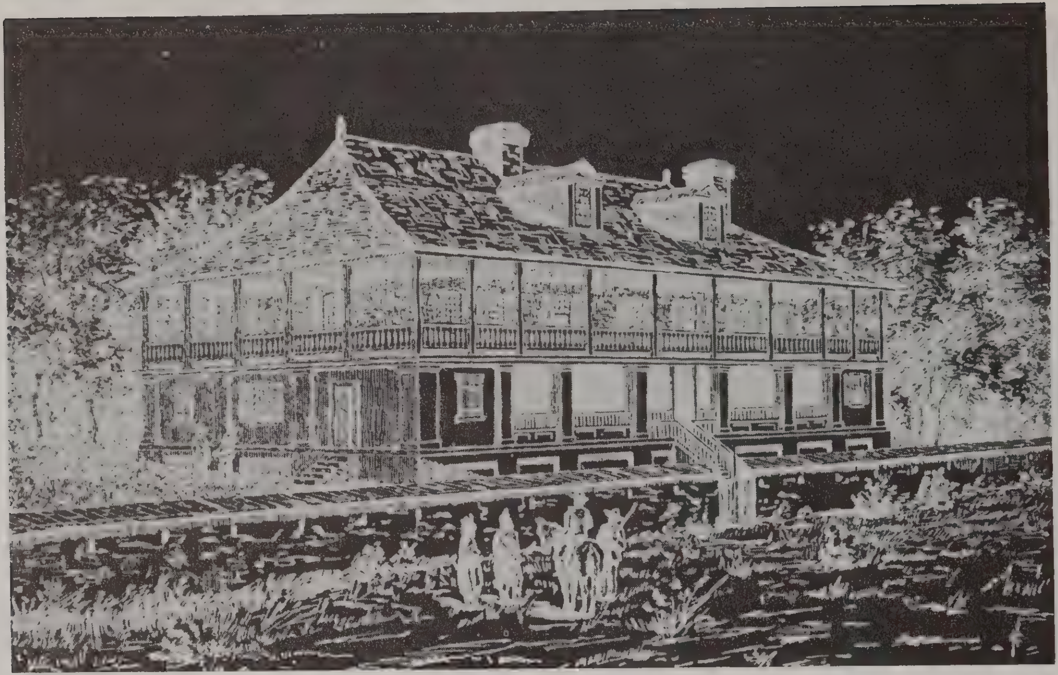




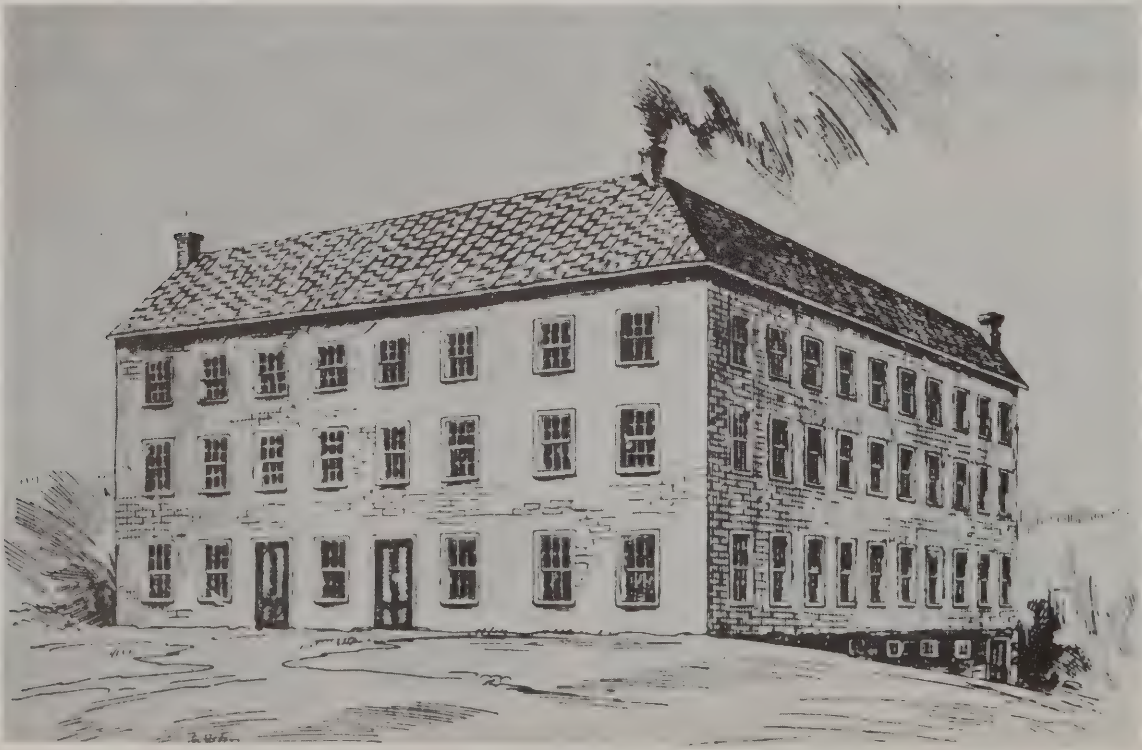
Maine became a state in 1820 by separation from Massachusetts, without ever having been a territory, as has been the custom since the Revolution, with a few exceptions, such as Vermont and Kentucky, Maine and West Virginia. Above is the Cumberland County Courthouse at Portland, the Maine Capitol from 1820 to 1832. Below at the left is the Augusta Capitol as it looked when first occupied by the legislature January 4, 1832. At the right is how it looks now with the wings and dome added in 1909.

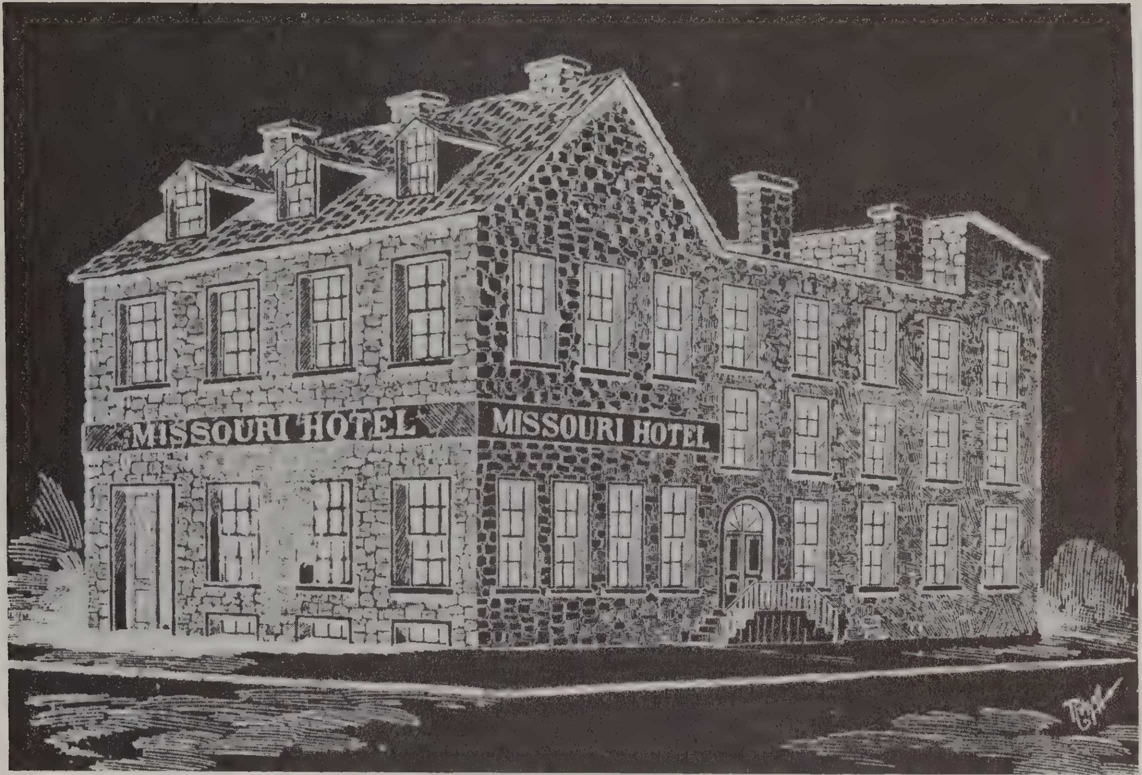




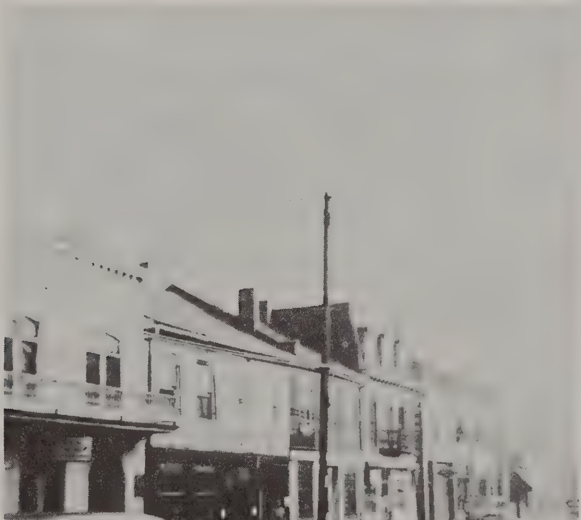


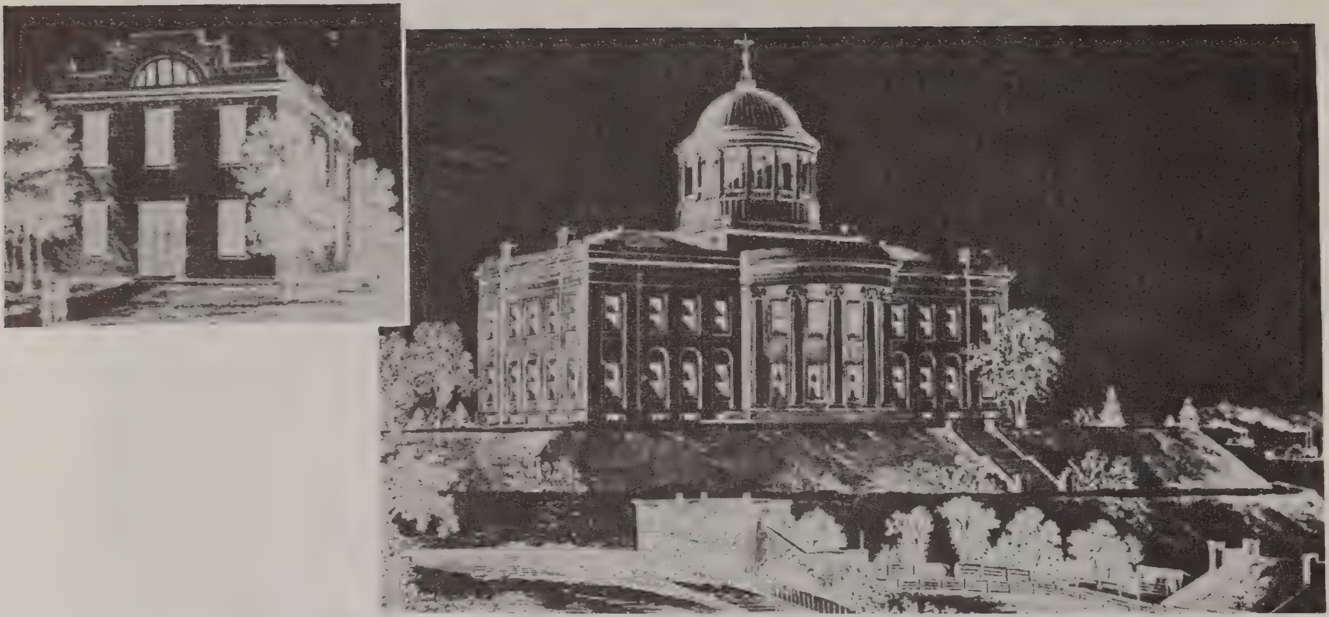
Missouri became a territory in 1812 upon the admission of Orleans Territory as the state of Louisiana. The first territorial legislature met in the home of Peter Chouteau in 1812, shown below, in St. Louis. In December, 1815, the second session met at the home of Mrs. Dubrewill. On October 26, 1818 a special session met at E. Maury's Hotel. Bennett's Mansion House(Hotel), St. Louis, was the scene of the Constitutional Convention in 1820.



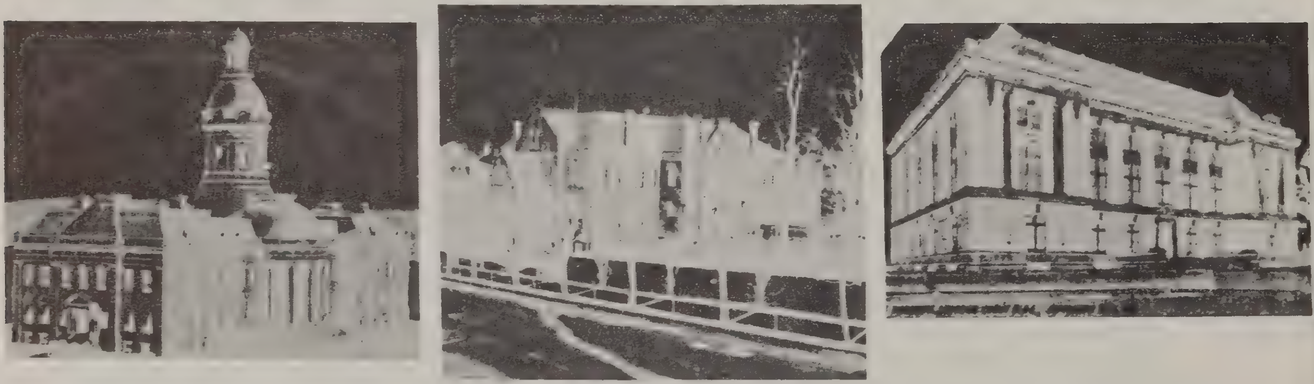

MISSOURI HOTEL
MISSOURI HOTEL

The first STATE legislature met in the Missouri Hotel. It made St. Charles the capital, the first move from St. Louis. The St. Charles capitol 1821 to 1827 is the second building from the left in the picture below. There was also a porch at that time.

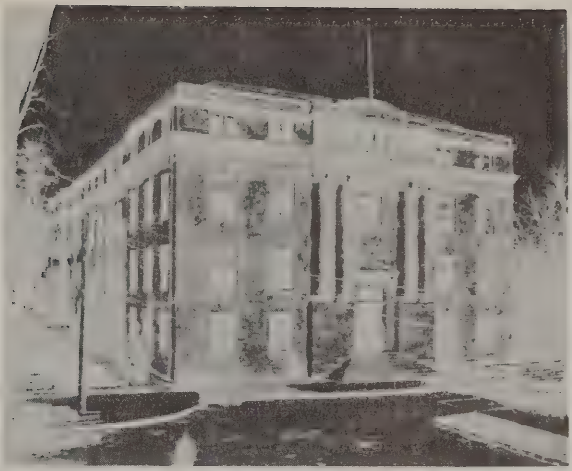




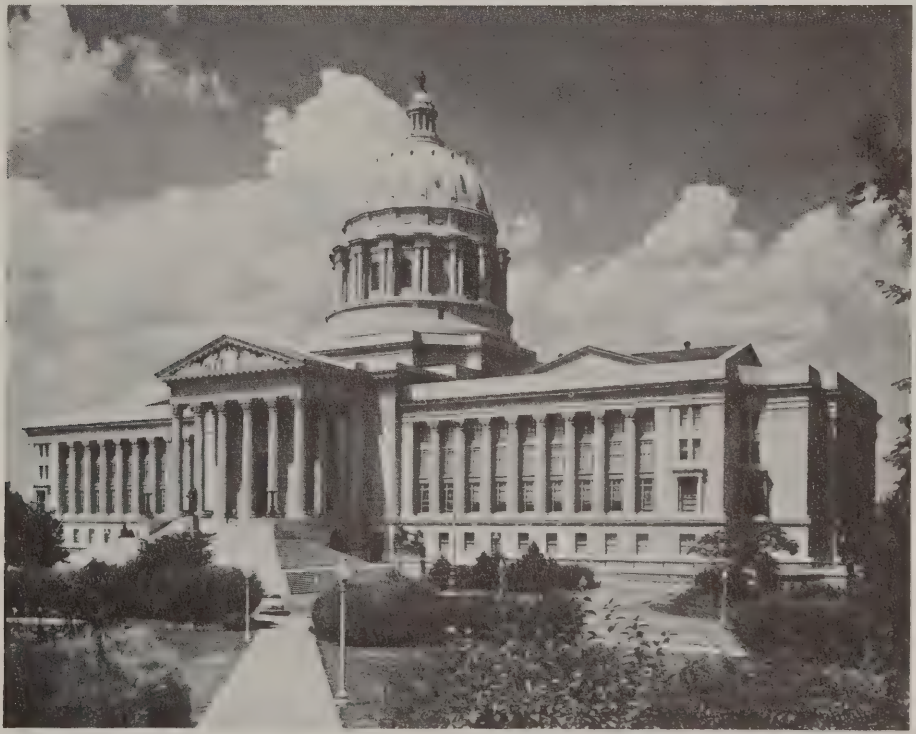
No picture of the Jefferson City, Missouri Capitol from 1827 to 1837 is known. It had two large rooms, the House downstairs and the Senate up. Before the first permanent capitol was started this building burned Nov. 17, 1837 and the Cole County Courthouse was used as the capitol until 1840(Small picture). The large picture is the Jefferson City capitol 1840-1887.



The capitol as it looked after the remodeling of 1887-1888. Wings were added and the dome heightened. This capitol was burned in 1911. Center picture is St. Peter's Hall, used by the House of Representatives, temporarily after the fire. The third picture is the Supreme Court Building, used by the Senate tempprarily after the fire.

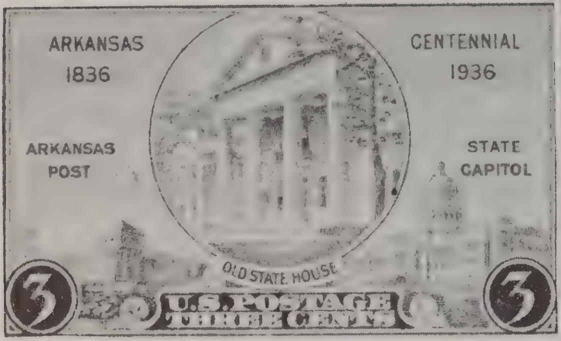


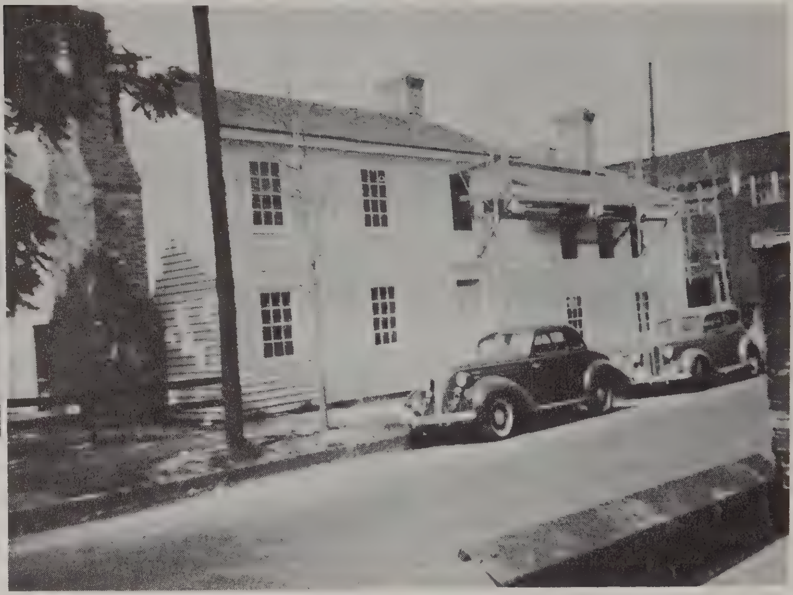
The temporary capitol 1912 to 1917. The House and Senate met on the second floor. It was made of wood with a stucco finish. The present capitol, below, was finished in 1917.



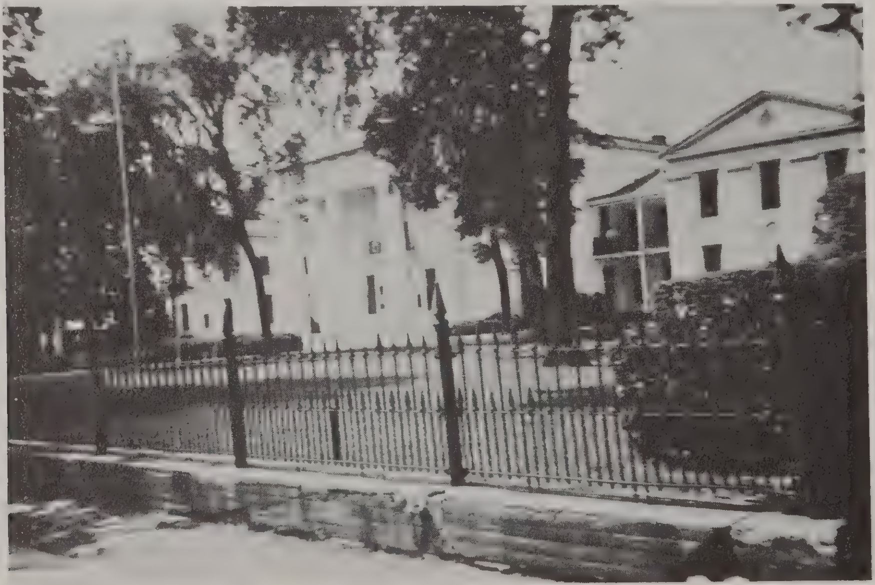
Massie--Missouri Resources Division

ARKANSAS

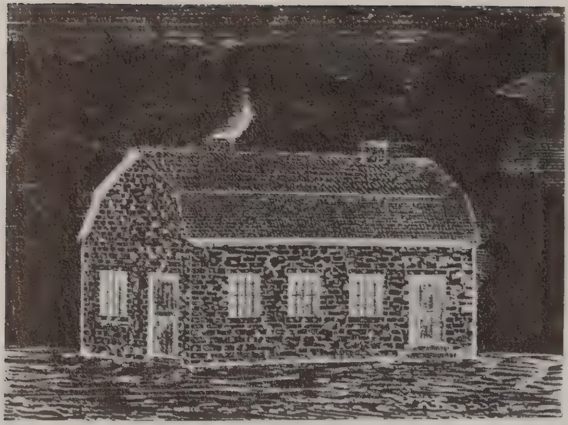

ARKANSAS
1836
CENTENNIAL
1936
ARKANSAS
POST
STATE
CAPITOL
OLD STATE HOUSE
3
U.S. POSTAGE
THREE CENTS
3

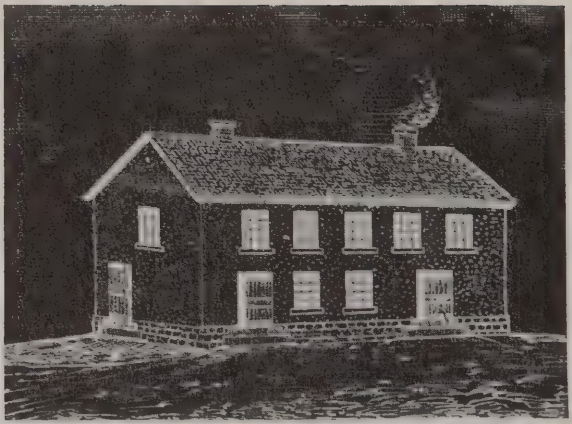


Arkansas became a territory in 1819 with the capital at Arkansas Post. Arkansas Post is shown at the left onthe stamp. In 1820 the capital was moved to Little Rock. In 1835 the last territorial legislature met in the above building. Below is the state capitol from 1836 to 1911. In 1836 it was just the center part. The wings were added later. It is now the War Memorial Building.



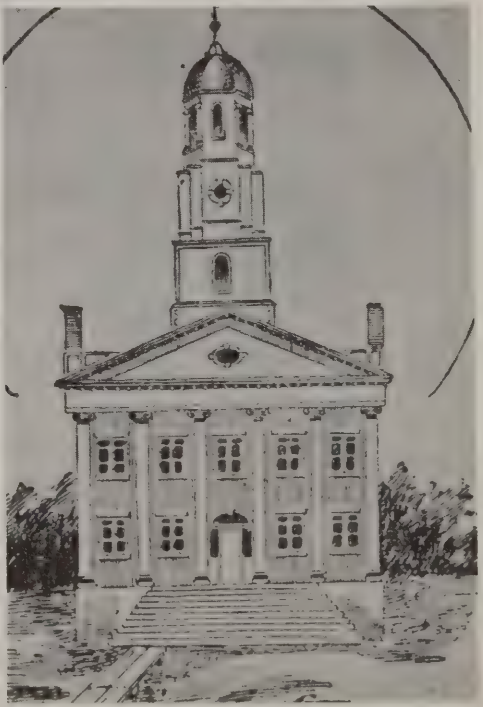
At the left the Confederate State Capitol at Rockport, Arkansas. At the right the present state capitol first occupied in 1911. Little Rock.

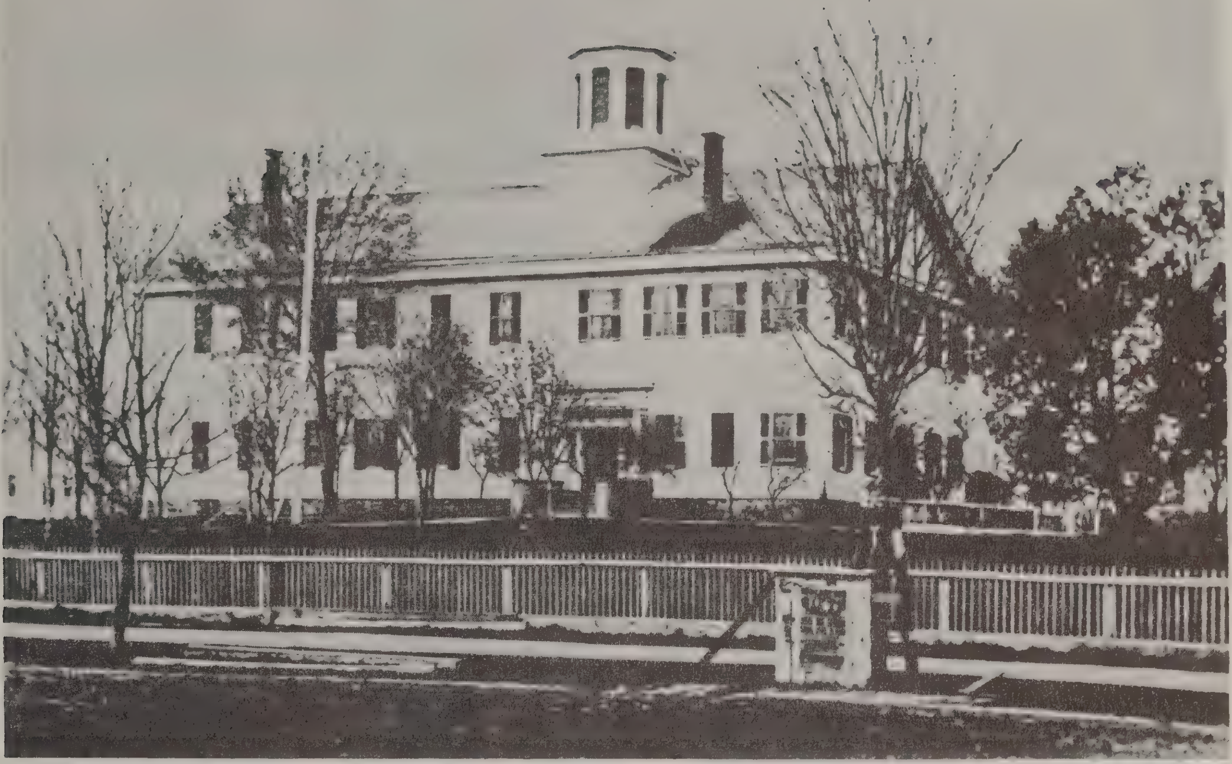




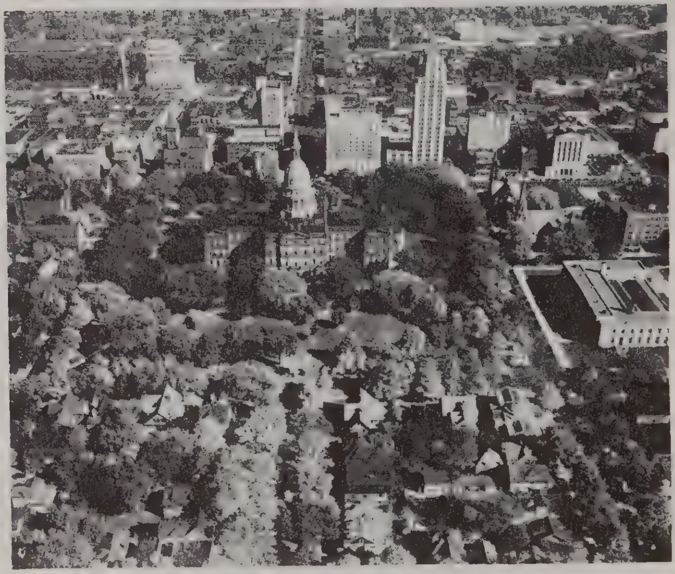
When the Northwest Territory was formed all of lower Michigan was Wayne county. In 1800 it became part of Indiana Territory and in 1805 it became Michigan Territory with William Hull as the first governor. He was autocratic and inefficient in his office, surrendered to the British in the War of 1812 without any defense, and wasgenerally disliked. Many meetings of complaint were held and petitions sent to Congress asking for an elective legislature. On March 3, 1823 President Monroe approved an act allowing the people to elect eighteen persons from whom the president would select nine to form a territorial council. On June 7, 1824 the first such ELECTED legislative council met in the Council House at the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Randolph Street in Detroit, shown upper left. In 1826 the Masons enlarged the building as shown on the right, and it was used as the capitol until 1828. It was also used for church services, fairs, political meetings and elections. The cornerstone of the first capitol built as such was laid Sep. 22, 1823, but not occupied until May 5, 1828 by the legislature. The dispute with Ohio over the southern boundary delayed Michigan's admission to the union for two years. In return for relinquishing its claim to territory around Toledo Michigan received the upper peninsula.

The capitol on the right was used from 1828 to January, 1848. Afterward the first high school was held in it, afterward called Capitol High School. It also housed the first public library, and burned in 1893. The site of this building is Capitol Park on Woodward Avenue in Detroit.



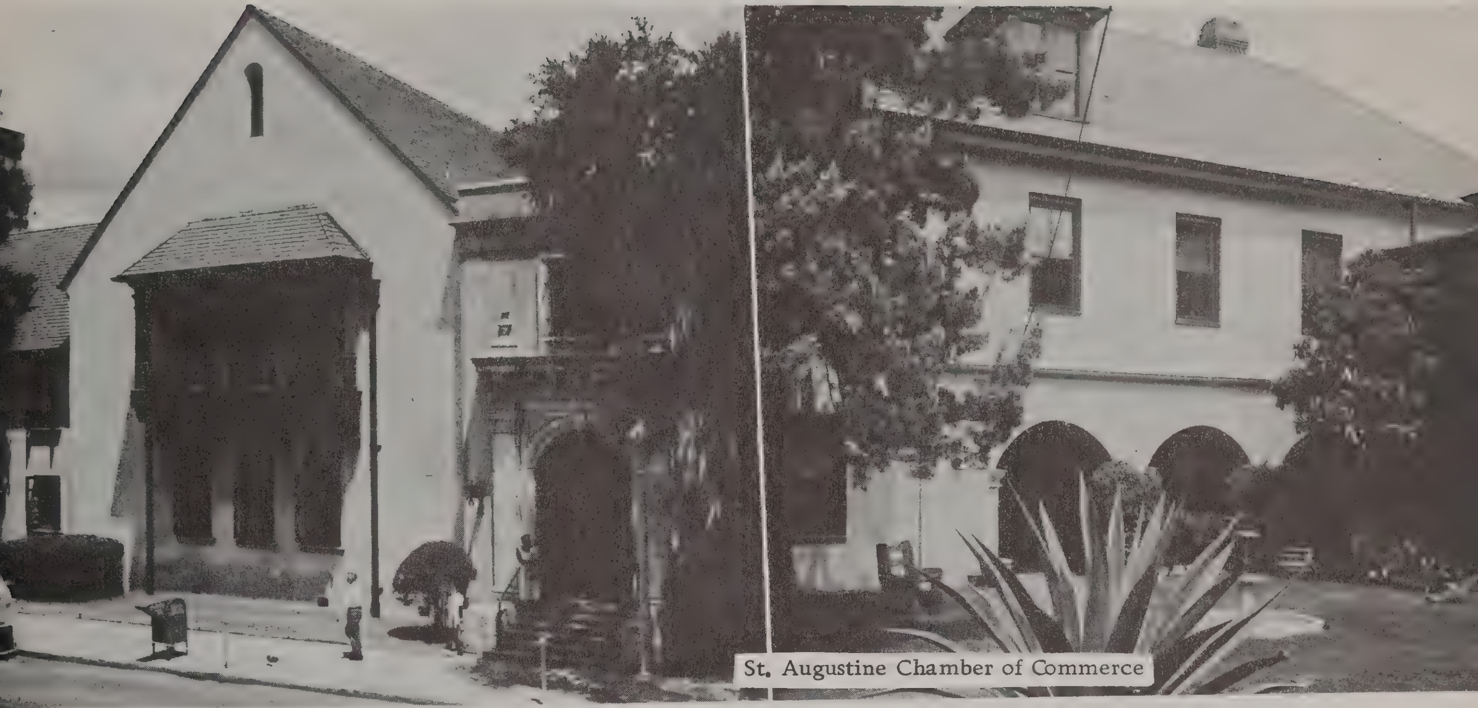


The second state capitol at Lansing, used January, 1848 to January 1, 1879 when the present capitol, below, was occupied. It burned in 1884.



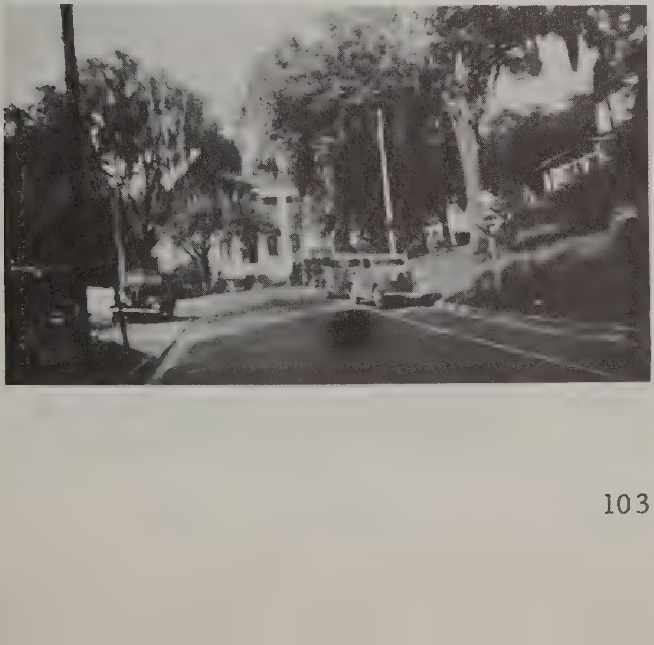
Michigan Department of Conservation

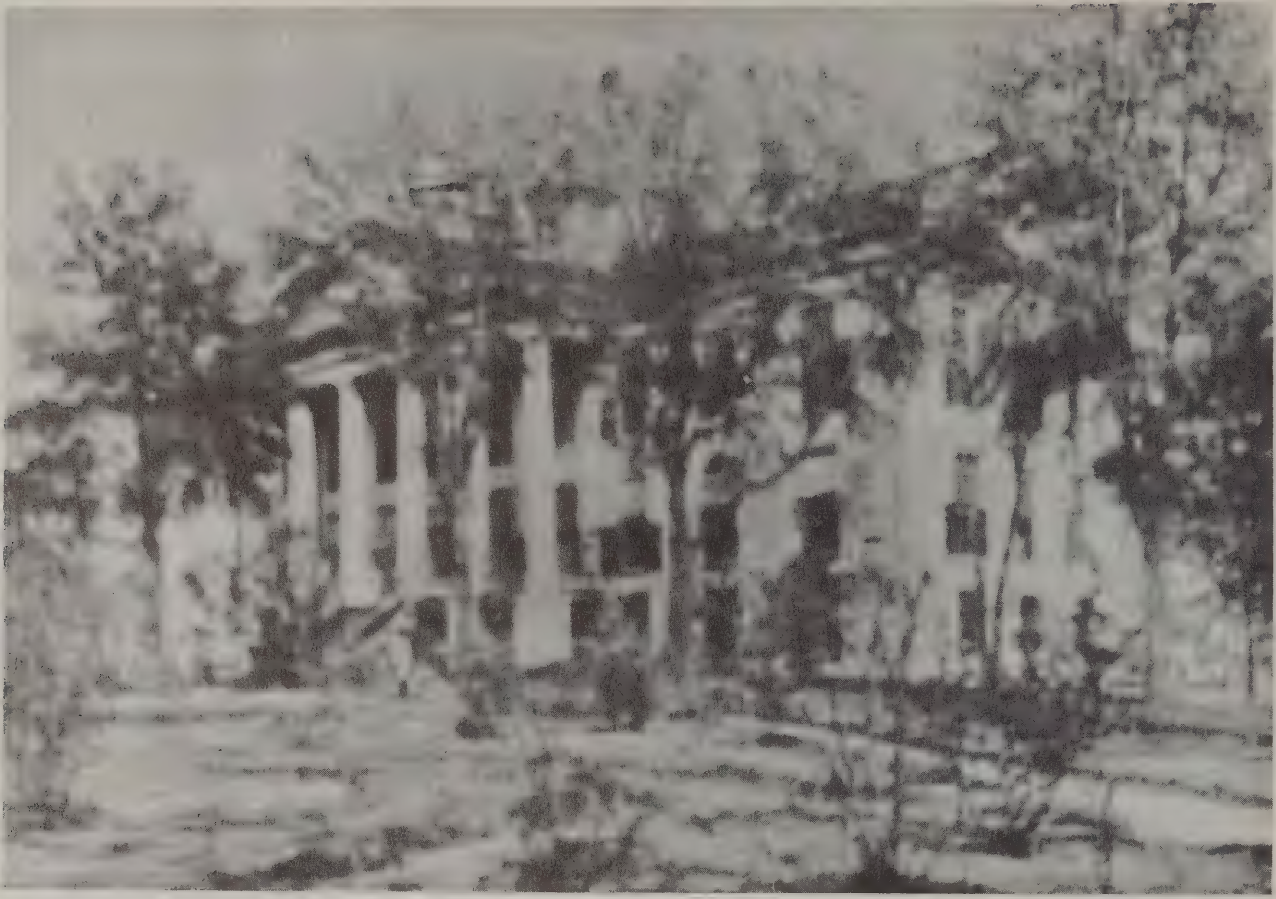
Present Lansing, Michigan Capitol first occupied January 1, 1879.



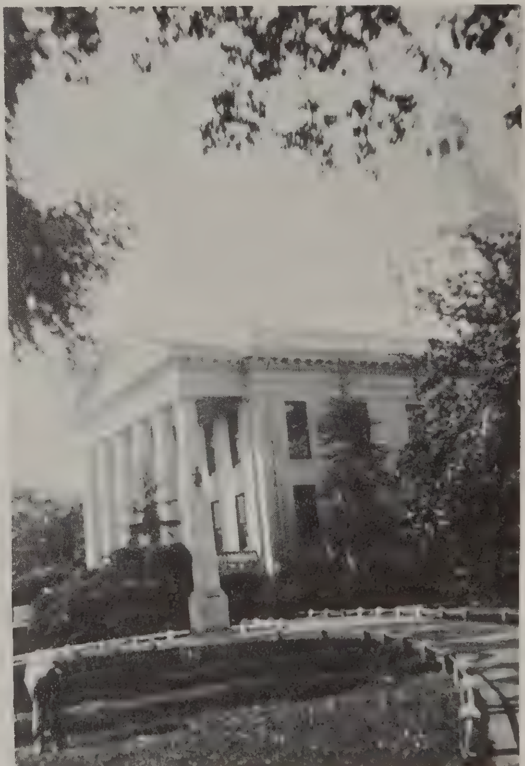
St. Augustine Chamber of Commerce

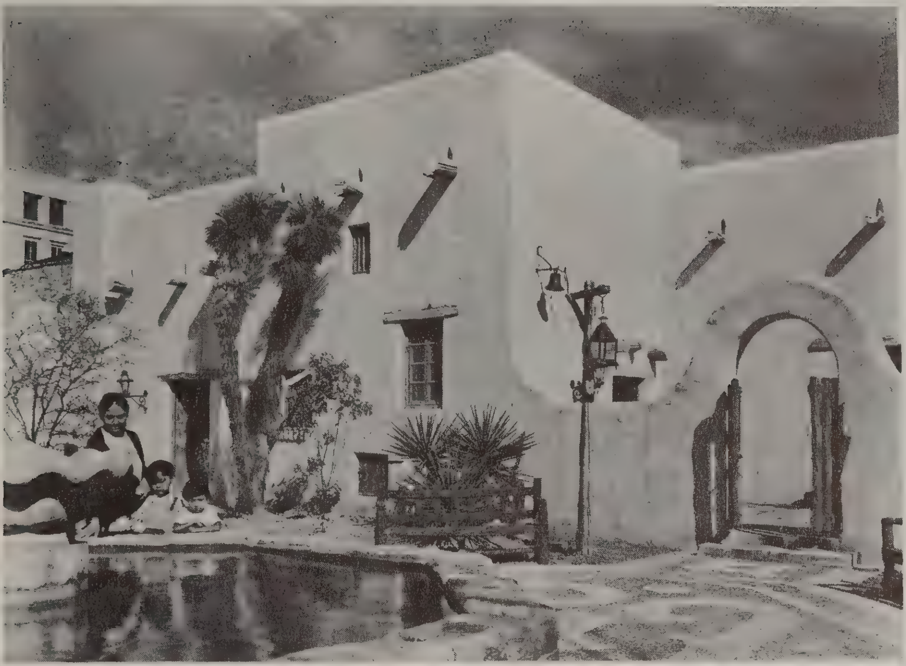
Above, the Post Office-Public Library, St. Augustine, Florida, British, Spanish and Territorial Capitol of Florida 1763 to 1820. Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819 and became a territory, one territorial session of the legislature being in the above building. The next session met in Pensacola in 1822, but had hardly started when a yellow fever epidemic compelled it to meet at Fifteen-Mile House which was the home of Don Manuel Gonzalez. (No picture). At this meeting it was decided to locate a capital city midway between Pensacola and St. Augustine, so Tallahassee was created out of an Indian village. The first Tallahassee capitol was a log building erected in 1824, the second begun in 1826 was never finished on account of litigation. (No pictures). Below, pictures of the present capitol.





The third, and present Tallahassee Capitol was begun in 1838. The above picture shows it when it was finished in 1842. North and south wings and the dome were added in 1902 and the east and west wings, front and rear were finished in 1923, making it appear as it does at the right and below. Florida became a state in 1845.

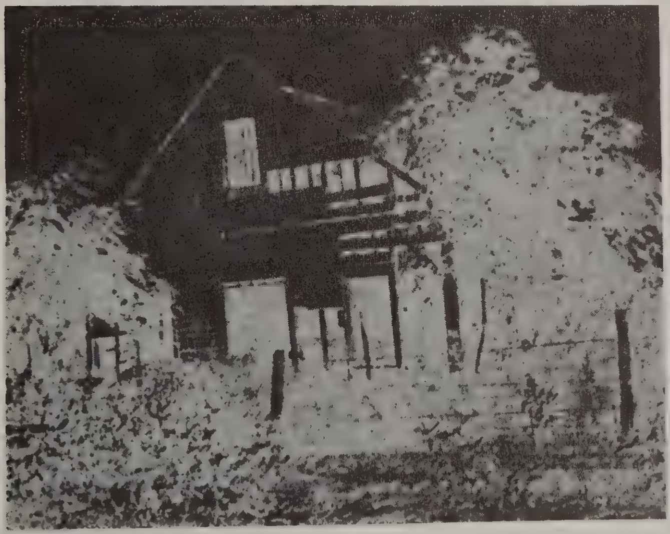


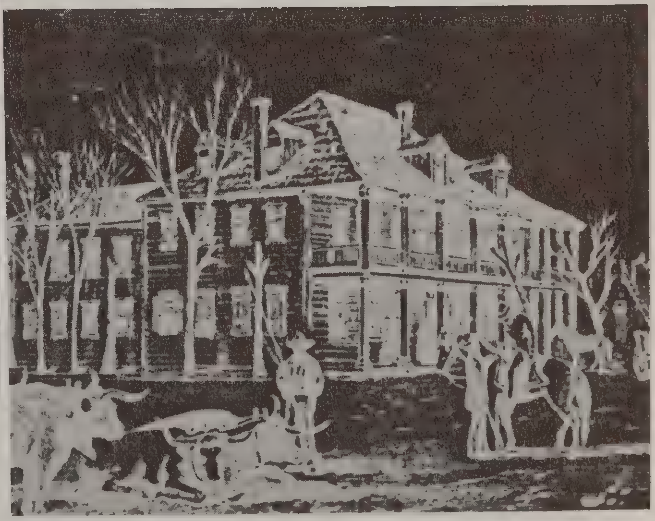


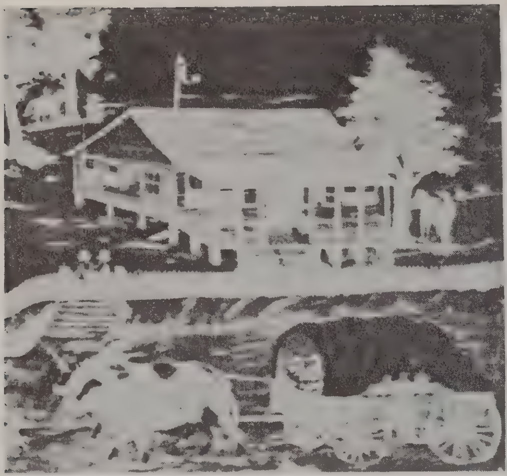
San Antonio Chamber of Commerce

San Antonio

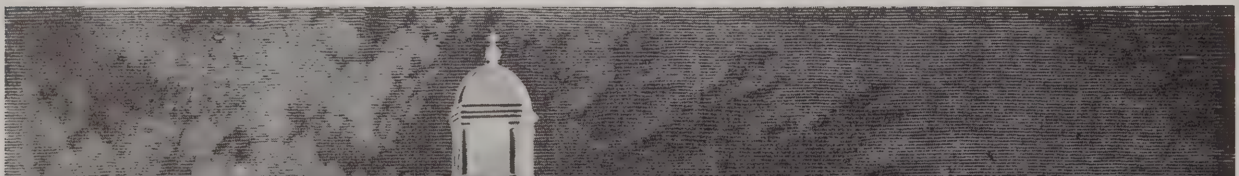
The above building, built in 1749 was the capitol of the Mexican province of Texas from 1772 until the revolution in 1836. Below on the left is the First Capitol of the Republic of Texas at Columbia, capitol in 1836. At the right is the Houston Capitol, 1837-1839 and 1842.

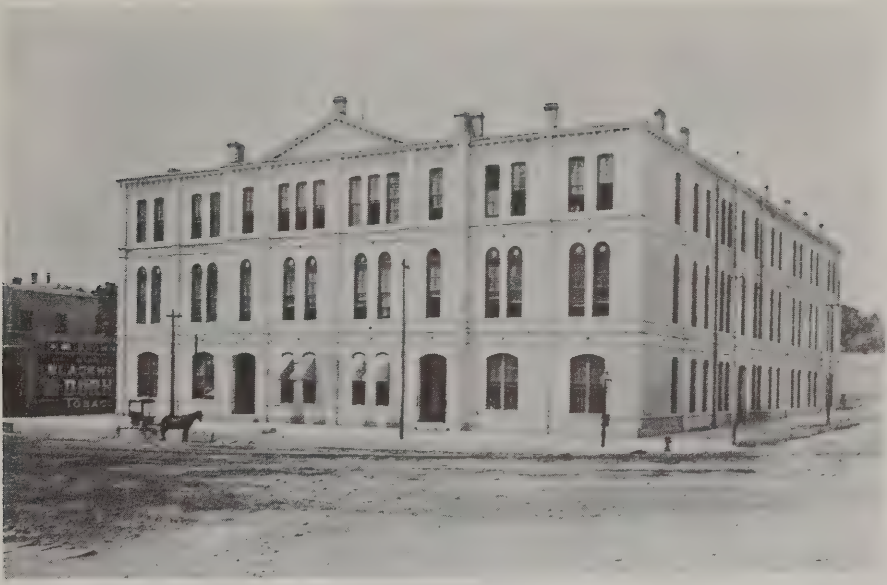




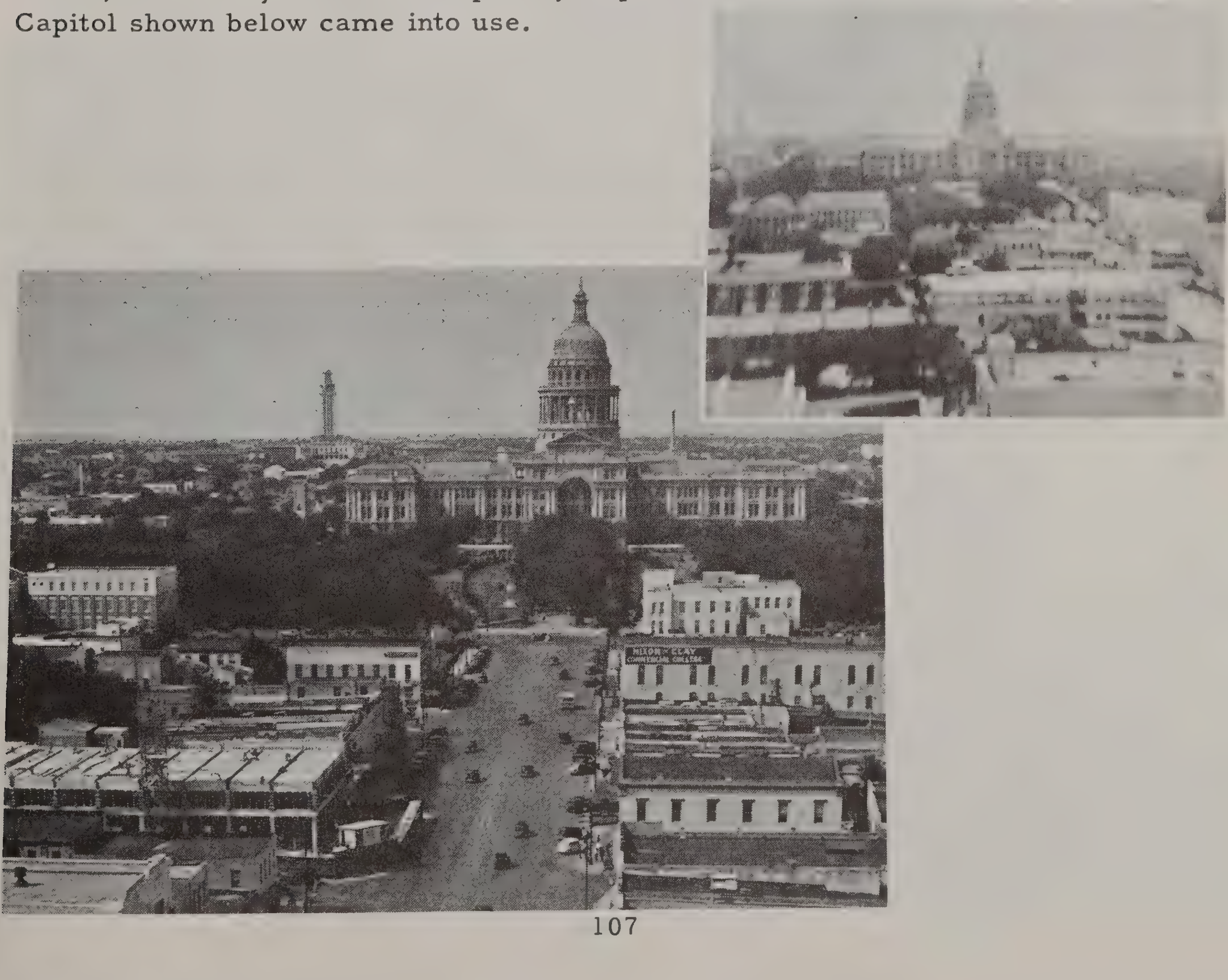


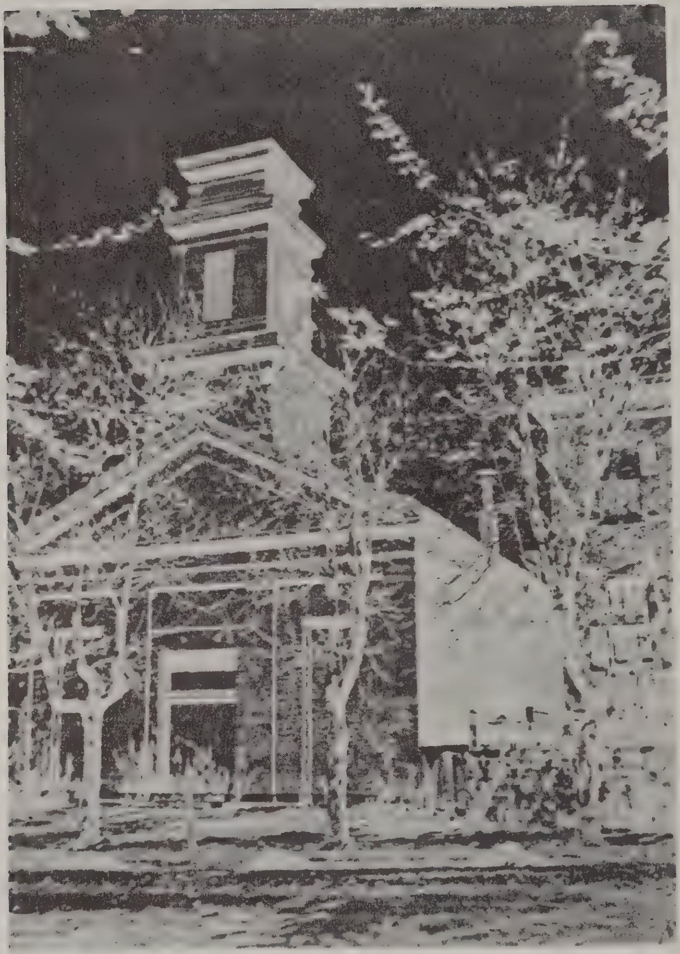
Austin Capitol 1839 -1842 and 1843-1856. Texas was a Republic from 1836-1845 and a state December 29, 1845. President Houston did not want the capital at the extreme western frontier as Austin was then, and finally succeeded in having the Texas Congress assemble at Washington on the Brazos River, in the building above at the right. However, this was only for a part of 1842. Below the Austin Capitol of 1856-1881 when it was destroyed by fire.



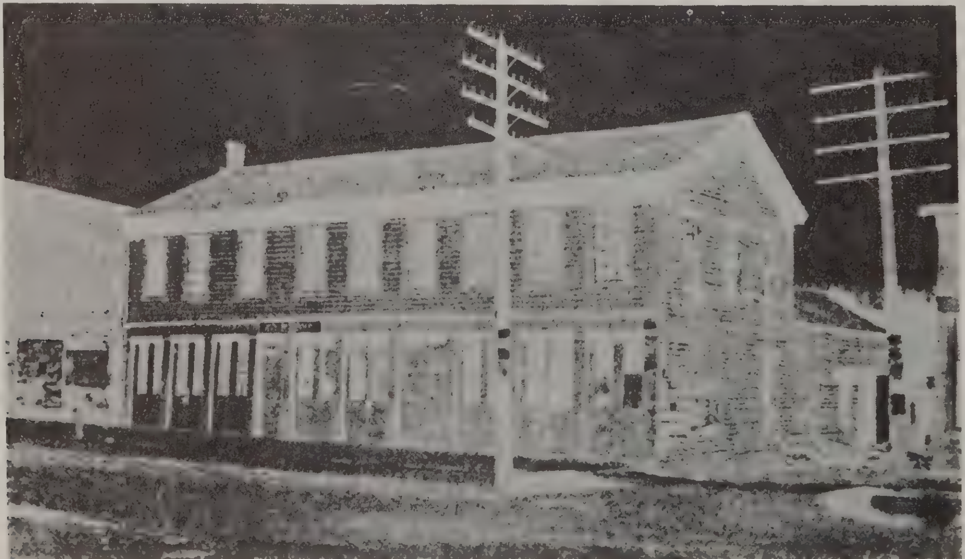


Above, the hastily erected Temporary Capitol at Austin 1881-1888 when the Capitol shown below came into use.

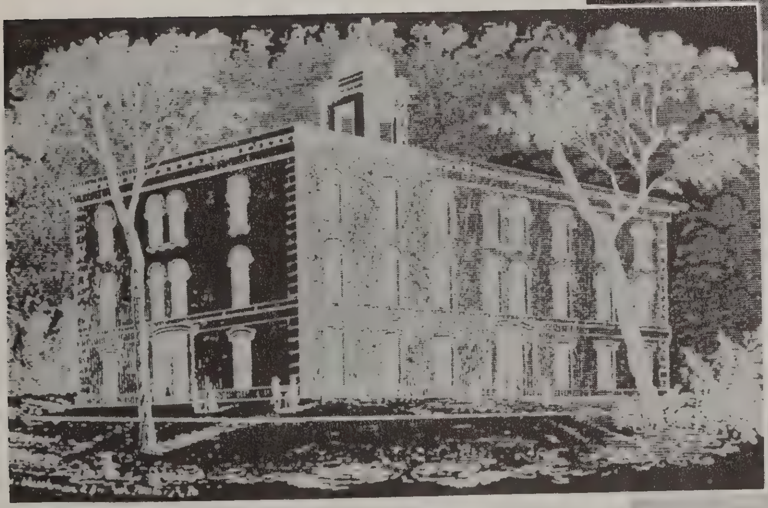




Old Zion Methodist Church, Burlington, Wisconsin Territorial Capitol 1838 Iowa was part of that territory then. Iowa Territorial Capitol 1838-1841. Below: the capitol at Iowa City in 1841.

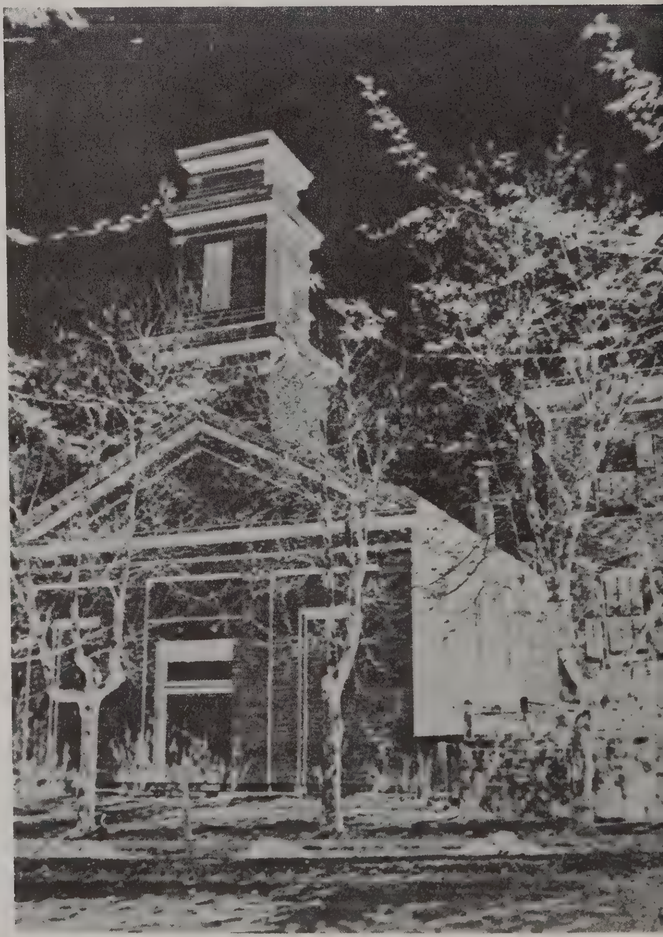


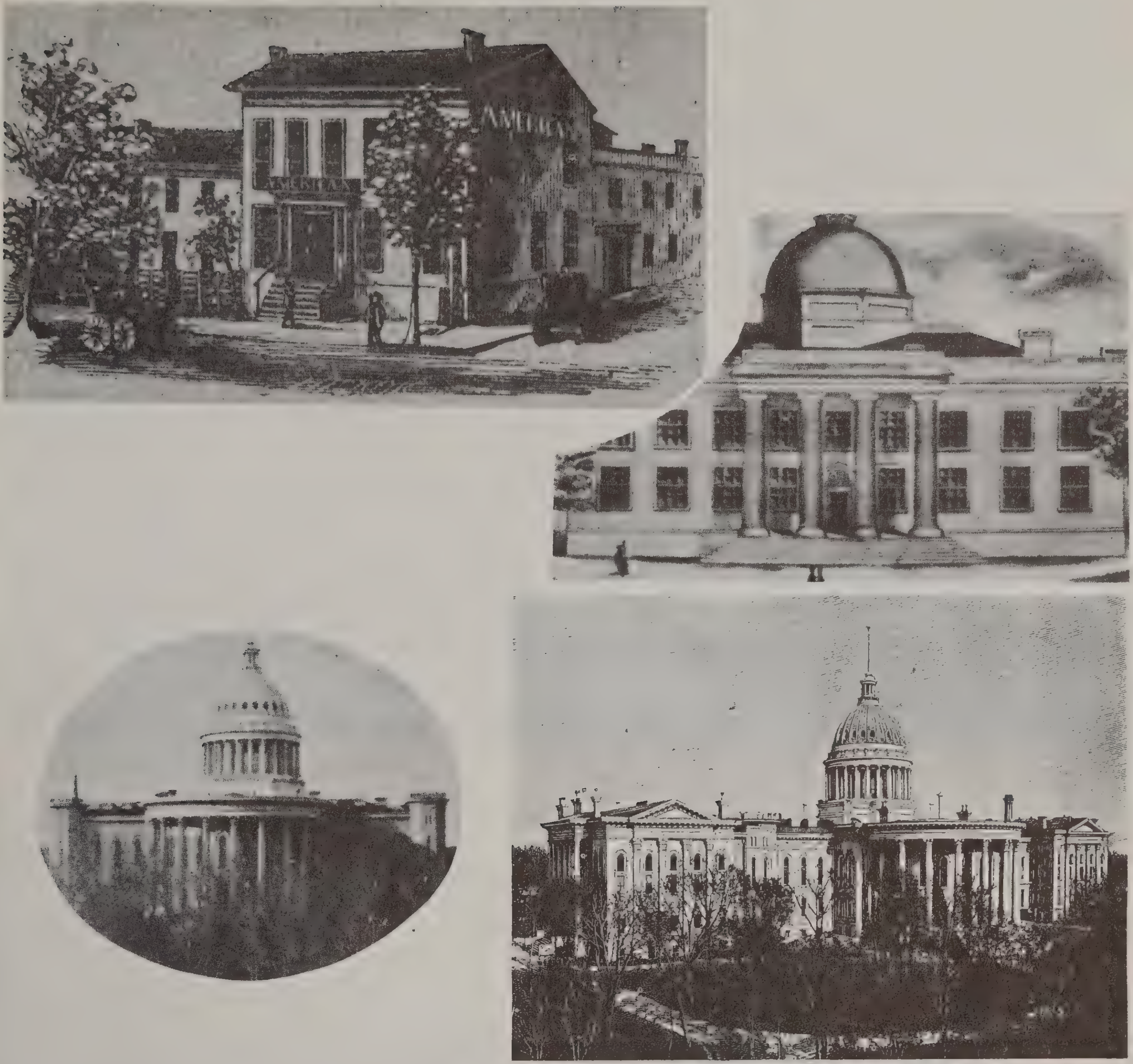
The first permanent capitol at Iowa City was occupied in 1841 and used until 1857. It was made of blocks quarried ten miles away and weighing four tons. They were floated down the river on rafts. It is now the Administration Building of the University of Iowa. Middle picture is the DesMoines capitol from 1857 to 1884 when the present capitol, bottom, was occupied.



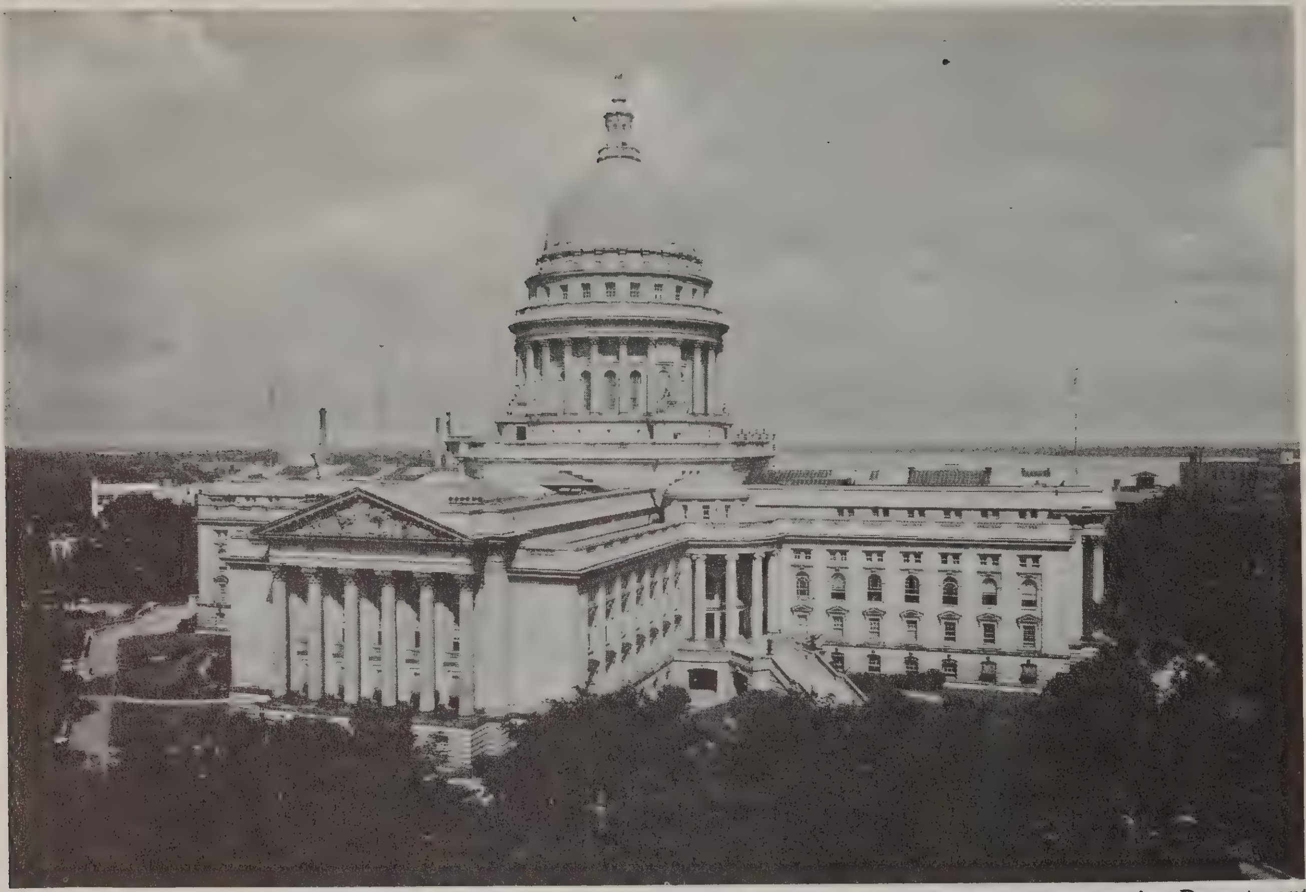
Wisconsin Department of Conservation

Wisconsin Territory was created April 20, 1836. It then included what is now Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and part of the Dakotas. The first capitol wasat Belmont, above, from October 25 to December 9, 1836. In 1837 the legislature met in Burlington, now in Iowa, in a two-story frame building. It burned December 13 and the representatives met in the rear of the Territorial Gazette Building and the Council met over Weber and Remey's Grocery. A special session met in 1838 in Old Zion Methodist Church, at the right, in Burlington.





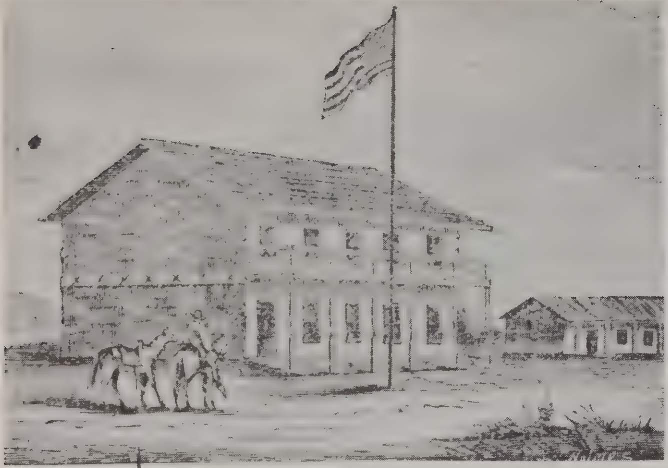
Top left: the first capitol in Madison, Wisconsin for two days, Nov. 26-27, 1838. The legislature met in the basement of the American Hotel, now on the site of the American Exchange Bank. The House met in the basement. They met in the first permanent capitol November 28, 1838, upper right, and until 1857. It was torn down in 1863 to make way for the following capitol building's wing. The meeting in the fall of 1838 was one of almost unbelievable hardship, with the walls of the building iced and even the ink freezing. By the one stove the green lumber shrank causing two-inch cracks. In 1846 Wisconsin Territory was reduced to its present size and it was admitted as a state May 29, 1848. Lower left: Wisconsin Capitol at Madison erected gradually 1857-1869. The dome was put on in 1869. Lower right: Wings were added 1882-1884. There was a fire February 27, 1904. It was partly repaired and torn down gradually to make room for the present capitol.

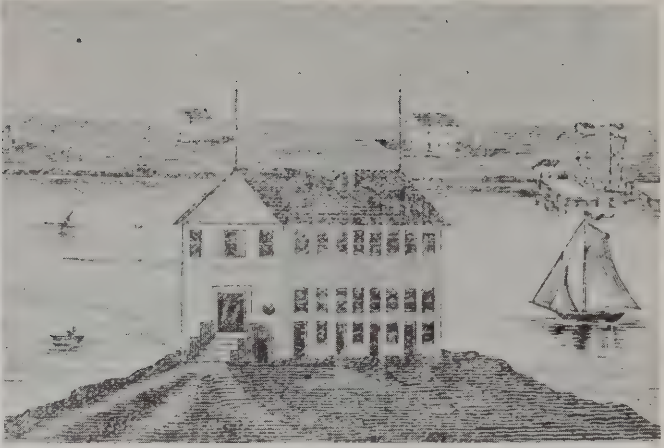


Wisconsin Conservation Department

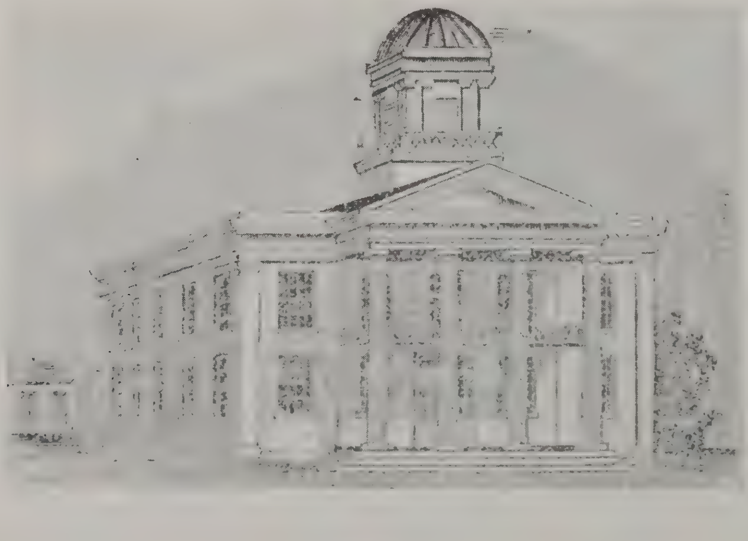
Present Madison Capitol, built 1906 to 1917.

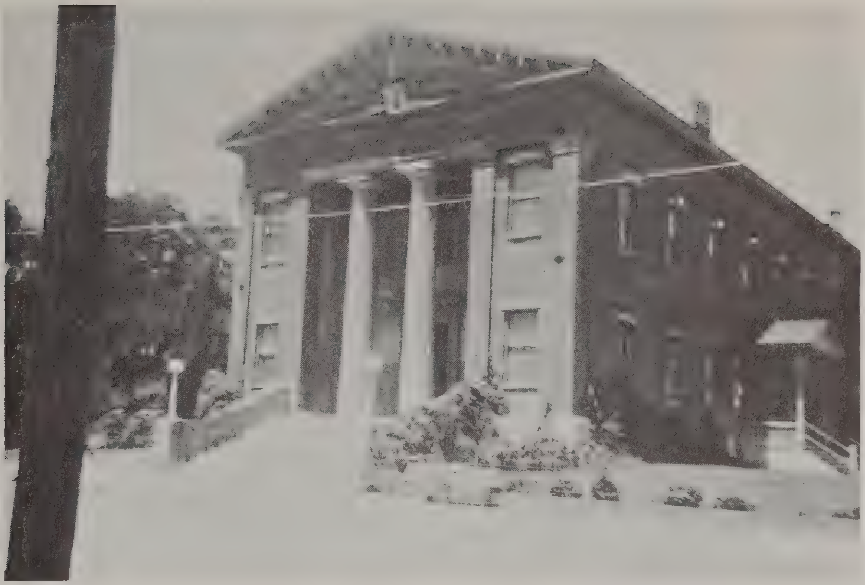
Above, the Praesidio at Monterey, Mexican capitol from 1775 to 1845. However, there was no elected legislature. On July 6, 1846 Commodore Sloat raised the American flag over the Praesidio during the Mexican War. All of California was wrested from Mexico without much trouble. The condition of California from 1846 until statehood was appalling. Congress could not agree whether slavery should be allowed or forbidden there and so no government was established. Lawlessness was unbearable, and it was aggravated by the gold rush. In the summer of 1849 the people took the matter into their own hands, formed a state government of their own, and asked Congress for admission to the union. The Constitutional Convention met in the building below in Monterey in September, 1849. This constitution prohibited slavery.



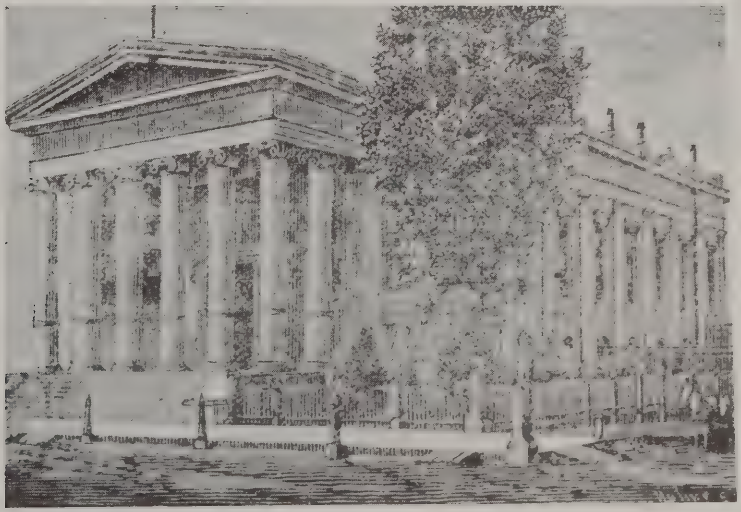


Left, San Jose, California, Capitol 1849-1851. California became a state Sep. 9, 1850 as part of the great Compromise of 1850 in the national Congress. The Omnibus Bill of 1850 was contrived by Henry Clay who had also engineered the Missouri Compromise of 1820. On January 5, 1852 the state representatives disembarked at the Vallejo capitol, above right. Chairs were so scarce many had to sit on the floor, food was scarce and there were no washerwomen. After a few days the tired, hungry and dirty legislators were so angry they accepted the invitation of Sacramento, January 16, to meet in their courthouse, below, which was what the people in Sacramento had expected as they knew what the legislators would find in Vallejo. On March 7 a flood hit Sacramento and the legislature again met in Vallejo. However, General Vallejo, who had offered free land and $370,000 for public buildings at Vallejo found himself poor and unable to fulfill his contract. Because the accomodations at Vallejo were still poor, the memory of the flood at Sacramento too recent, so the capital was moved to Benicia in 1853(Picture on next page).



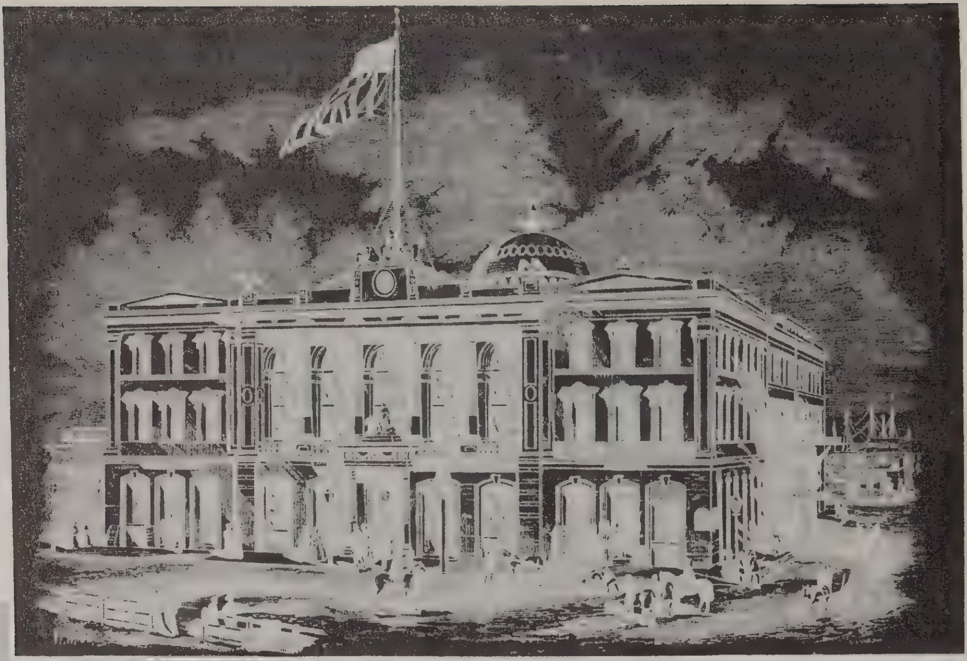


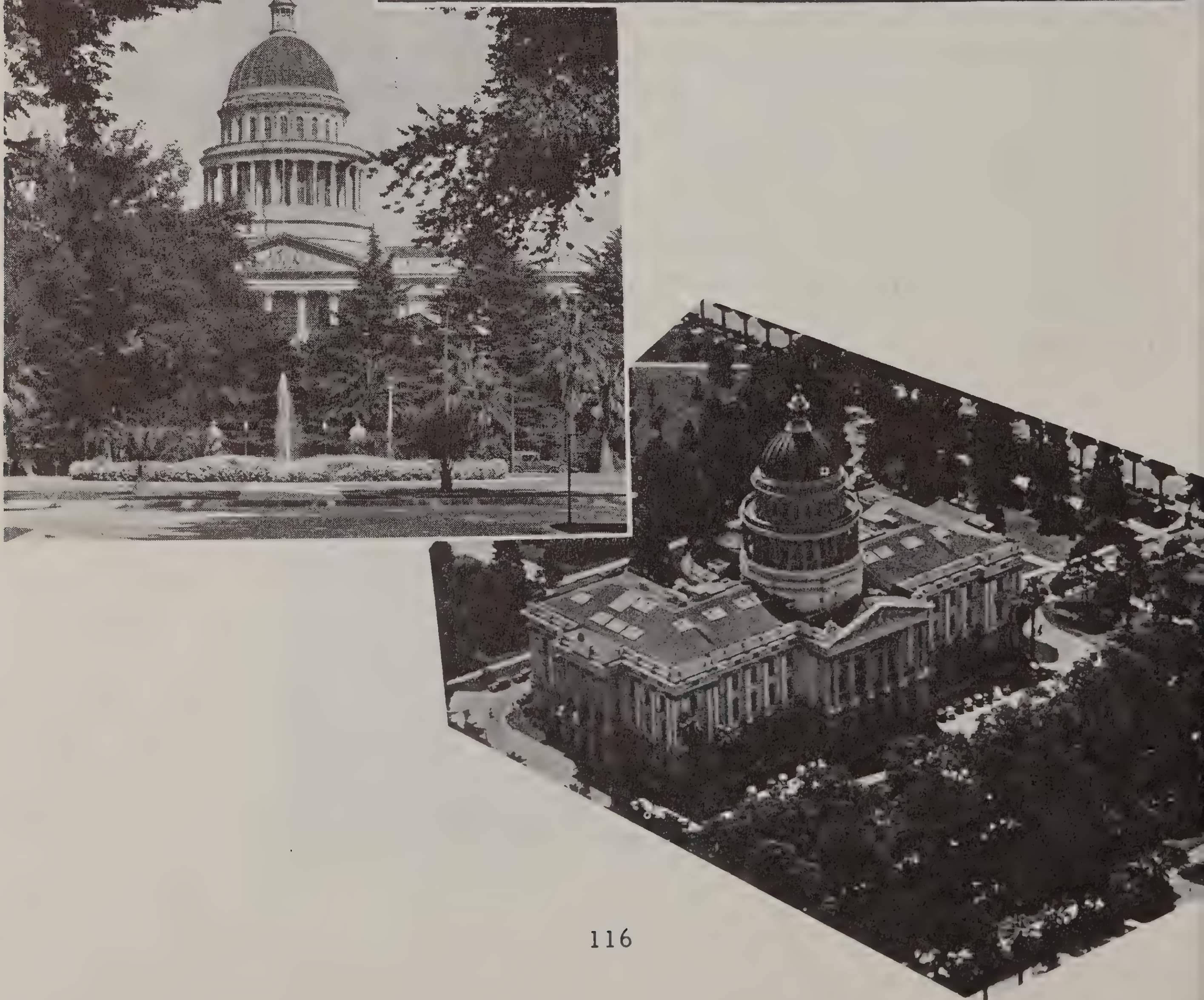
Above the California Capitol at Benicia February 4, 1853 - February 25, 1854. Benicia had inadequate housing facilities so Sacramento was again the capital (picture on preceding page). Fire destroyed this building July 13, 1854, but Sacramento built a new courthouse, below, and it was used from 1854 through 1868, except in 1862. The cornerstone of the present capitol, next page, was laid in 1861. In January, 1862 the inaugural was dampened by a flood. On the sixth there was another flood and the legislature fled to San Francisco where it reconvened January 24 in the Merchants' Exchange on Battery Street(Picture on the next page). A disgusted minority wanted to end the hope of Sacramento to be the capital, but because the first state-built capitol had been started their effort failed.

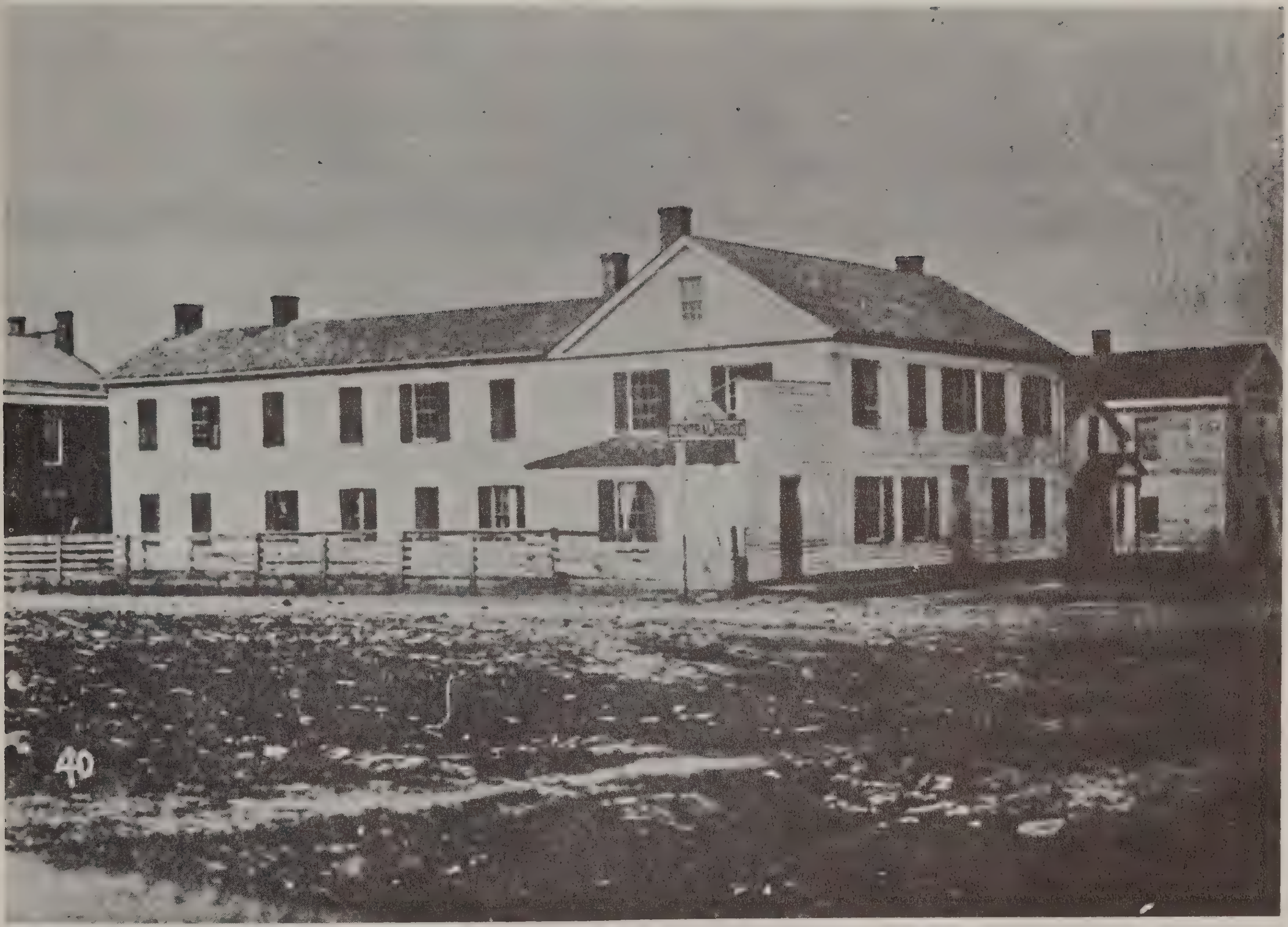


At the right:
San Francisco
Capitol, 1862

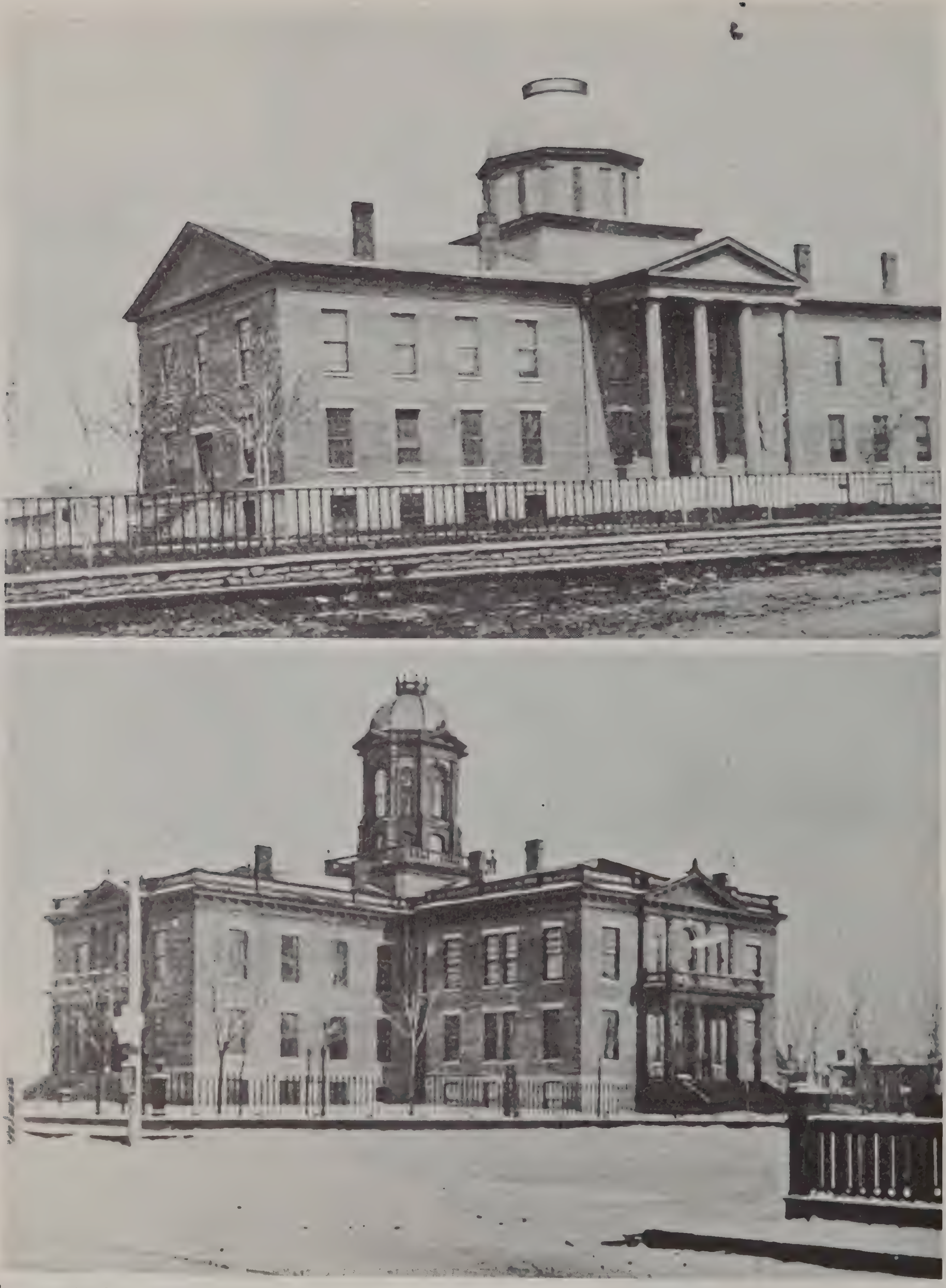
Below:
Present
Sacramento
Capitol first
occupied in 1869.



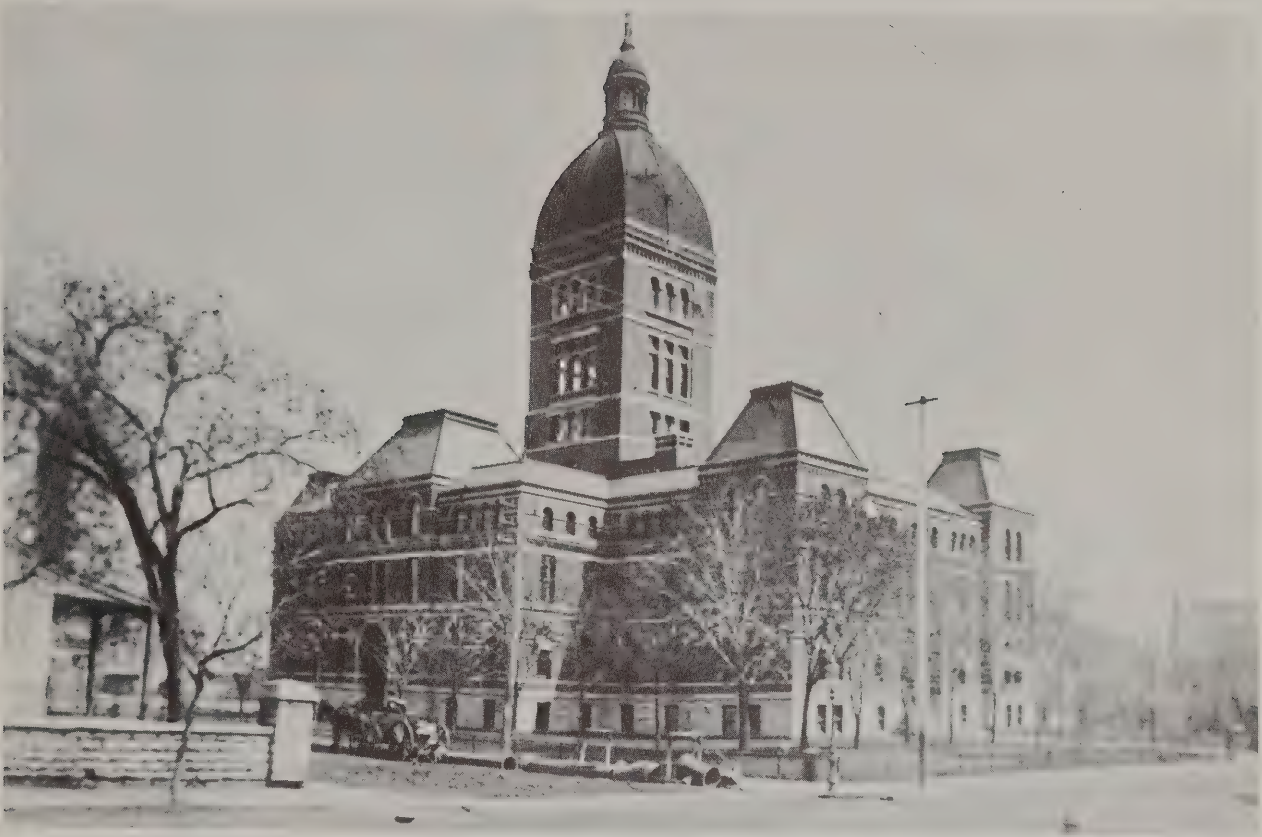




Minnesota Territorial Capitol, 1849-1853. Central House, St. Paul. All of the Minnesota buildings pictured are in St. Paul.



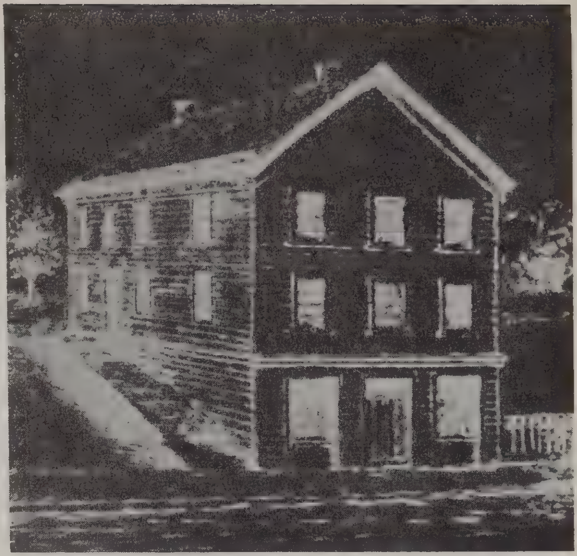
The capitol occupied in 1853, above; Remodeled 1873, bottom. It burned in 1881.



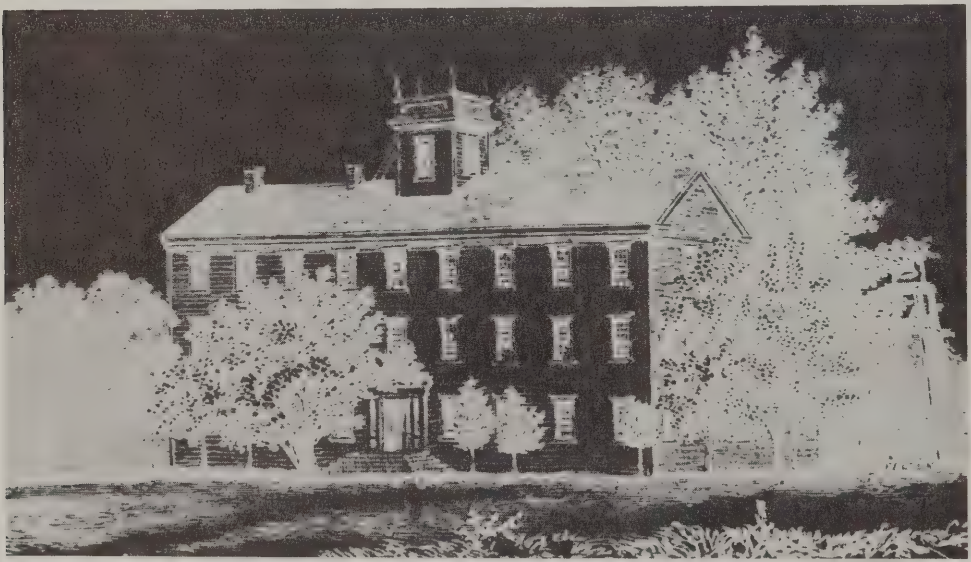
The Minnesota Capitol 1883-1905 when the present capitol, below, came into use.

Both at St. Paul.

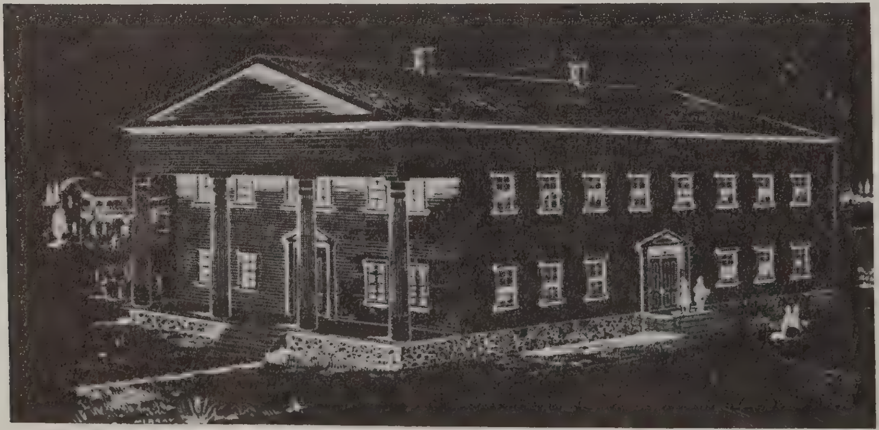
At the right: First Capitol of Oregon at Oregon City, 1849-1851. On Dec. 1, 1851 the legislature of the Territory of Oregon met in the basement of the Oregon Institute (later Willamette University)in Salem. The 1853 legislature met in the Nesmith-Wilson and Rector buildings in Salem(no pictures). Below the Oregon Institute picture, the capitol 1851-1851 is the Salem Capitol of December, 1854 through 1855 except for Dec. 3-18, 1855. The building burned the night of December 29-30, 1855.



Courtesy Oregon City Chamber of Commerce



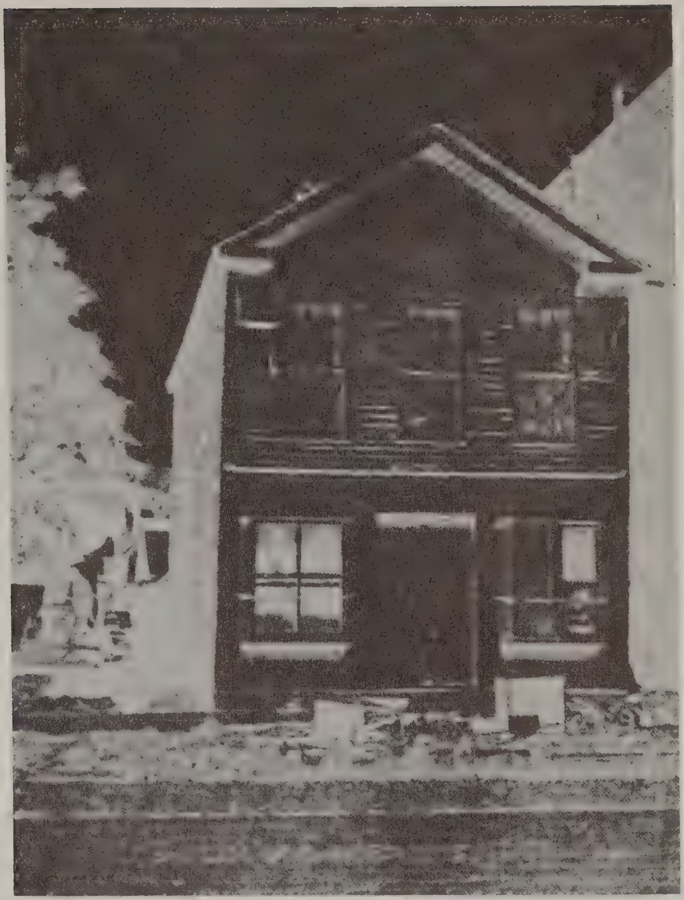
Oregon Historical Society



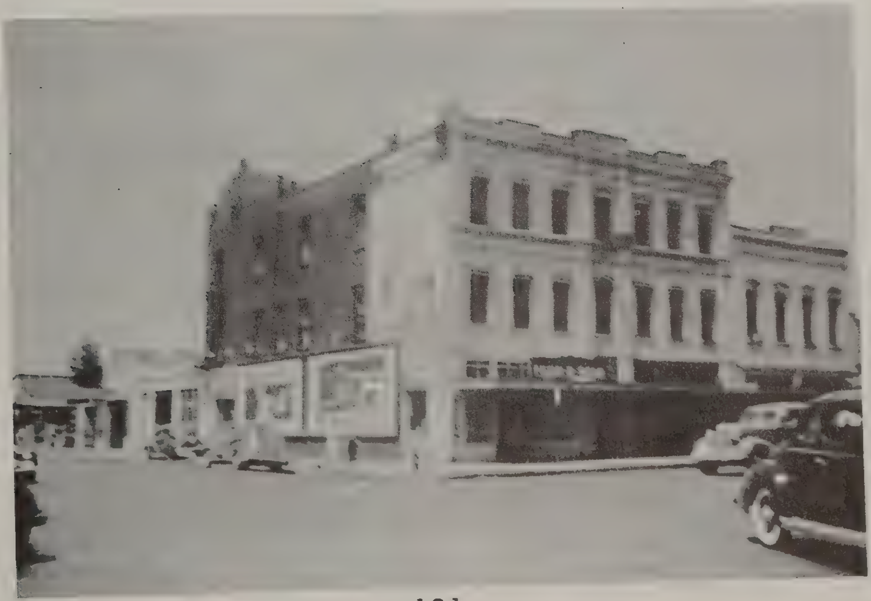
Courtesy Oregon Historical Society

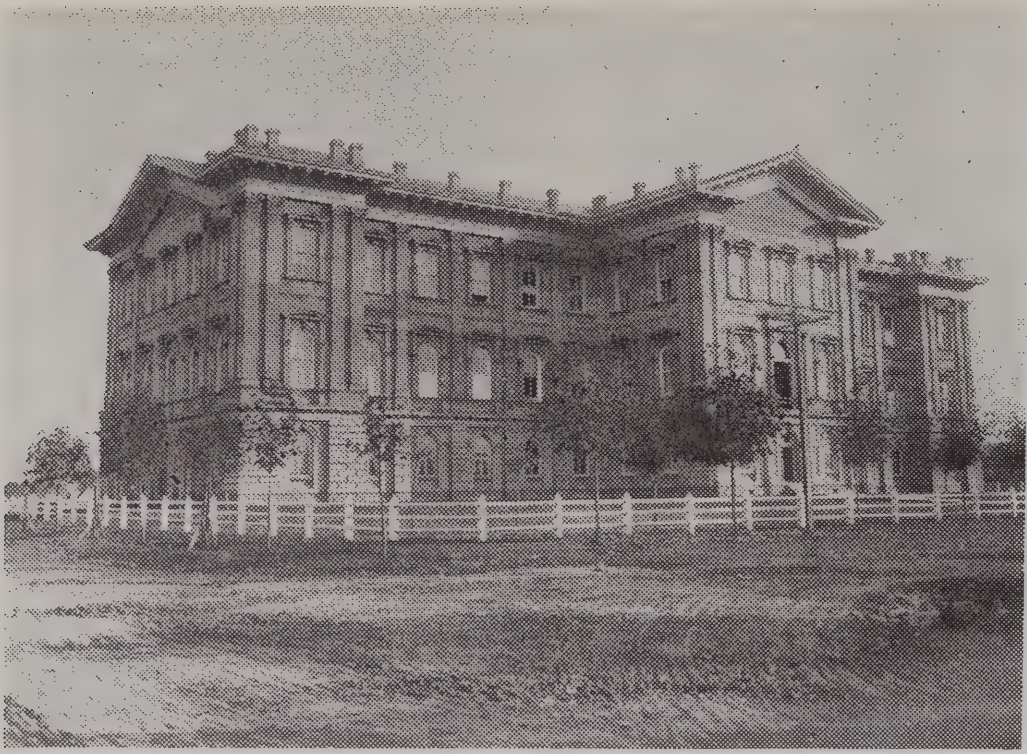
At the right: The Corvallis, Oregon Capitol December 3-18, 1855.

Following the burning of the Salem capitol in December, 1855 the legislature met again in the Rector building. Below is the Holman Building, Salem capitol, 1855-1876. It was recently torn down.



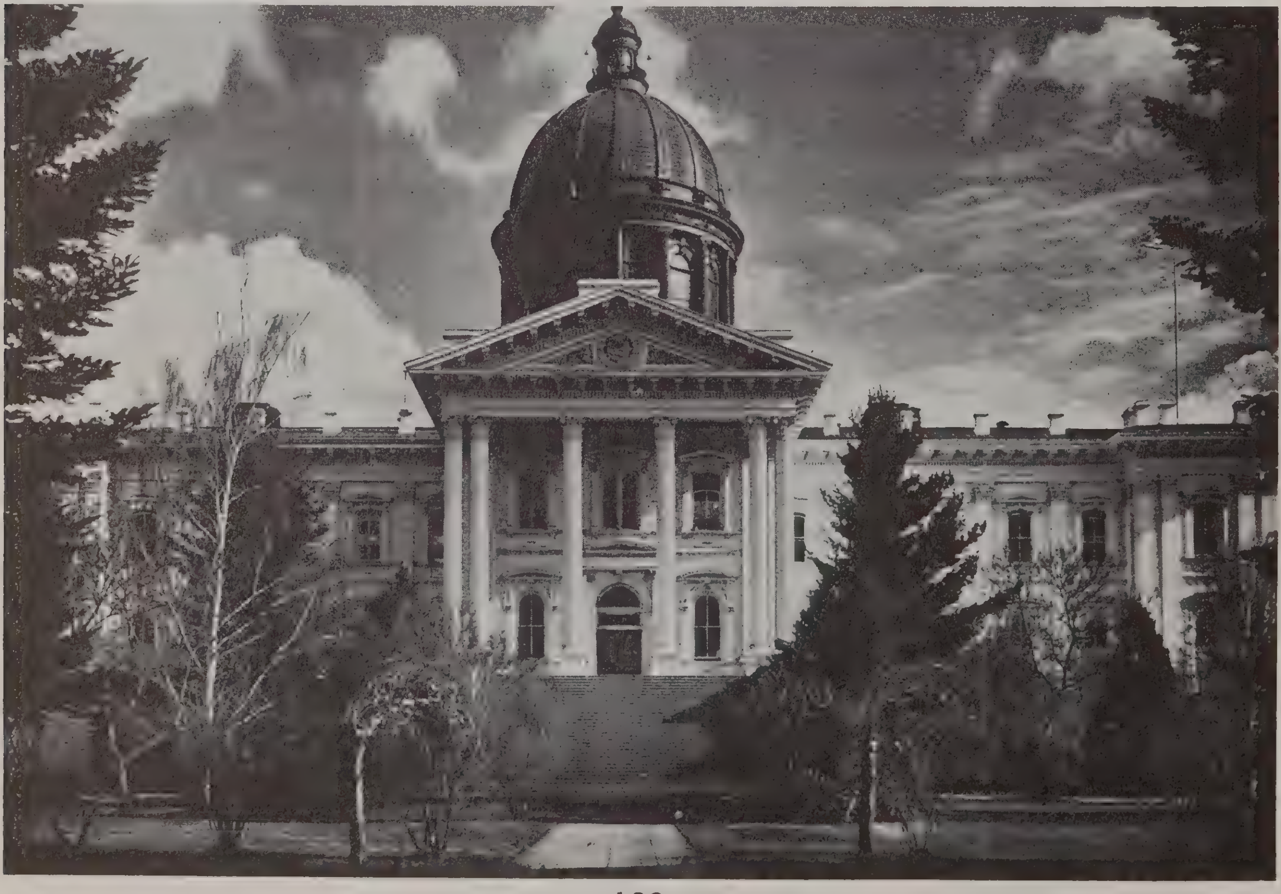
From "Oregon, Her History, Her Great Men, Her Literature" by John B Horner. Used by permission of Miss Vera Horner





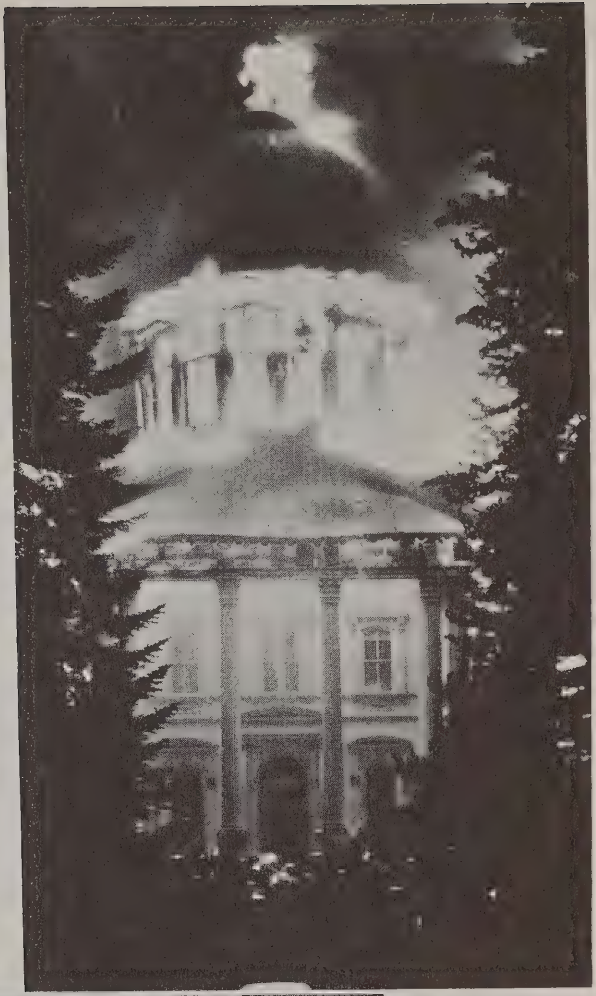
Salem Centennial

The Salem Capitol 1876-1935. The top picture shows the building before the dome and portico were added in 1892.

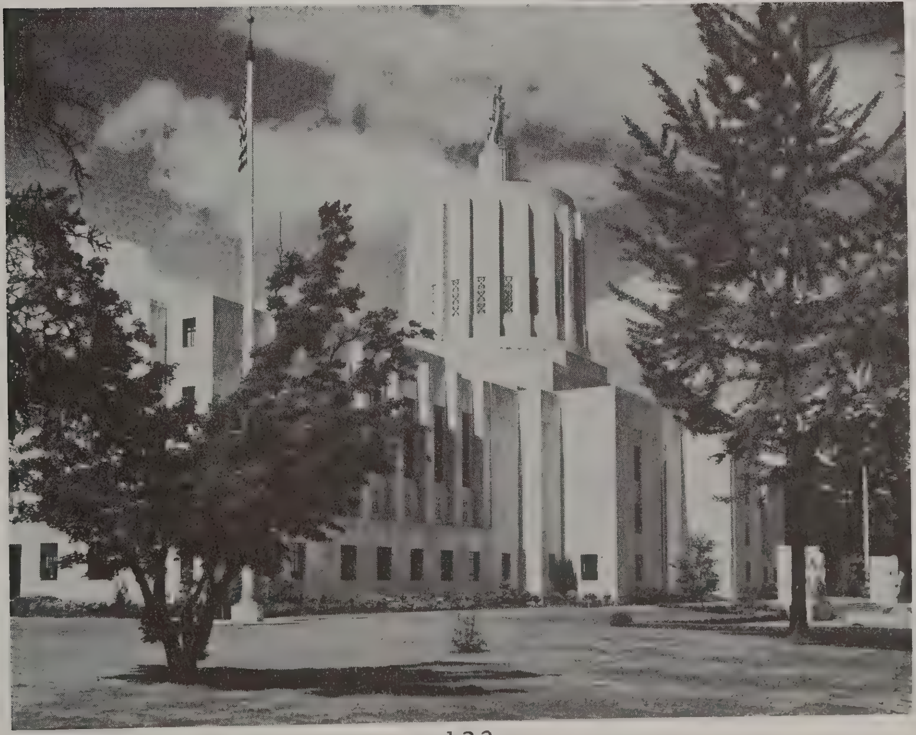


Fire destroyed the 1876-1935 capitol the night of April 25, 1935.

Below is the present Salem capitol first used in 1937.



Salem Centennial

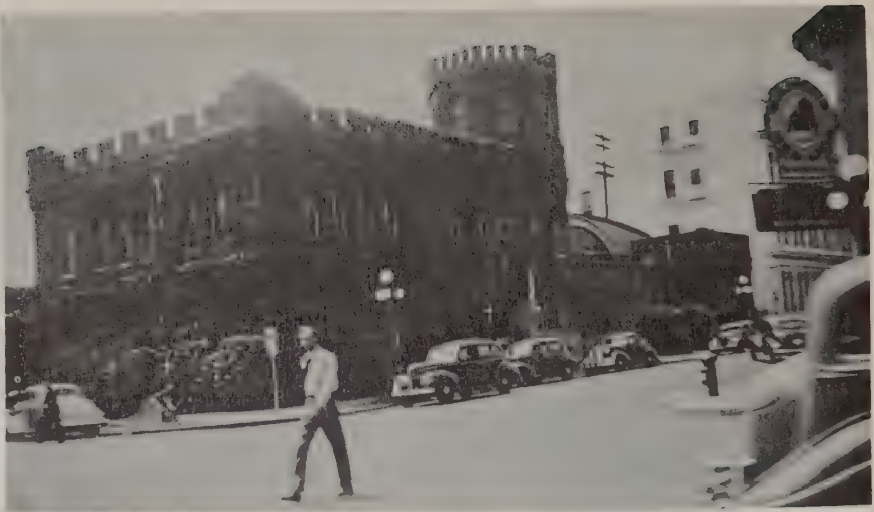


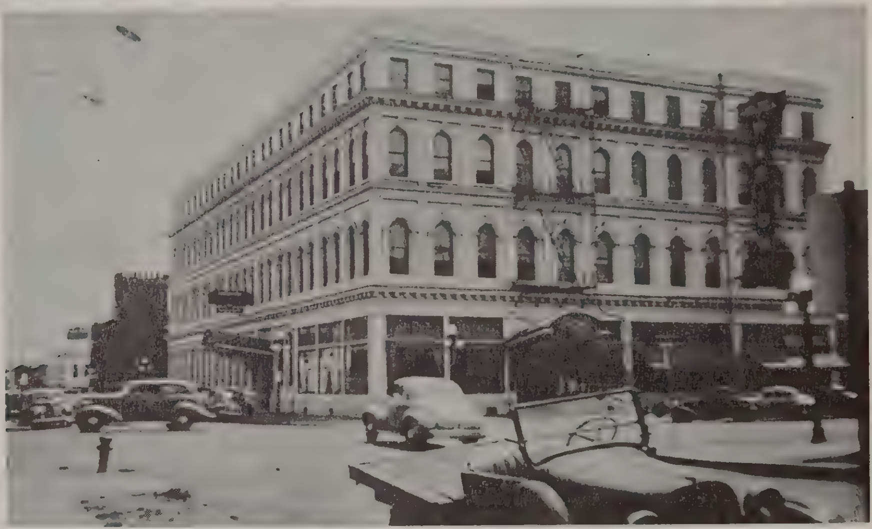
Salem, Oregon

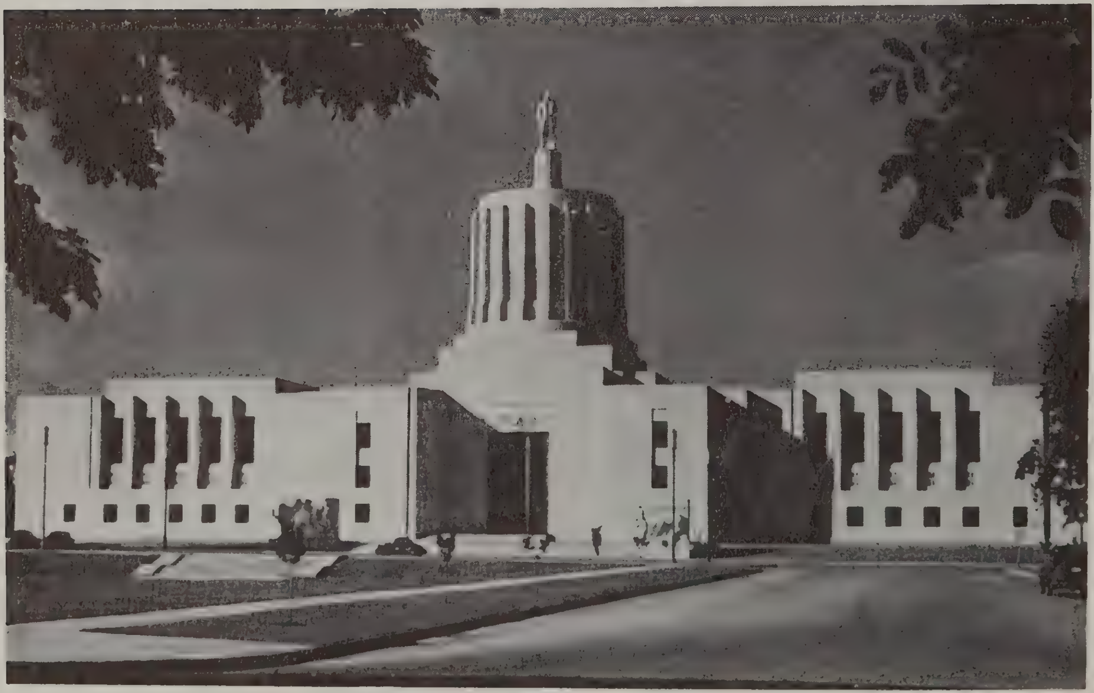
Top:
The Armory, used by the House of Representatives in 1935.

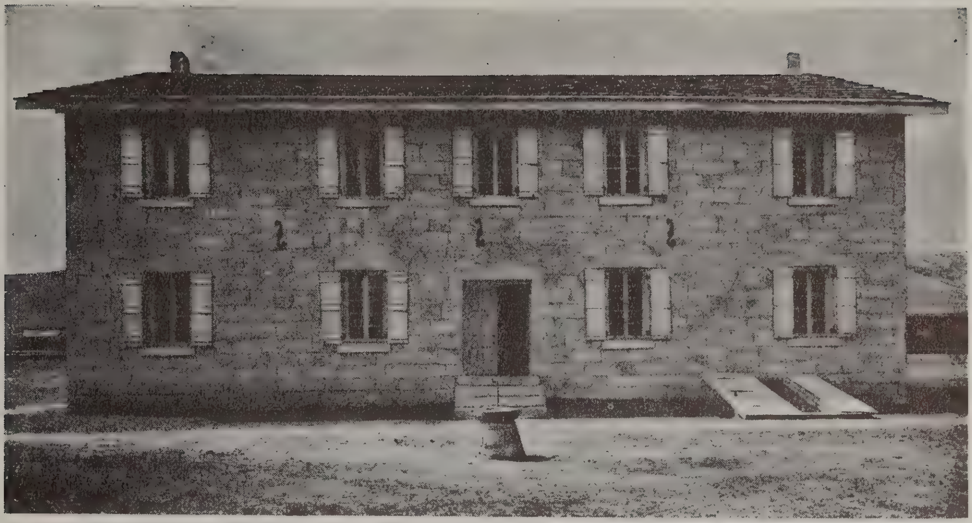
Center:
Marion Hotel, used by the Senate in 1935.

Bottom:
The Capitol, first used 1937.









Bessie Kuster, Librarian, Quarrie Corp.

A convention met in the Council House of the Wyandotte Indian Nation in what is now Kansas City, Kansas in the summer of 1853. A governor and representative to Congress were elected and a complete state government organized, but it was not recognized by Congress. However, when Kansas Territory was organized by Congress in June, 1854 the same men were duly elected again in the first legislative session. The first territorial legislature met at Pawnee, at top, now on the Fort Riley Military Reservation July 2-6, 1855. The legislators objected strongly to Pawnee as a capital because they had to camp out on the open plains. They accused the APPOINTED governor of making the capital there because he had land holdings in Pawnee. They adjourned July 6 to meet in the Shawnee Mission, bottom. This was a Methodist Mission to Indians. The House met in the chapel and the Senate in the room above it. In Kansas City, Kansas.

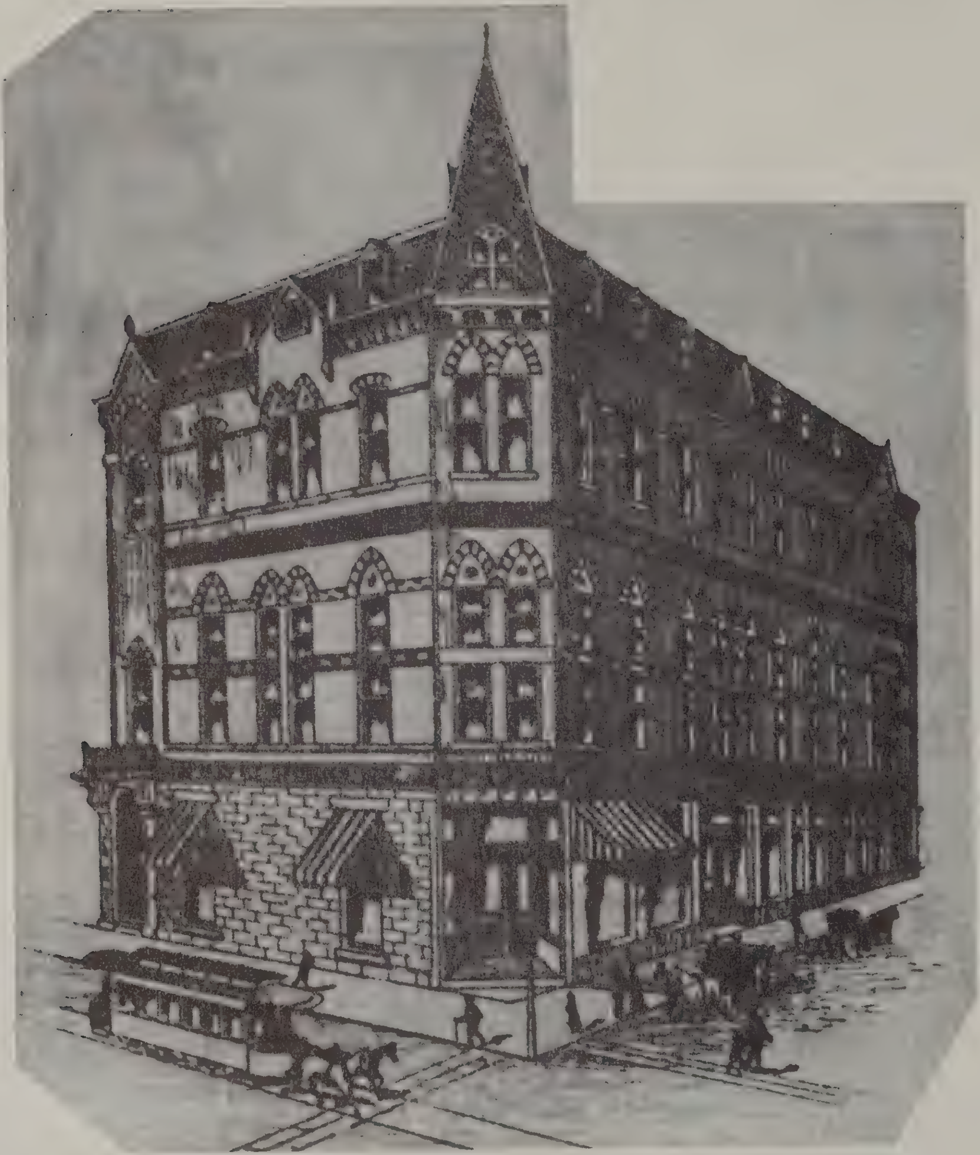
Top: The legislature of 1857 met in this building in Lecompton, Kansas. Center: The legislature of 1859 met in the building next to Eldridge House in Lawrence. Bottom: The first STATE legislature met in 1861 in the Gale Block, later in the Congregational Church, and again here in 1862. The Gale building is in Topeka.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE
E.S.Tucker PHOTO

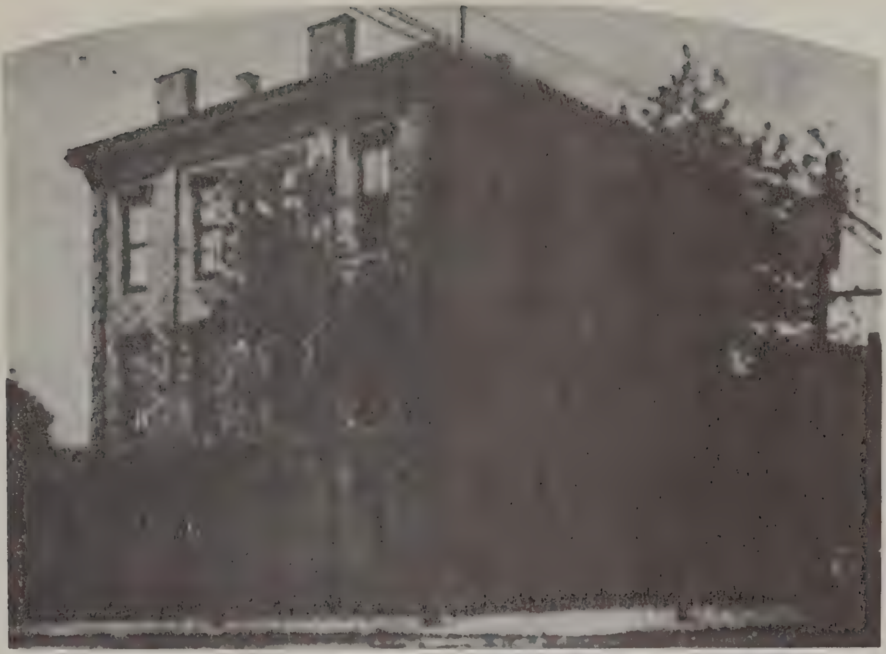
E S Tucker Photo

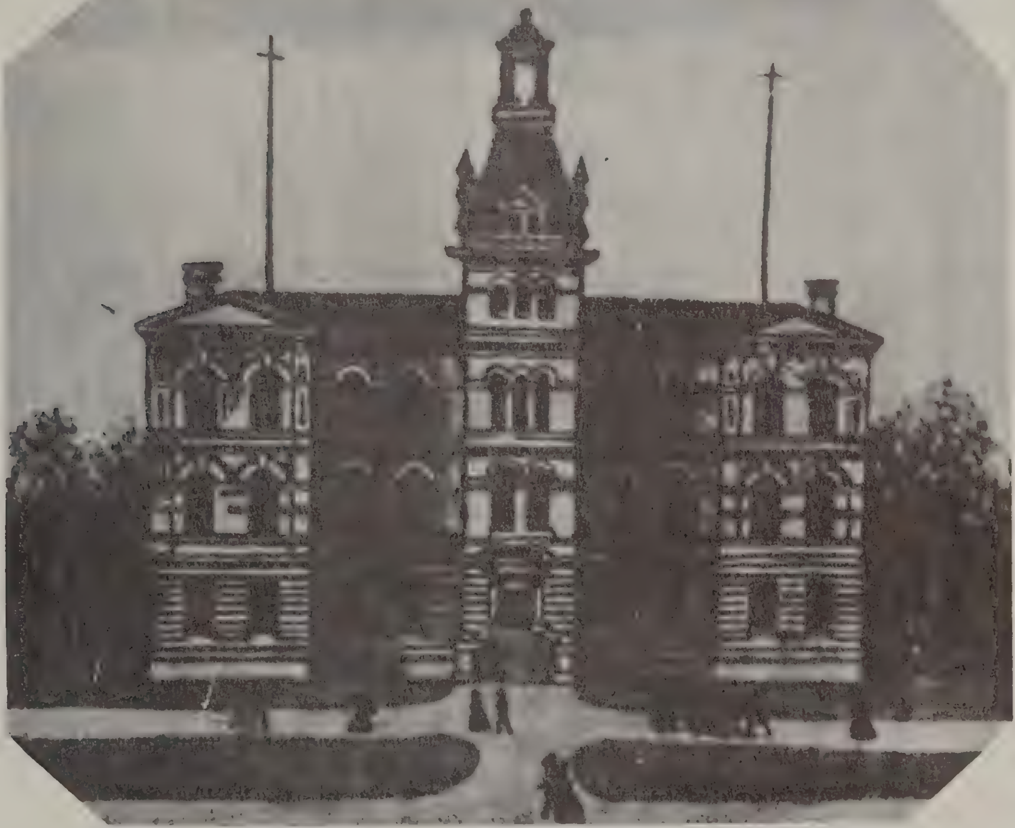
CARBON COAL & MINING CO
DRUG STORE.

Left: The Senate met in the Ritchie Block in Topeka 1861-1864. Small picture is the Congregational Church, Capitol, 1862. The House met in the Methodist Church, Bottom left, in 1863. Both the House and Senate met 1864-1869 in the building at the upper right. The legislature met in the east, left, wing of the present capitol in Topeka in 1869. Work was resumed in 1883 and the whole building completed in 1903.

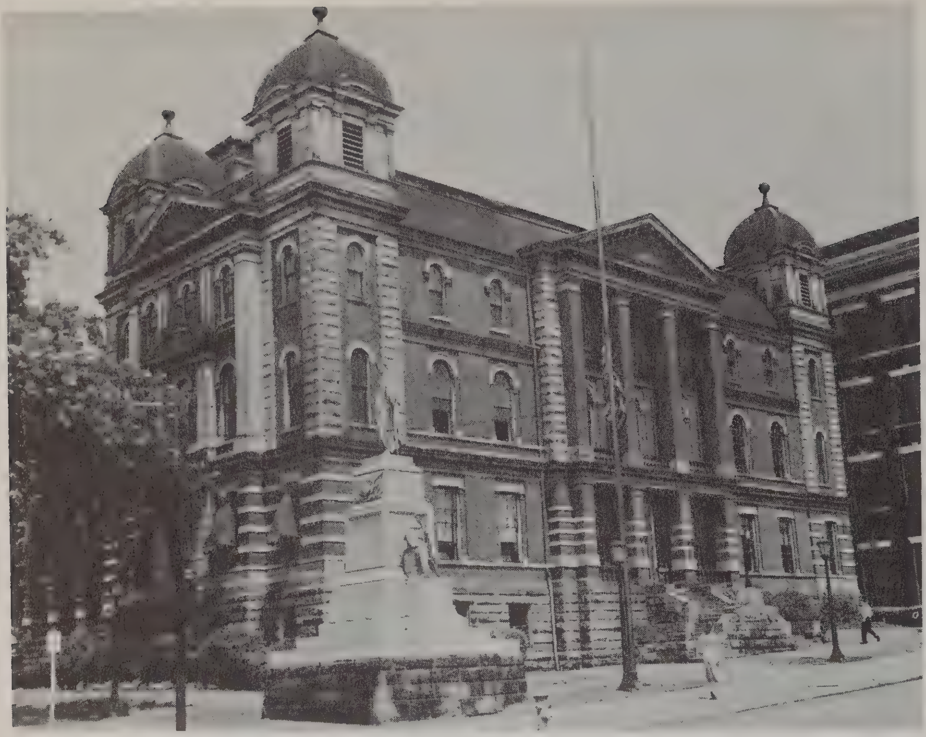


In Washington Hall above, the people of northwest Virginia who were loyal to the union organized a state government in 1861 and asked for admission to the union. Virginia had seceded and these people did not want to. So West Virginia was admitted to the union June 20, 1863. Washington Hall was in Wheeling. It burned November 30, 1876.



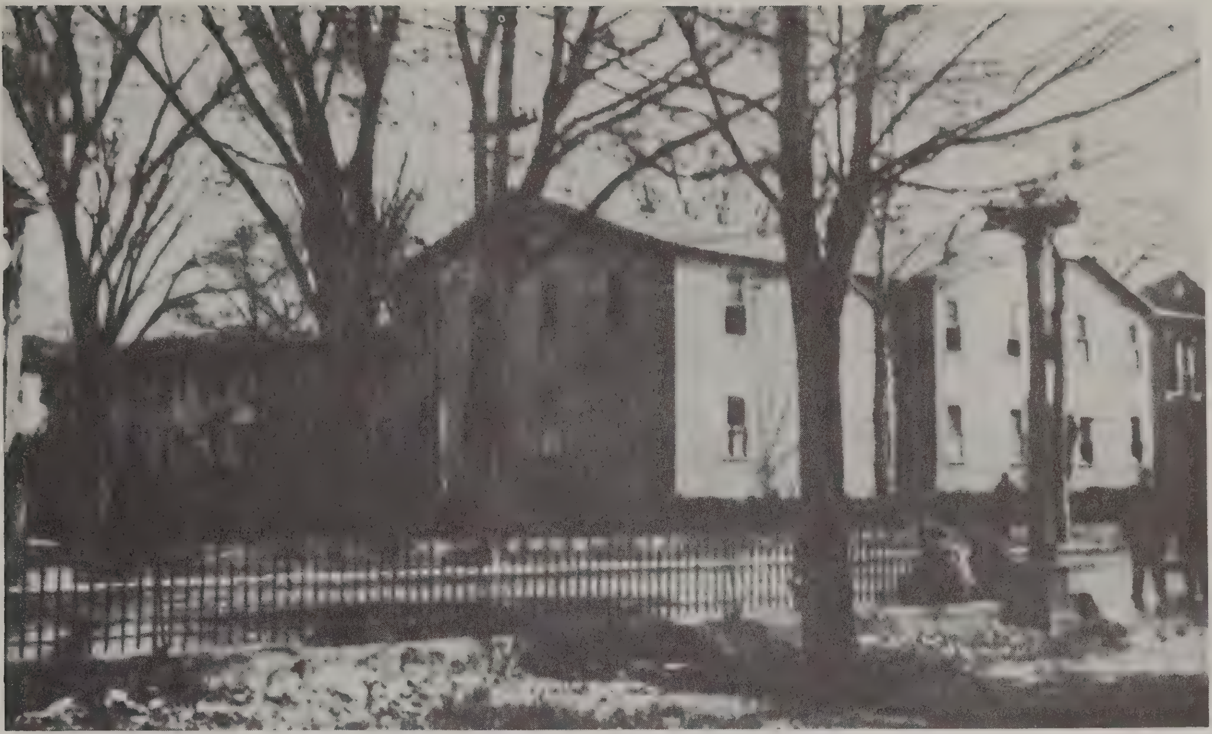


The first state capitol at Wheeling, Linsly Institute, at the corner of Eoff and Fifteenth Streets. Capitol June 20, 1863 to April 1, 1870 and again from May 23, 1875 to December 4, 1876. Bottom picture: The first capitol at Charleston, December 20, 1870 to May 21, 1875. It was built to be the capitol.

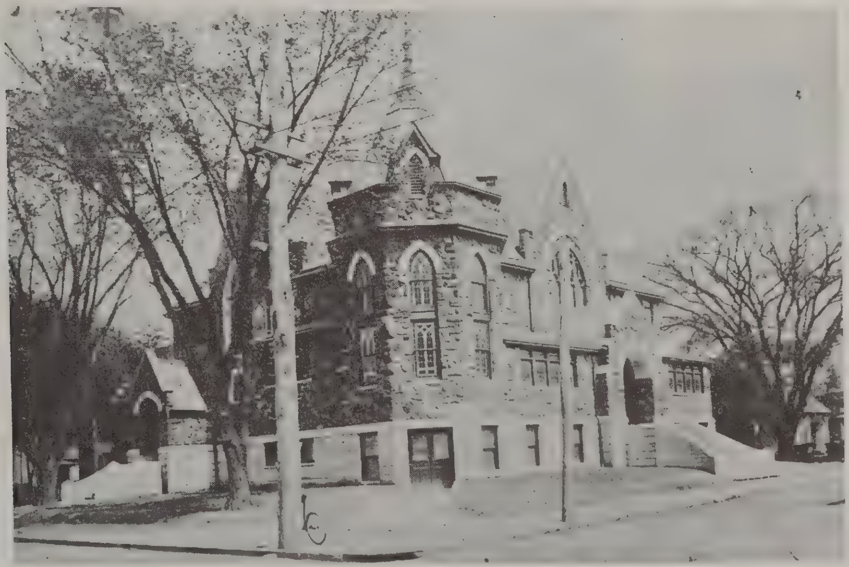


W Va Industrial & Publicity Commission

Top: Wheeling Capitol used from December 4, 1876, when the Linsly Institute was vacated, to May 1, 1885. Bottom: The Charleston Capitol May 1, 1885 to January 3, 1921 when it was destroyed by fire.



Following the fire of January 3, 1921 a temporary capitol was erected in forty-two working days. It was of wood and wall board construction and was popularly known as the paste-board capitol. It too burned March 2, 1927. Following this fire the Senate met in the First Baptist Church, Charleston, until 1932 when the present capitol was finished. This church has been replaced by a new one.

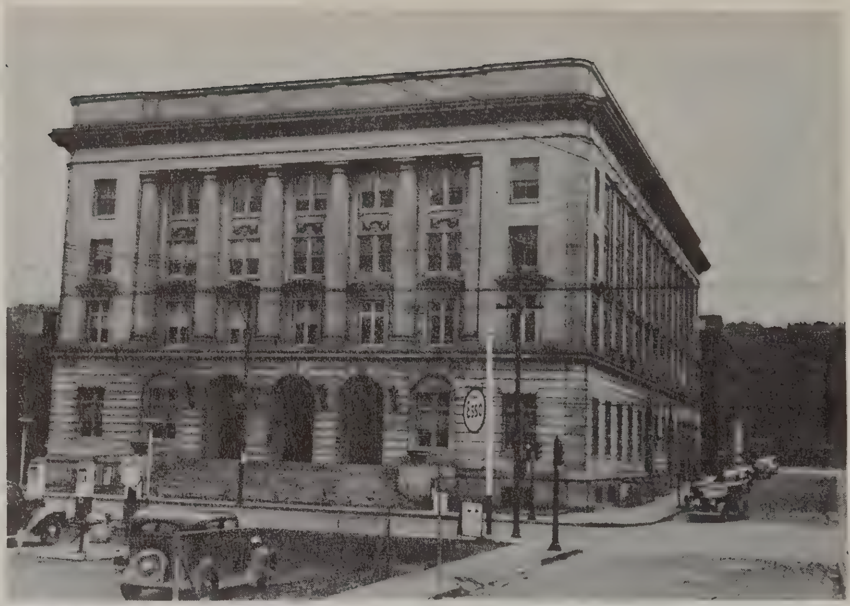


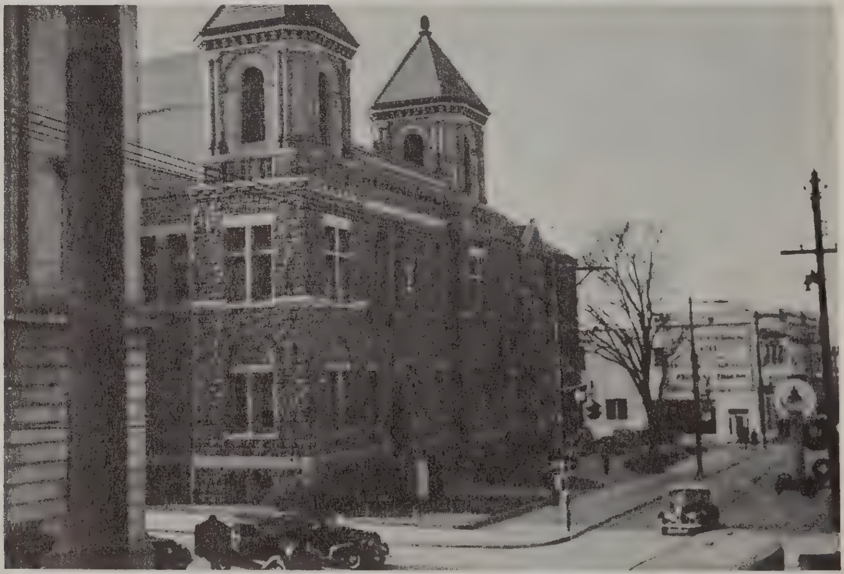
Reading from the top to the bottom of the page, the three buildings in which the House of Representatives met from 1927 to 1932.

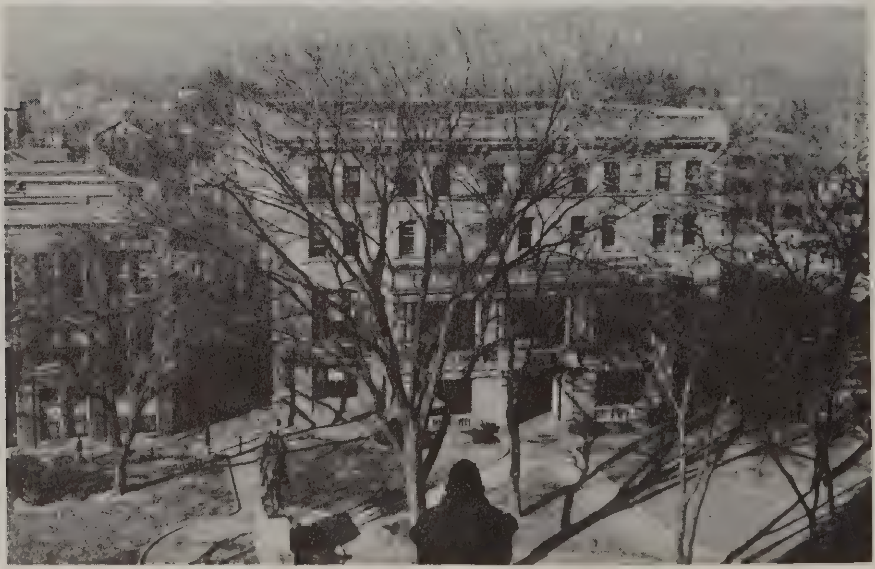
Courthouse, Charleston

City Hall, Charleston

Y. M. C. A,,Charleston



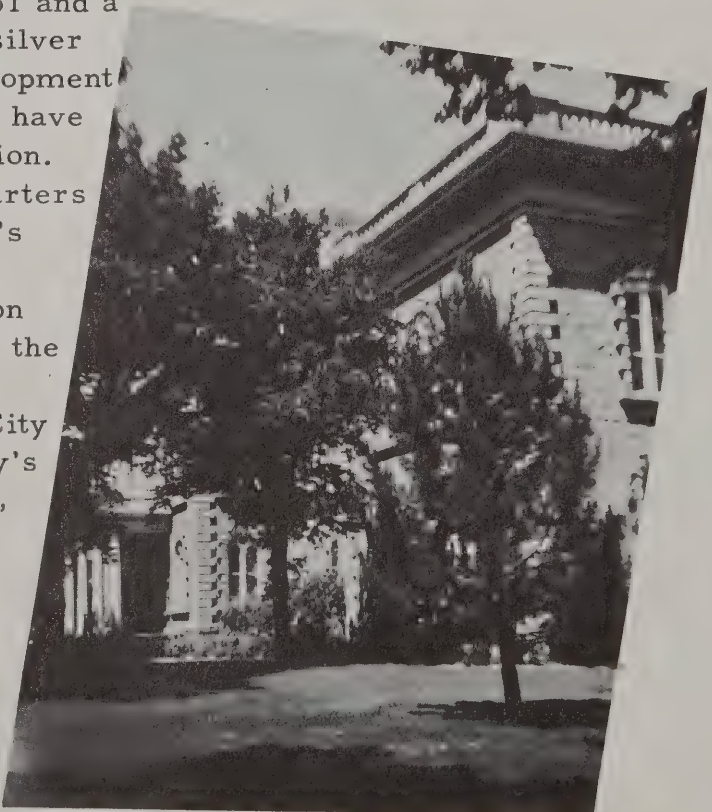


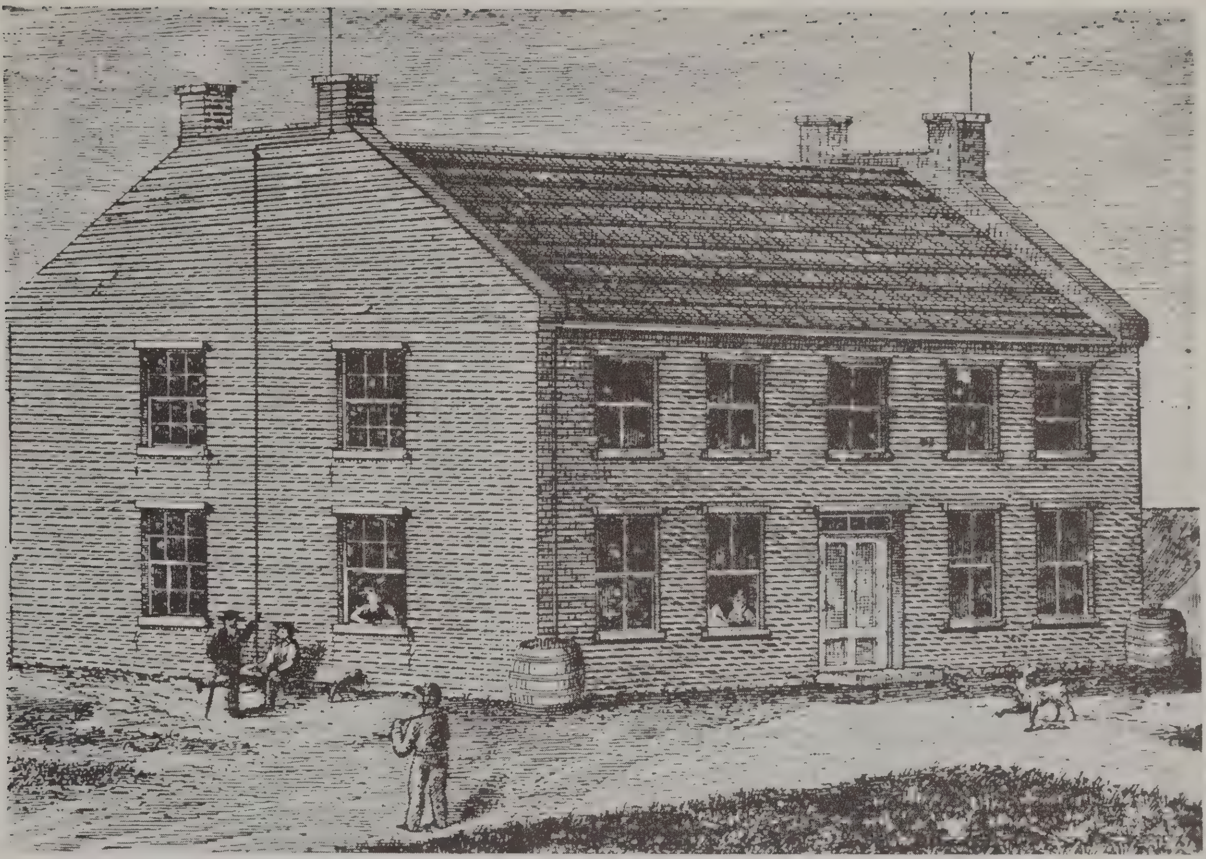


Charleston
W. Va.
Capitol
Completed
1932

Courtesy of Carson City Daily Appeal

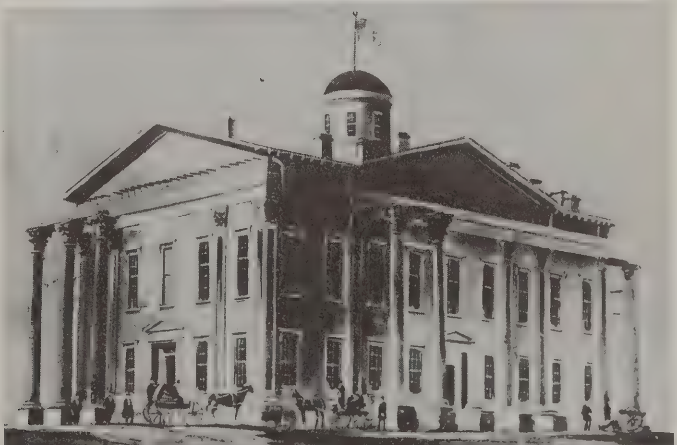
Nevada became a Territory in 1861 and a state iin 1864. The discovery of silver in 1858 hurried the political development of a region which otherwise might have been the last state to enter the union. The territory and state rented quarters for the legislature, first in Curry's Hot Springs, above, and later at a hotel, Old Ormsby House in Carson City. The first legislature bought the site and the fifth moved into the present capitol in 1870. Carson City is the smallest capital city. Curry's Hot Springs was near Carson City, but is no longer in existence.



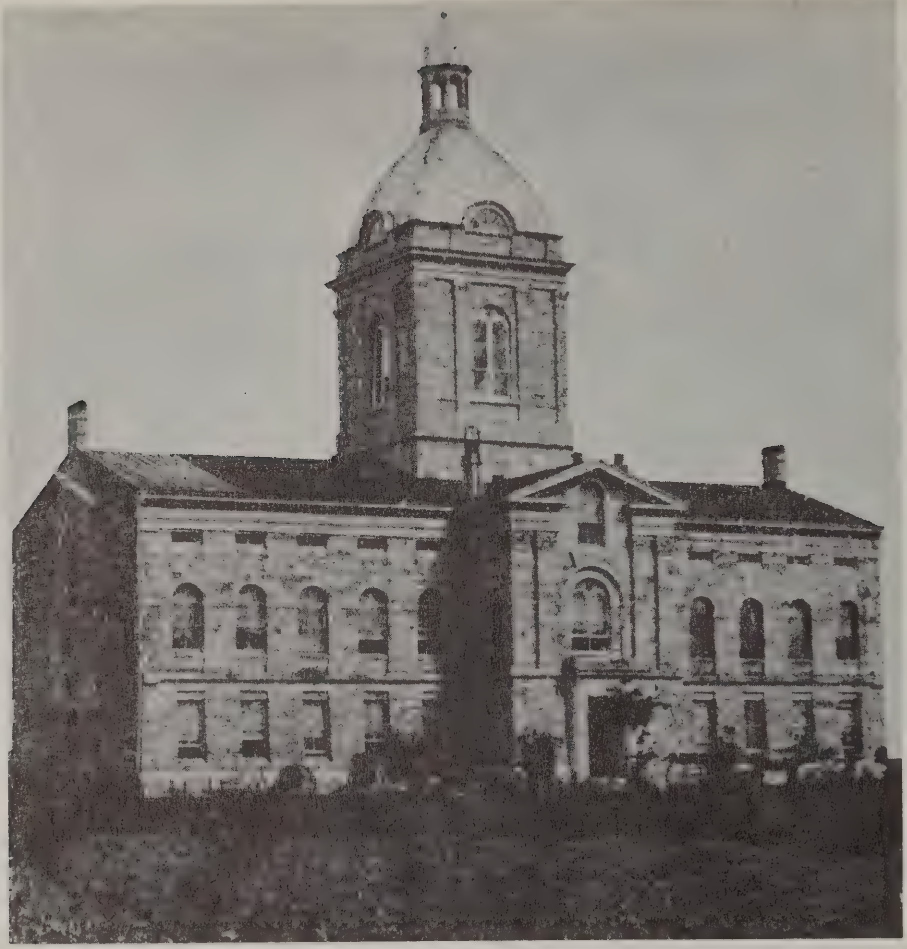


Nebraska State Historical Society

Nebraska was made a Territory in 1854. The above capitol at Omaha was used until 1858. The capitol at Omaha at the right was used from 1858 to 1869. Nebraska became a state March 1, 1867.

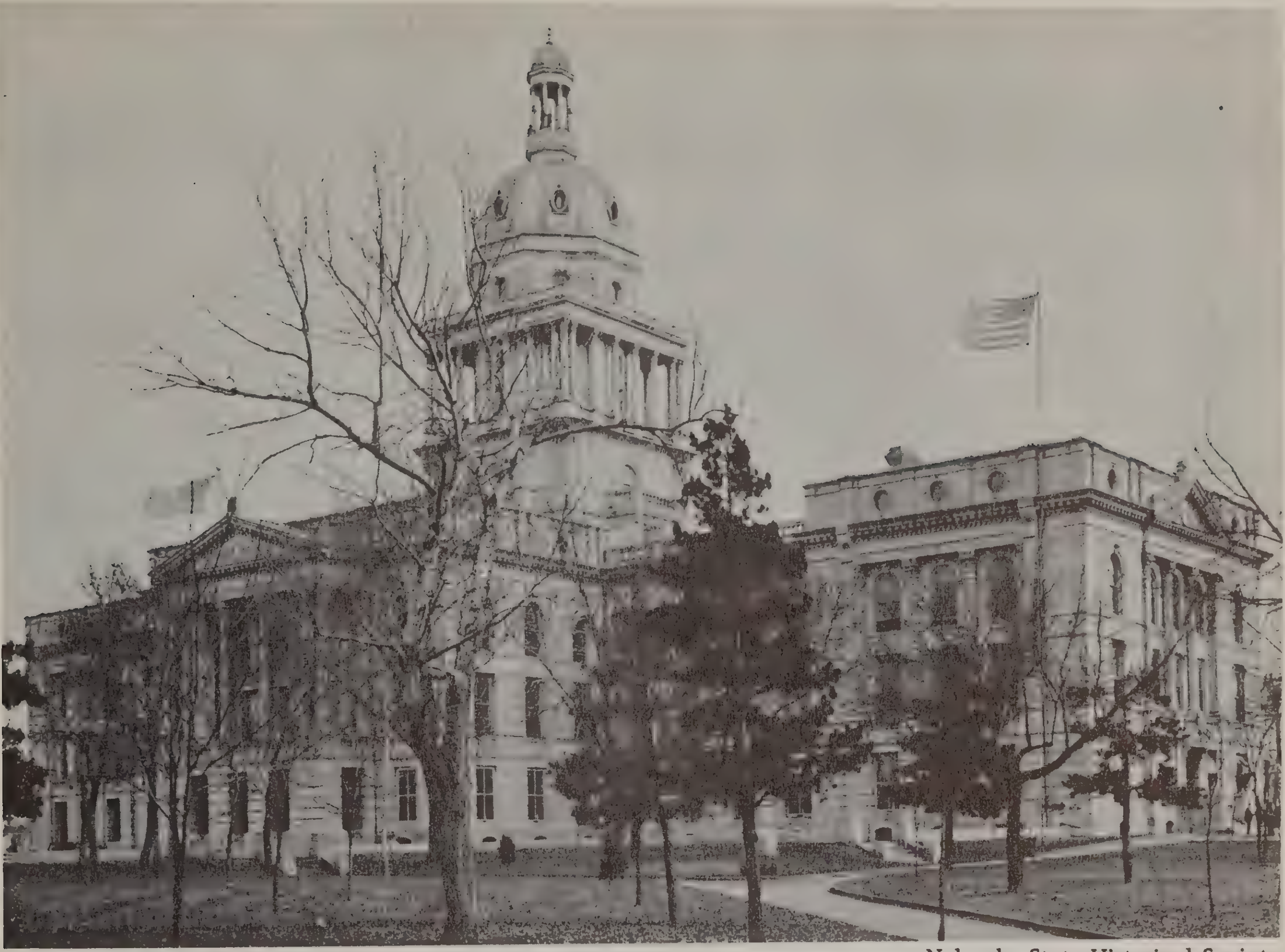


Nebraska State Historical Society

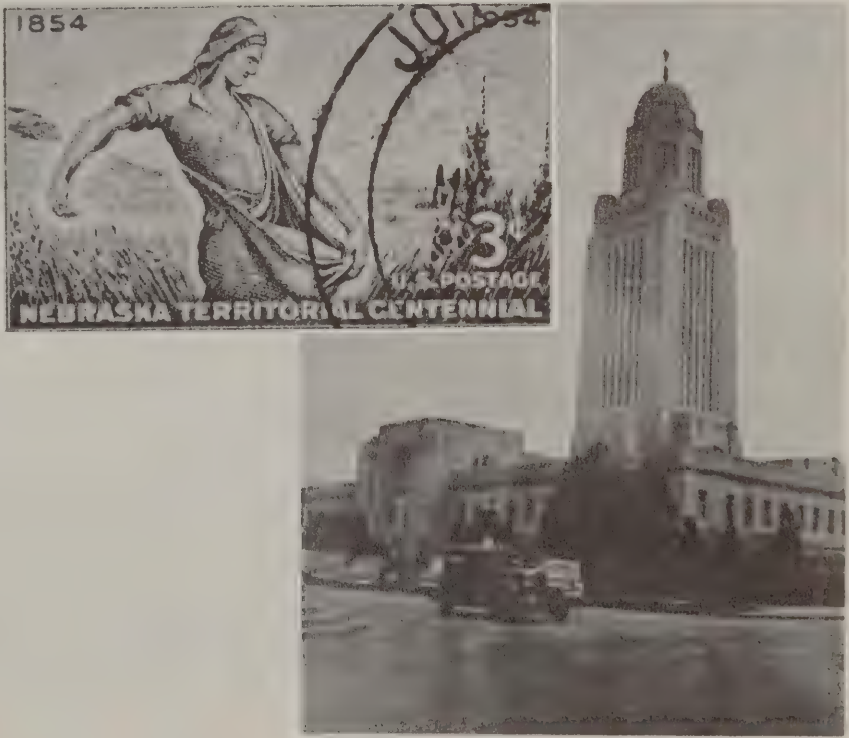


Nebraska State Historical Society

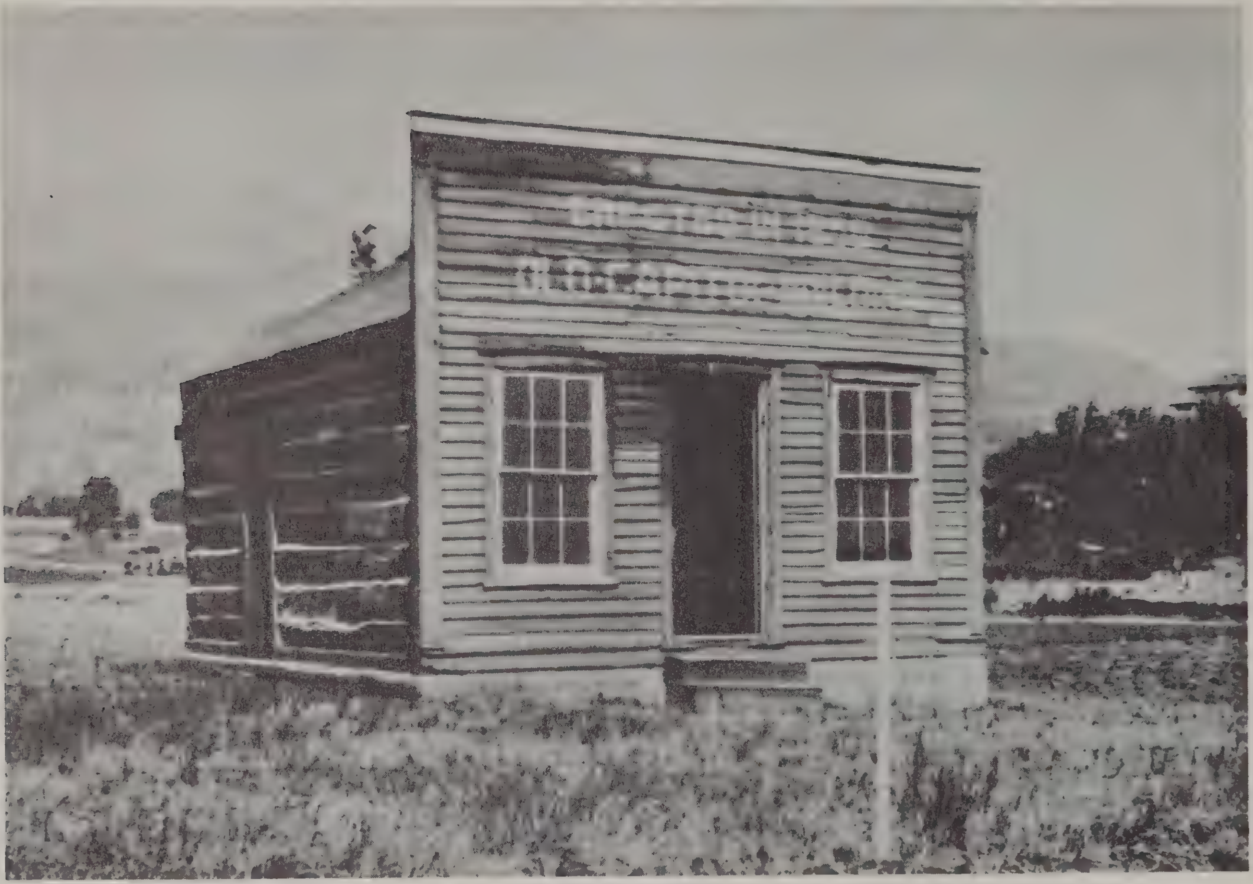
Nebraska capitol at Lincoln 1869-1883.
Present capitol at the right.



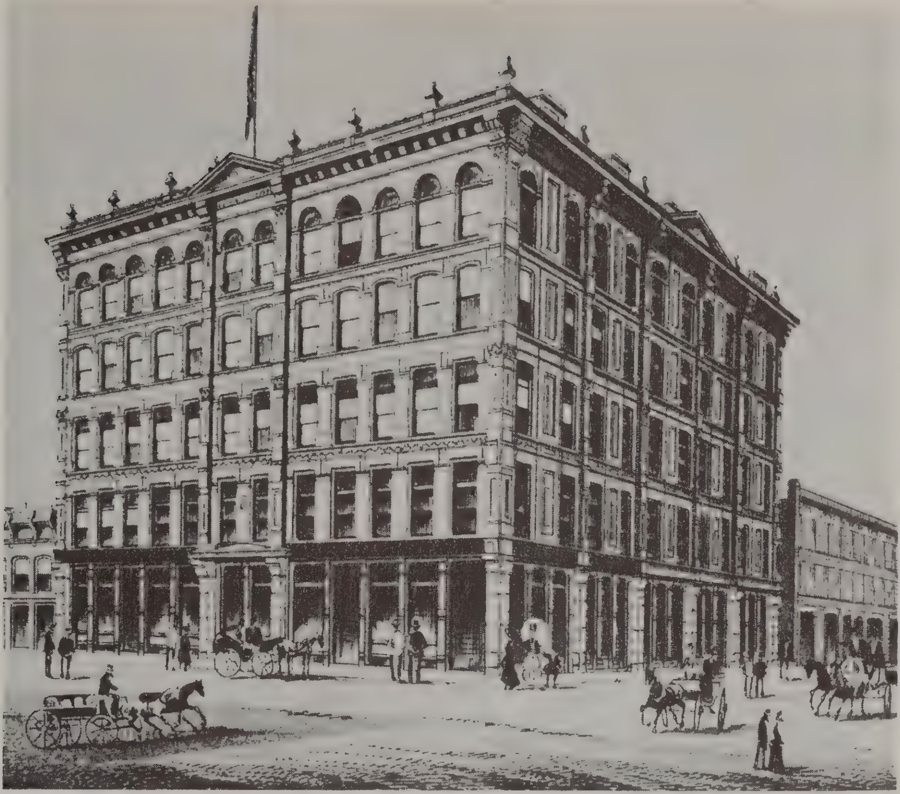
Nebraska State Historical Society


1854
1954
3¢
U.S. POSTAGE
NEBRASKA TERRITORIAL CENTENNIAL

The second and third Lincoln capitols. The top one was occupied in 1883. The one at the right was built around this one and then it was torn down and the tower part erected, so the state had to rent no space during the building. The distinction between the tower and the surrounding part shows better in the picture on the preceding page. Work on the present capitol was begun in 1925 and the tower erected and finished in 1932. The sower on top the tower is the same as on the stamp.



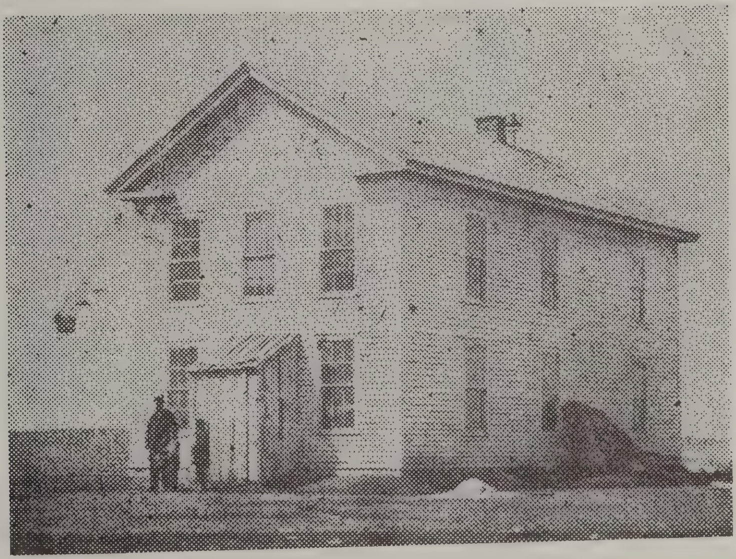
The first Territorial legislature met in a frame building in Denver in 1861. The second met at Colorado City(above picture)now Colorado Springs July 7, 1862, but the members had to camp out and do their own cooking, so they adjourned to Denver July 11. The third met in Golden in the building now known as Koenig's store(at right), in 1864, but adjourned to Denver. It was the capitol most of the time to 1867.



Denver Public Library, Western Collection

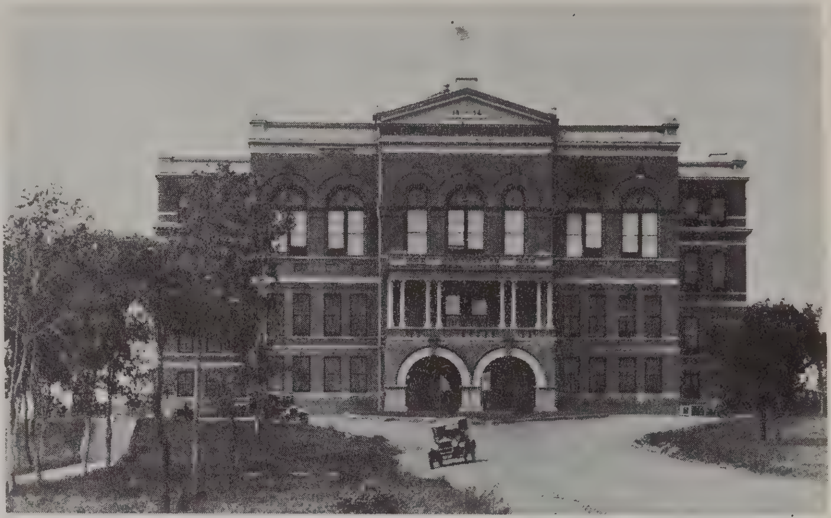
The fourth territorial legislature met at Golden, Colorado Territory(picture on previous page) in 1865. The fifth met January 1, 1866 at Golden, but adjourned to McClure's Block in Denver. The sixth met at Golden Dec. 3, 1866. The seventh started at Golden in 1867, but adjourned to Denver and Denver was made the permanent capital. The first STATE legislature met November 1, 1876 in a large building on Blake Street near the American House. Sometimes the meeting place of the legislature was not recorded. The fifth state legislature met in 1885 in the Barclay Block, above, at the corner of Larimer and Eighteenth Streets. The sixth to ninth state legislatures of 1887 to 1893 met in the building adjoining the Barclay building, at the right of the above picture.

Denver Capitol since January 1, 1895.

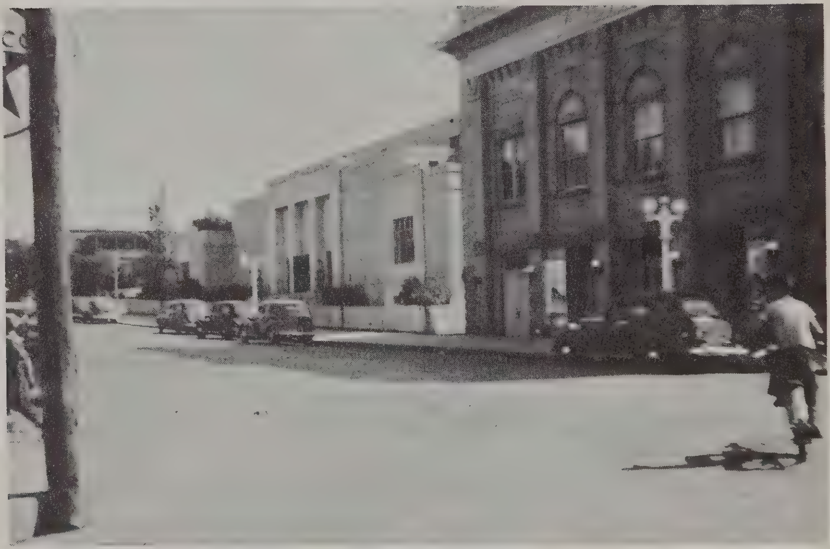


The first territorial legislature met in the top building in Yankton, now South Dakota On March 17, 1862. The second session met in the fall of the same year in the capitol built for the purpose in Yankton, shown above. It met here until 1883 when Bismark became the capital. The building was used for all community purposes, such as church, Sunday School, lectures, church parties, and school parties. In 1886 there were better accomodations for these purposes and the building was sold to Mathias Bagstad who tore it down and made a house of it.

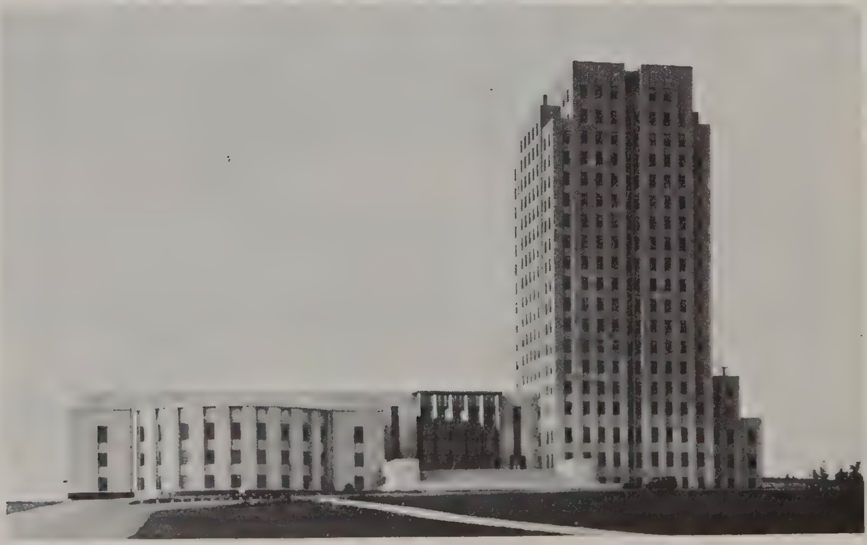
The capitol of Dakota Territory 1883 and of North Dakota from statehood in 1889 until it burned Dec. 28, 1930. The senate wing was finished in 1894(front) and the House wing in 1904. Bismark.

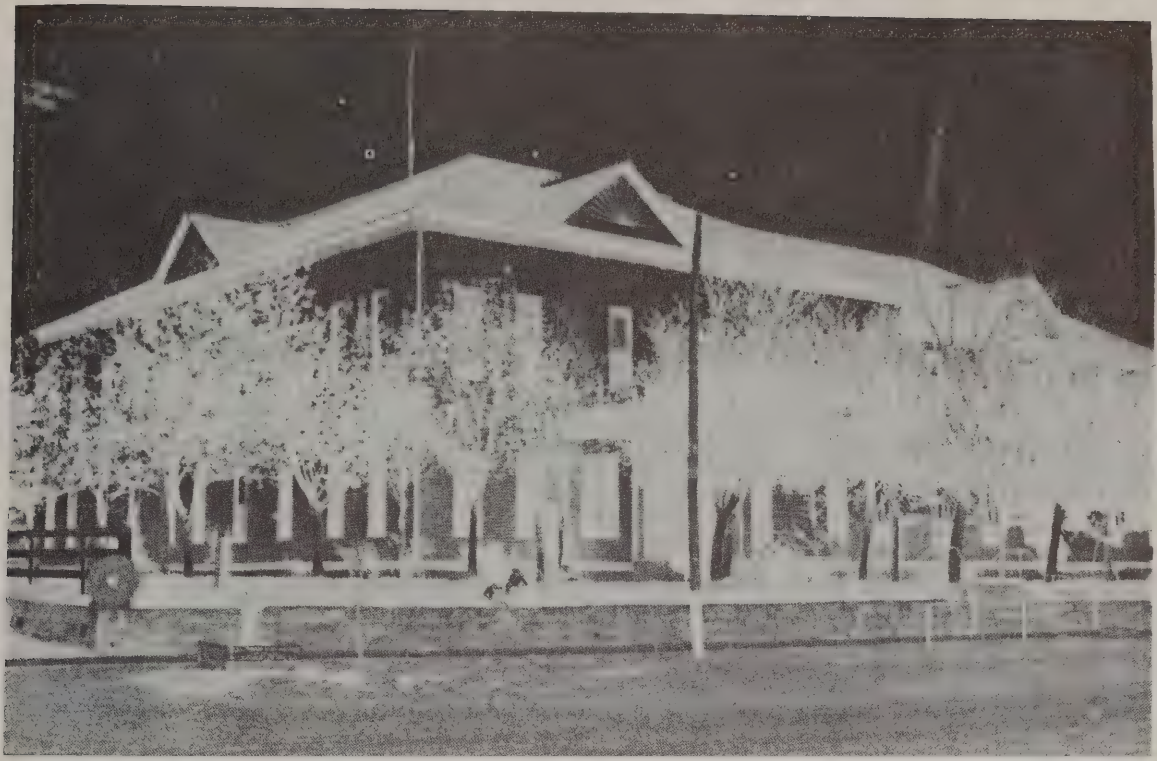


World War Memorial Building, Bismark, state capitol for the 1931 session.

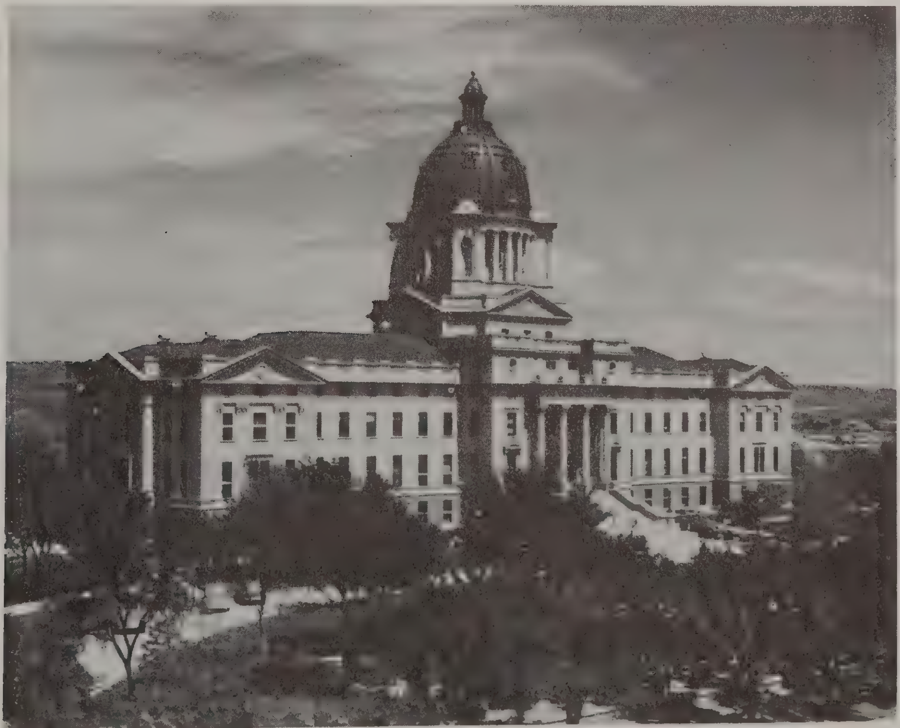


The present North Dakota capitol at Bismark, first occupied by the legislature in 1933.

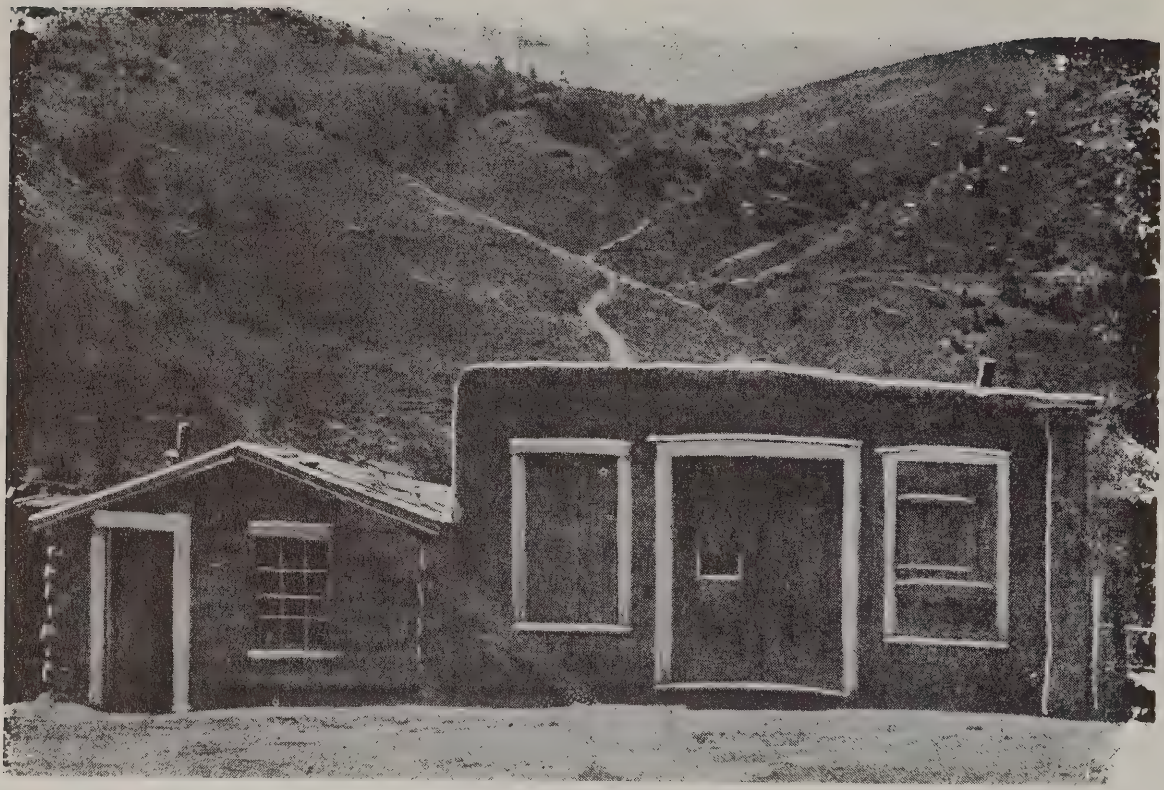




Previously, South Dakota was part of Dakota Territory. See the preceding two pages. Above is the South Dakota capitol 1889-1910 and below the present capitol used since 1910. At Pierre.

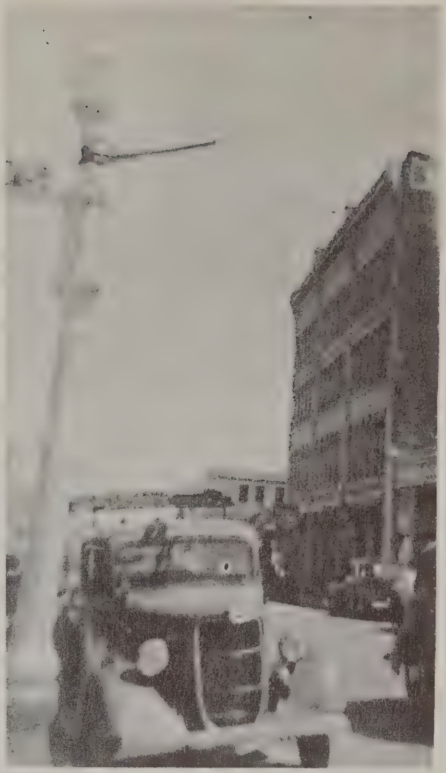


Courtesy S. D. State Highway Publicity Department

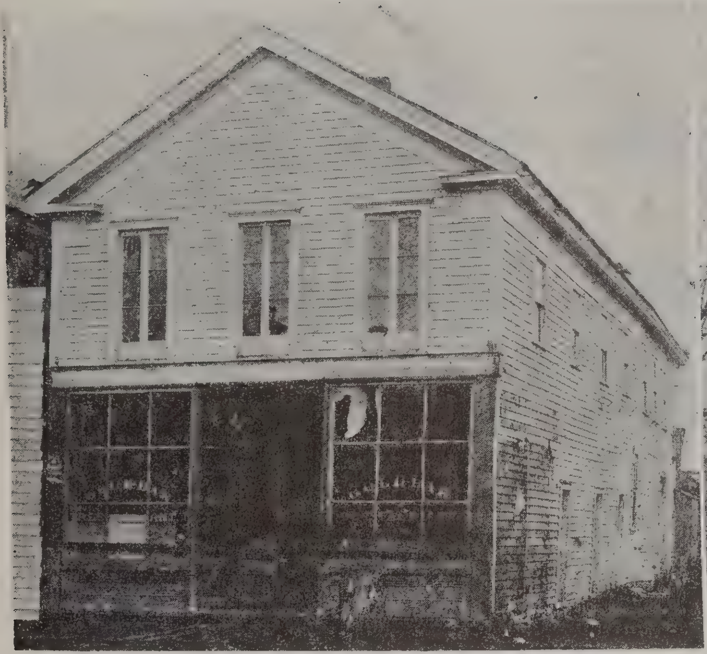


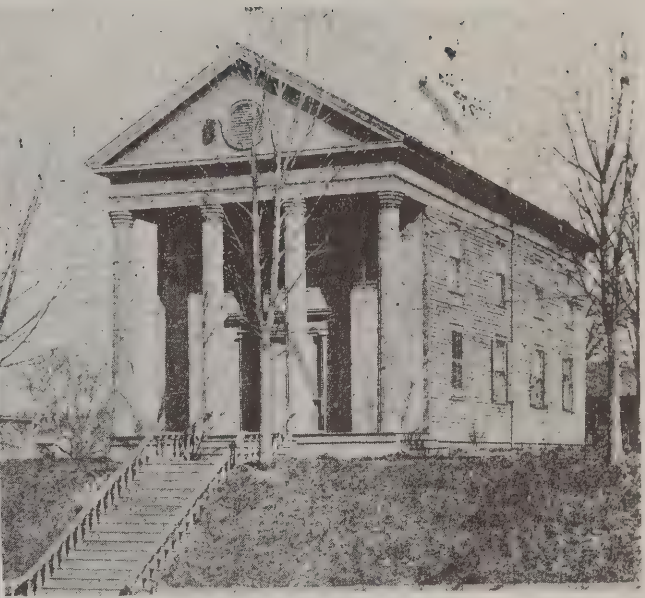
Montana was made a territory in 1864 and the first legislature met in the above building in Bannack in 1865. Below is the Virginia City territorial capitol from 1866 to 1876.

Helena became the capital of Montana Territory in 1876, but the meeting places of the legislature were not often recorded! It met in the I. O. O. F. Hall shown at the right. On Jan. 11, 1899 the legislature met in the Merchant's Hotel, now the Monticello Apartments(below), but adjourned to the present capitol the same year when it was ready.

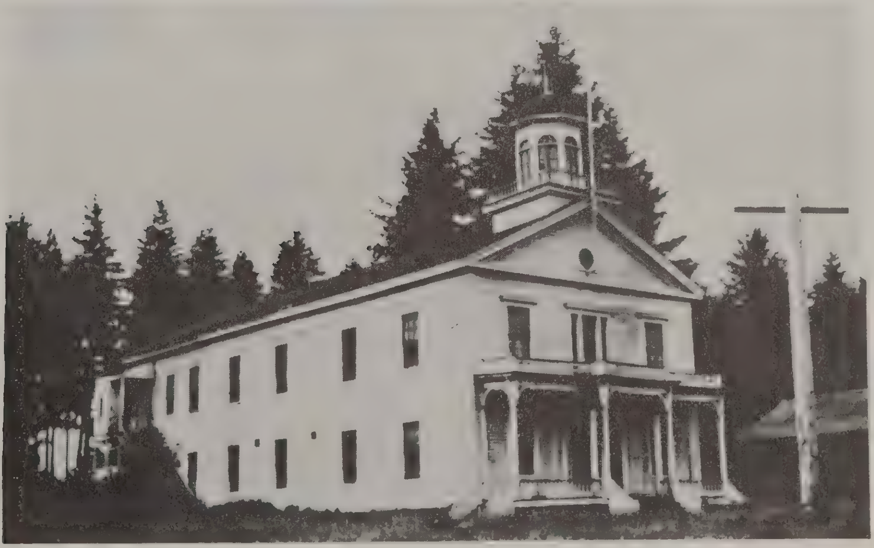


The center section was occupied by the legislature in 1899. The wings were added in 1910.

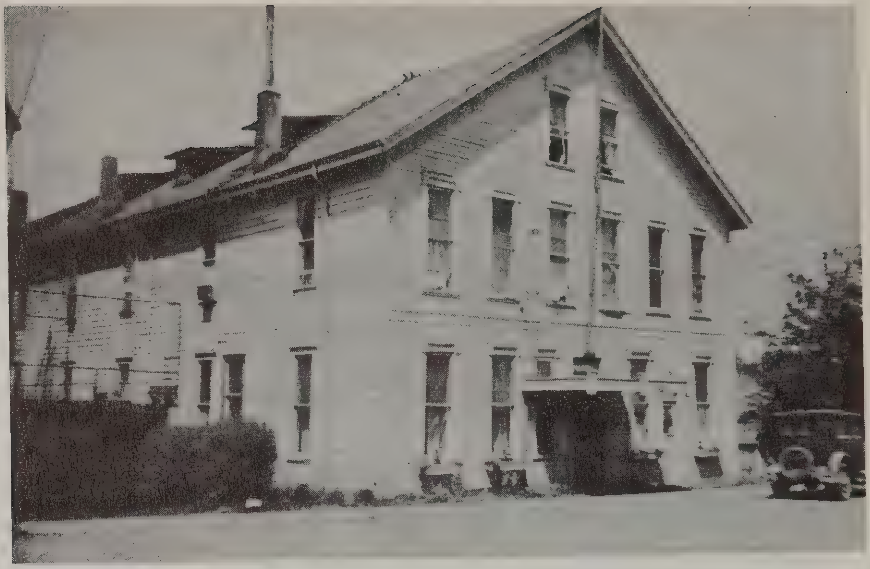




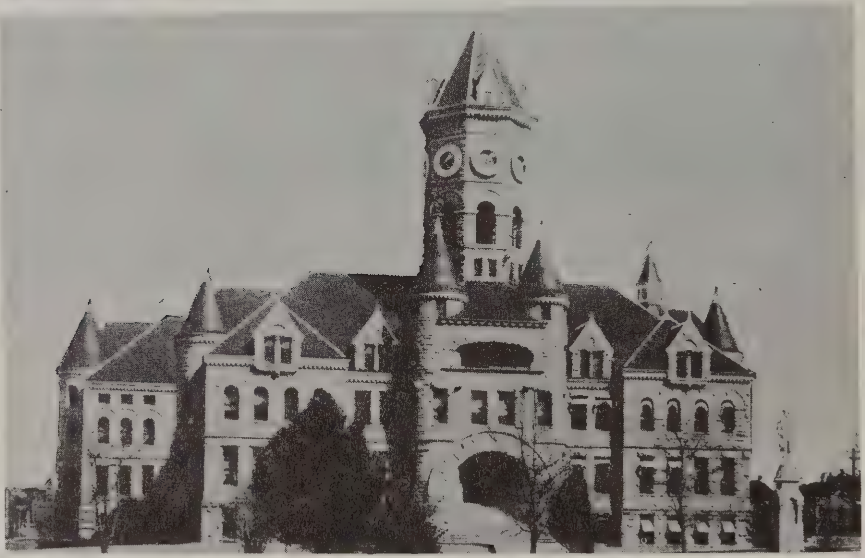
The first territorial legislature of Washington met in Olympia in 1854 on the second floor of the general store of Parker, Colter and Co. At the right is the Masonic Temple in Olympia, capitol December, 1854 into 1855. Below is the capitol for the sessions beginning in December, 1855 and until 1903. Prior to the Constitutional Convention of 1889 an addition was made in the rear which can be noted in the picture. Washington became a state in 1889.

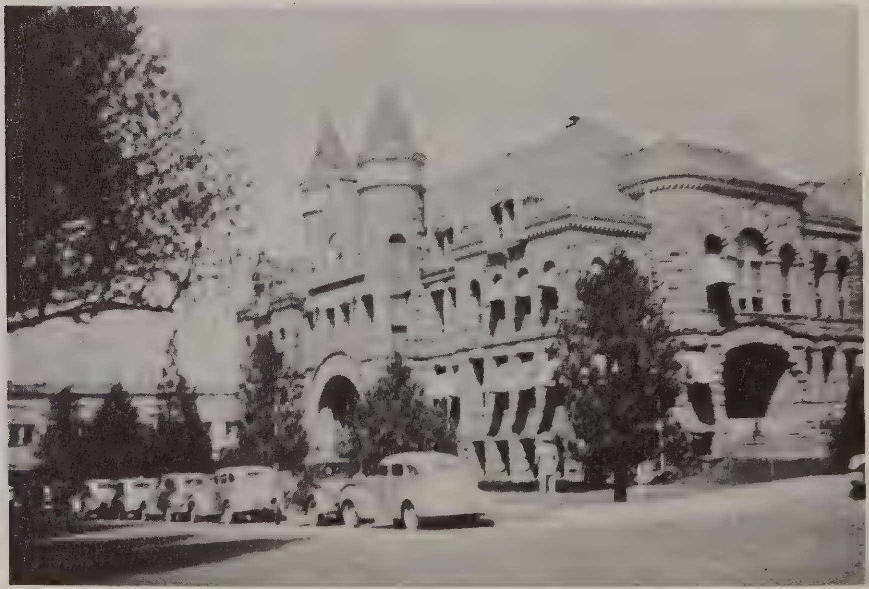


Capitol at Olympia for the 1903 session.



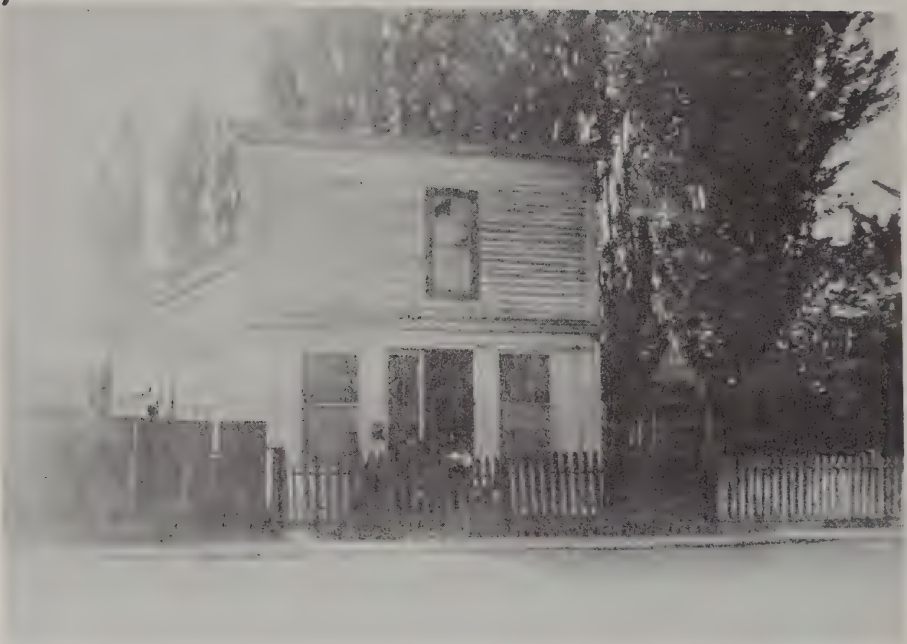
Capitol 1905-1927. The clock tower has been removed, so that it looks today as in the bottom picture.



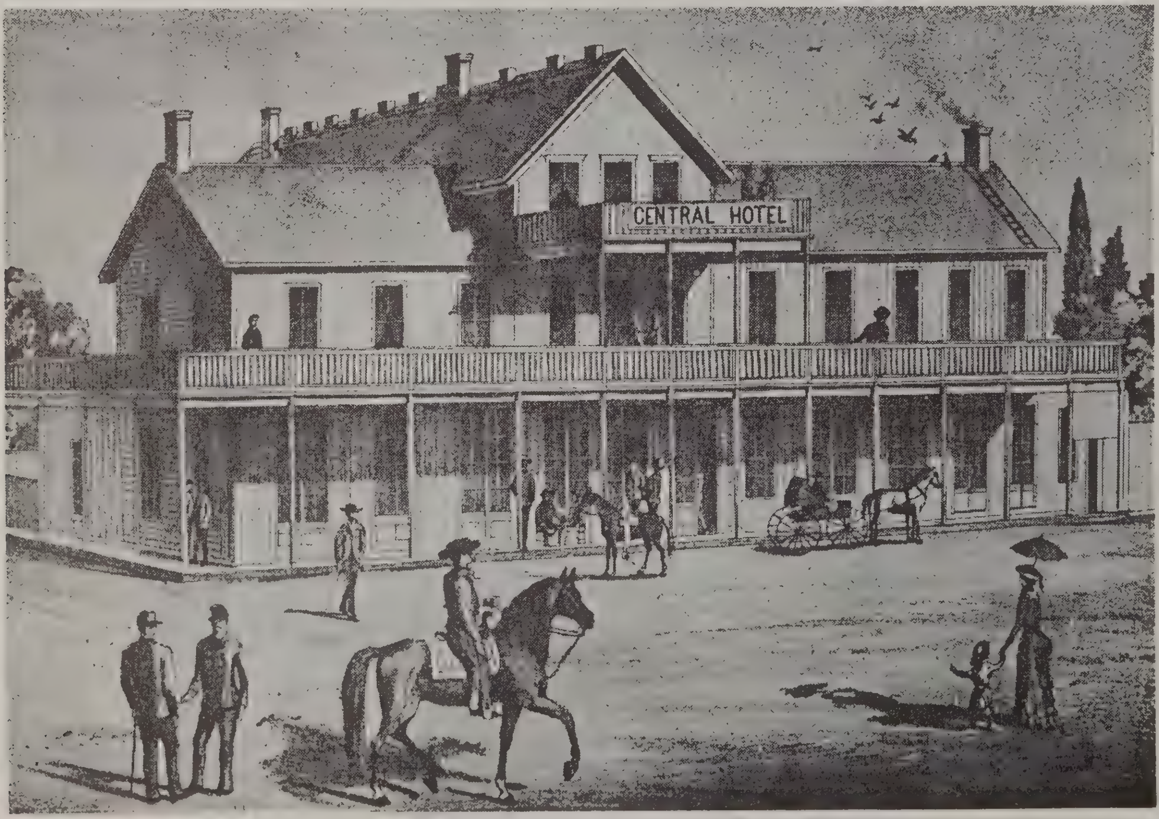


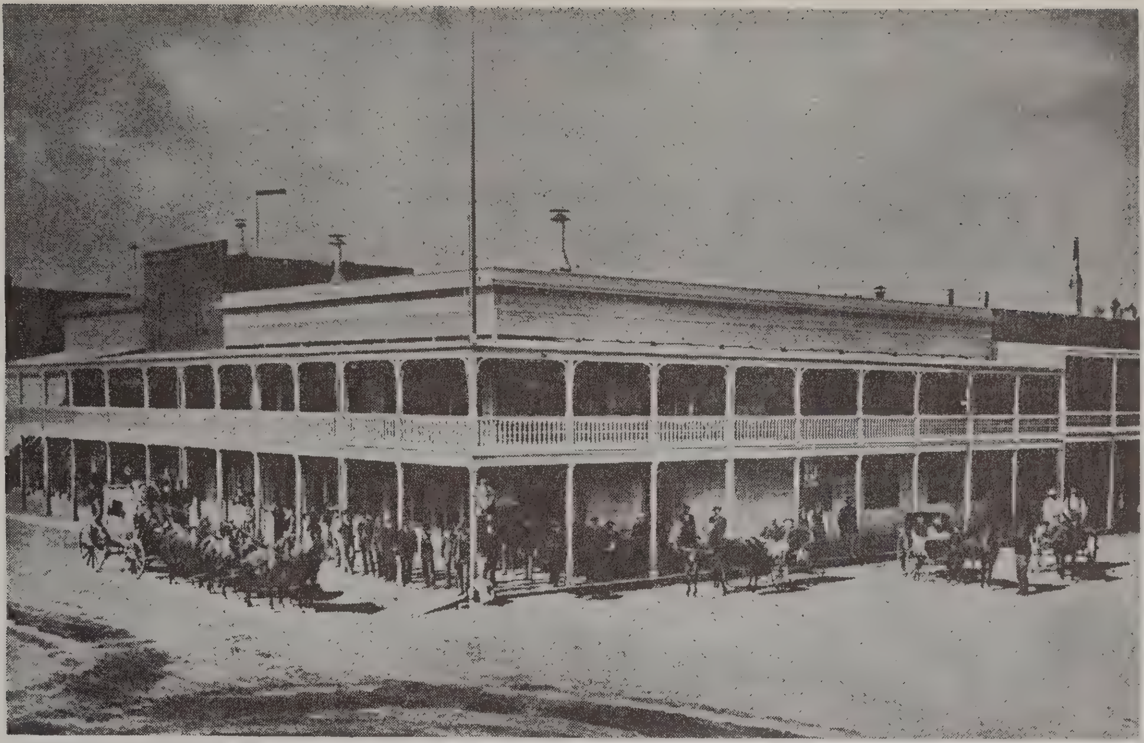
Washington State Advertising Commission

The present Washington capitol at Olympia used for the first time for the last few days of the 1927 session.

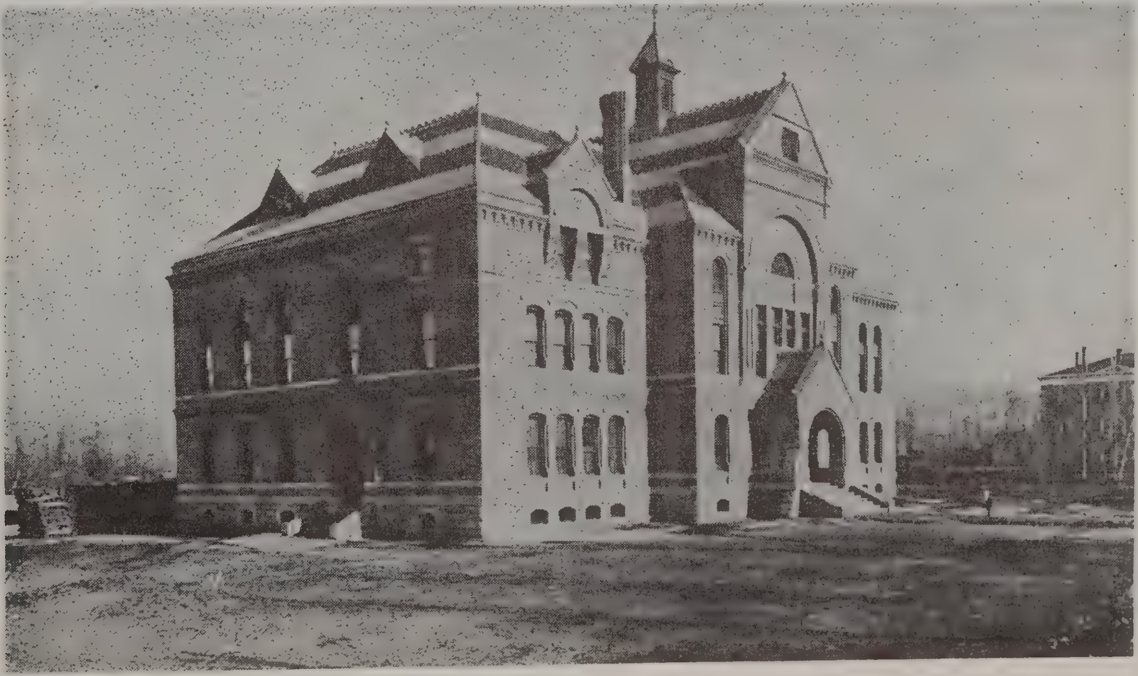


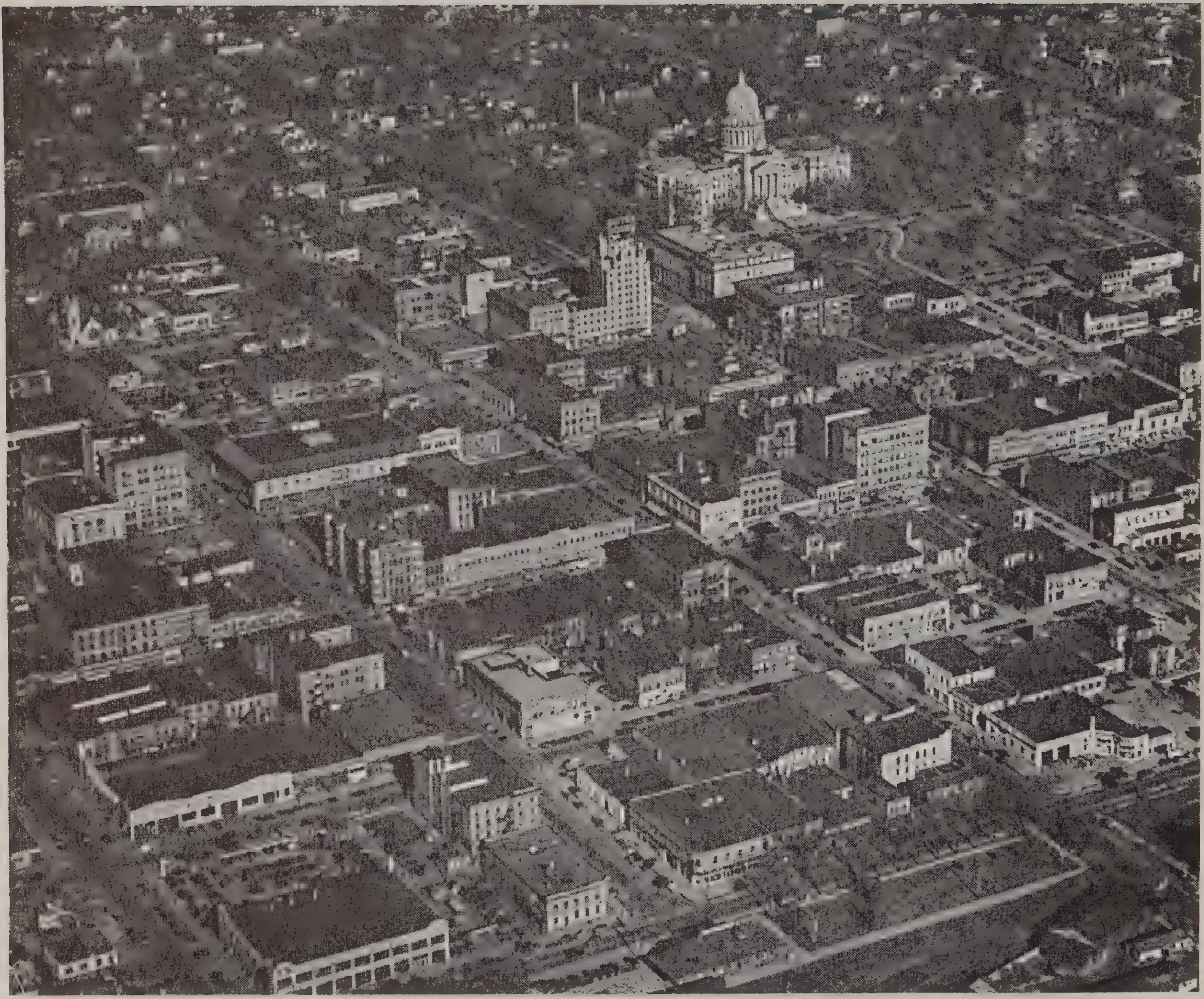
Idaho Territory was organized March 3, 1863 out of parts of Washington, Nebraska and Dakota Territories, with Lewiston as the capital. The Lewiston Capitol, above, was used until May, 1865. Below is the capitol at Boise 1865-1886.



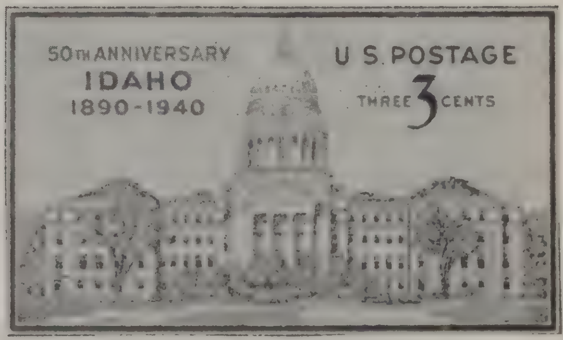


Although the Central Hotel on the preceding page was the center of legislative activities until 1886, some meetings were held at the Overland, above, but the latter hotel was more the resting place than the office of the legislators. Below is the old Boise Capitol first used December 13, 1886 and until 1912 when the present capitol came into use.

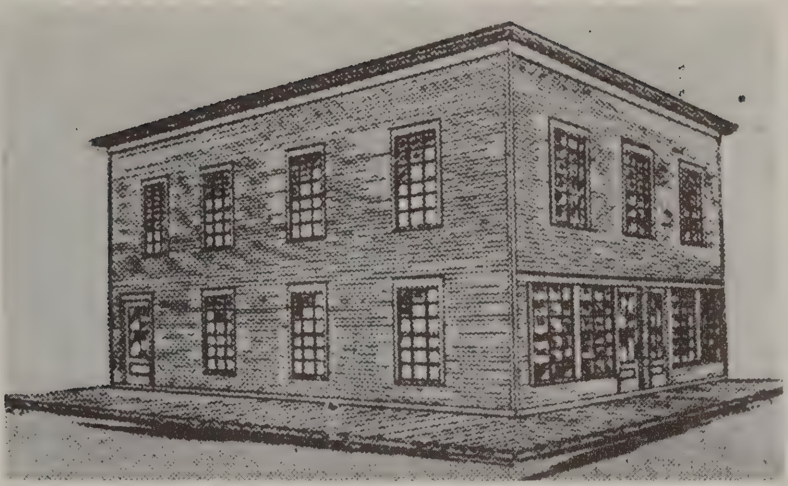




The present Boise Capitol finished in 1912. The two wings were begun in 1918 and finished in 1920.



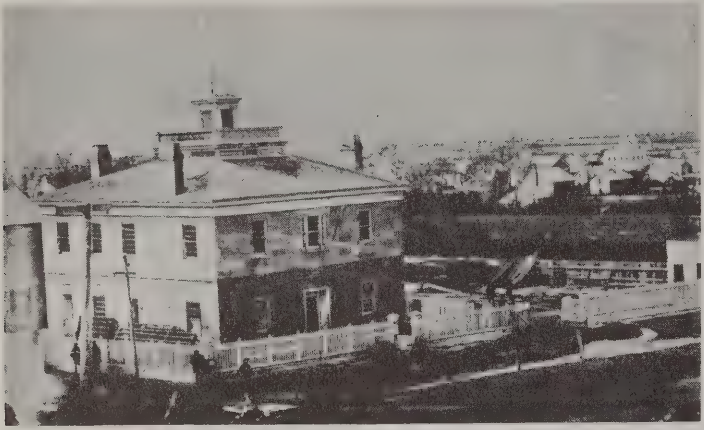
50TH ANNIVERSARY
IDAHO
1890-1940
U S. POSTAGE
THREE 3 CENTS

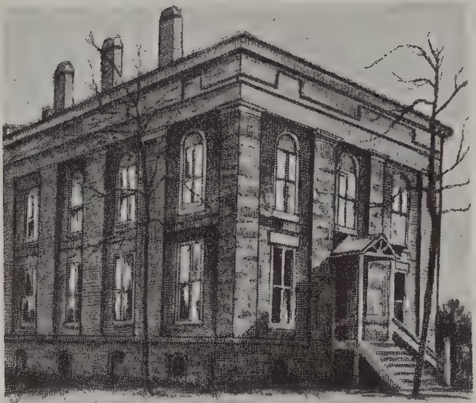


Sketch by Gov. Joseph Carey

The first Wyoming territorial legislature met in the above building in Cheyenne in 1869. It gave women theright to vote. When it became a state in 1890 women suffrage was written in the constitution--the first constitutional guarantee, and thirty years before the Women Suffrage Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. Subsequent legislatures met in several places, some in the old courthouse, but they were not recorded, the buildings were primitive and street names have changed. The present capitol in Cheyenne, below, was completed in 1888. Wings were added in 1890 and additions to the wings were built in 1915.

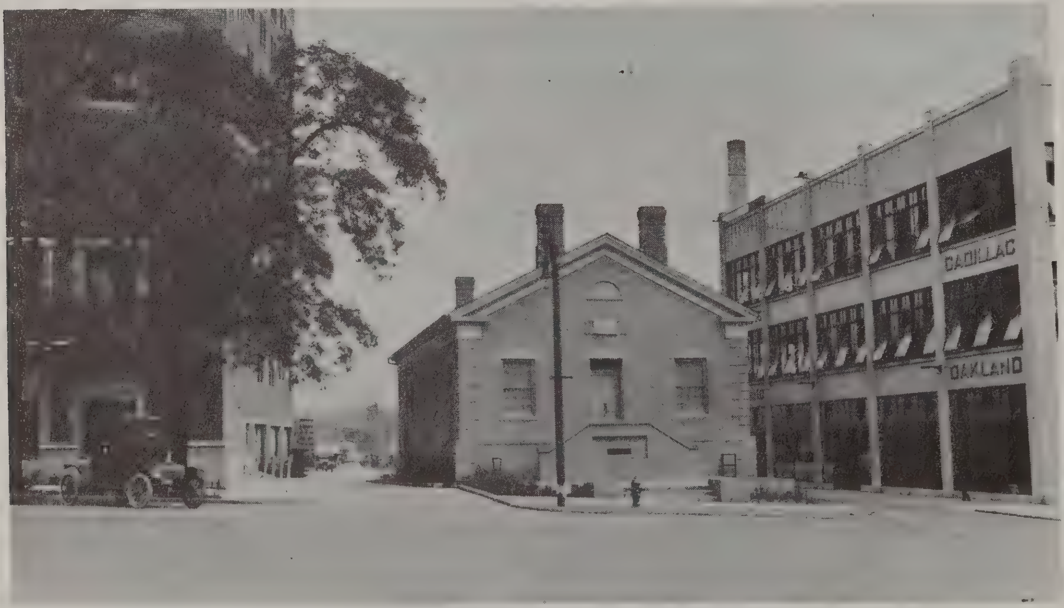
Courtesy Wyoming Dept. of Commerce & Industry

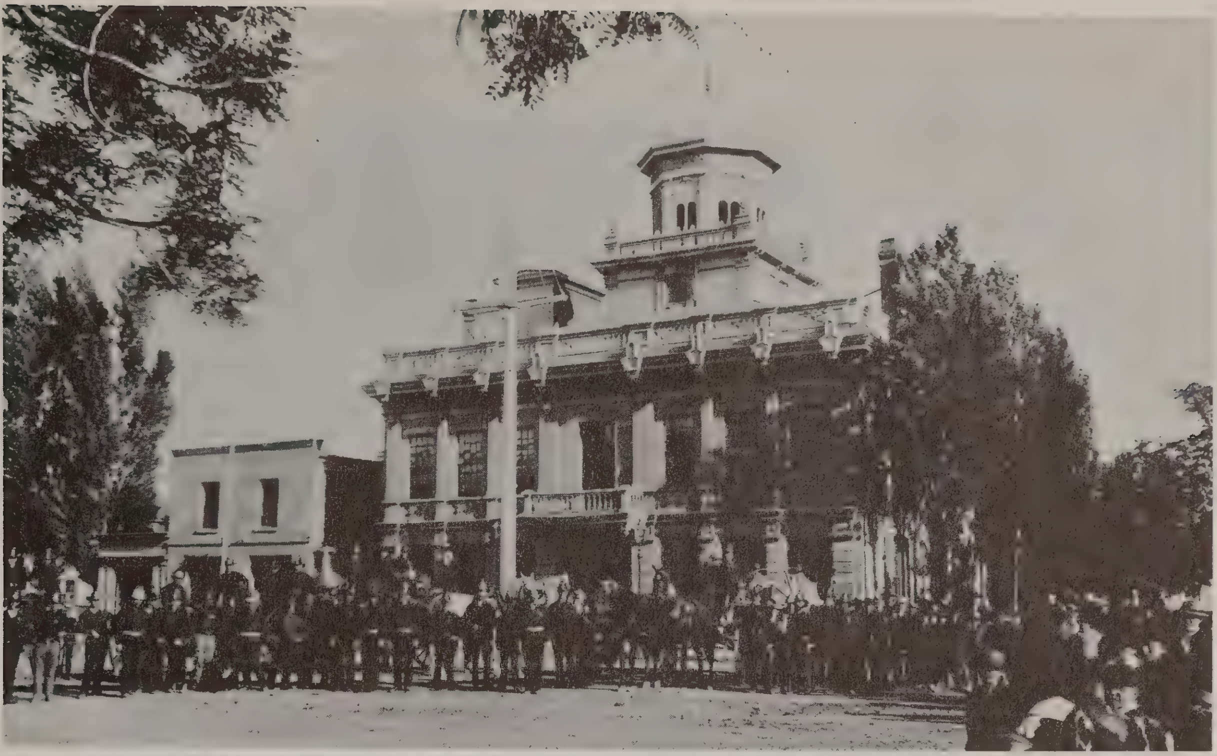




Bessie Kuster, Librarian, Quarrie Corp.

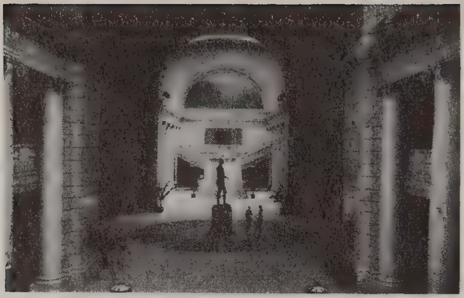
Utah was made a territory as part of the Compromise of 1850(See California). The Council House, above, in Salt Lake City, then called Great Salt Lake City, was the capitol for the first and subsequent legislatures from 1851 to 1854, part of 1856, in 1857, part of 1858. From 1859 until it was torn down it was used at various times, but not continuously by the territorial legislature. At the right is the capitol at Fillmore 1855, part of 1856 and part of 1858. Below is the Social Hall, Salt Lake City, Capitol of Utah Territory at various times from 1859 to 1894, but not continuously.



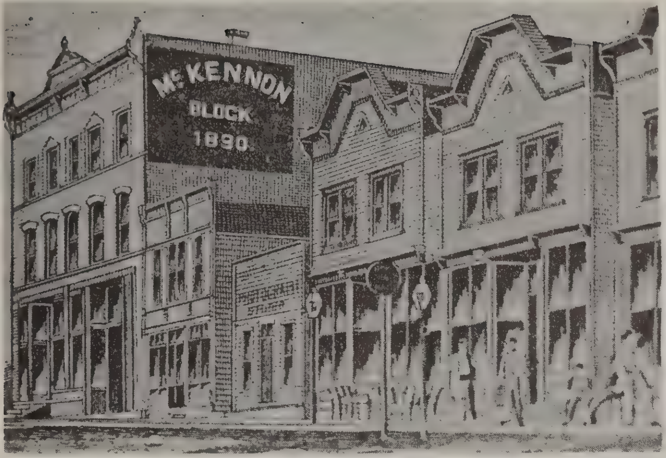


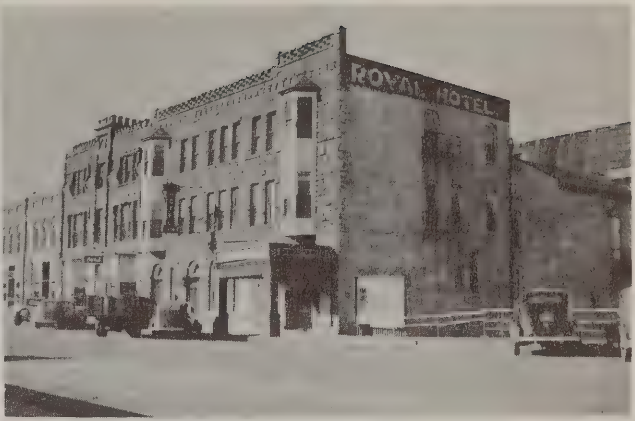
Utah Historical Society

Above, the city courthouse, Salt Lake City, territorial capitol from 1859 to 1894 at various times, but not continuously. At the right, the present City-County Building, then called Unihalle, Territorial and State Capitol from 1894 to 1916. Utah became a state in 1896 after repeated unsuccessful requests for admission to the union.



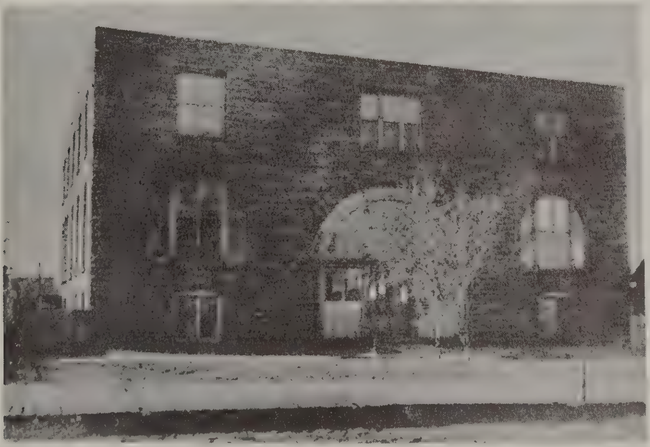
Present Salt Lake City, Utah Capitol completed in 1916.



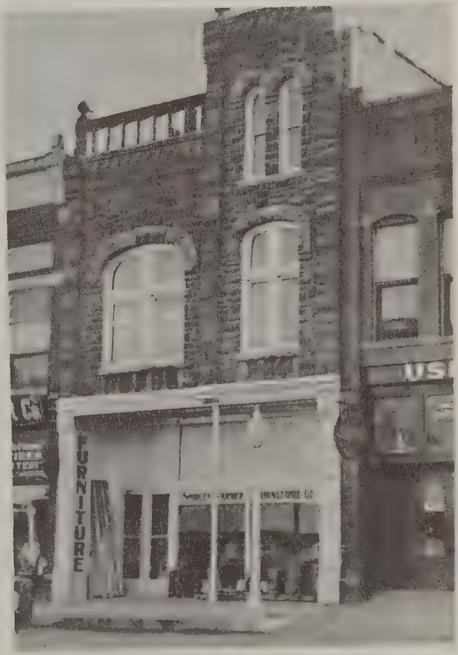


Armentrout Studio

The building in the picture at the left, then known as the McKennon Opera House, was the capitol of Oklahoma in Guthrie 1890-1891. The first territorial legislature convened in it August 27, 1890, following the opening of the area to settlement in 1889. The first House had twenty-five members and one delegate-at-large. The Council(Senate)had thirteen members. Guthrie was the capital until 1911. The Royal Hotel(right picture)was the meeting place in 1893. The legislature met in the part of the building near the Coca-Cola sign. It is still standing. The Old Logan County Courthouse, Guthrie, capitol for the 1895 session, is at the lower left. The Territorial Legislature of 1897 met in the building now occupied by the Shibley-Karner Furniture Co., lower right.

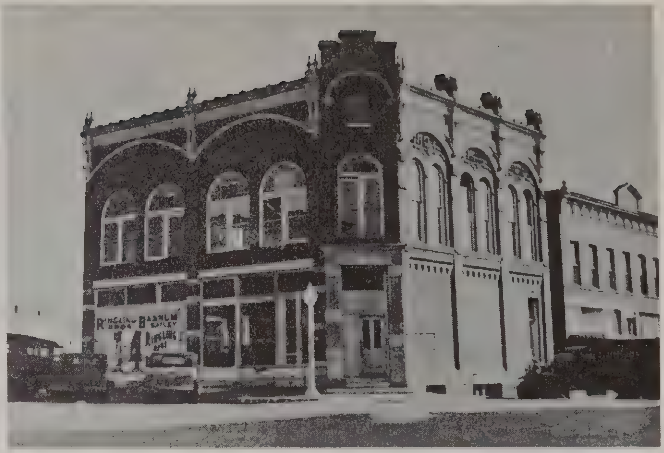


Illustrated History of Oklahoma
by Marion Tuttle Rork 1890

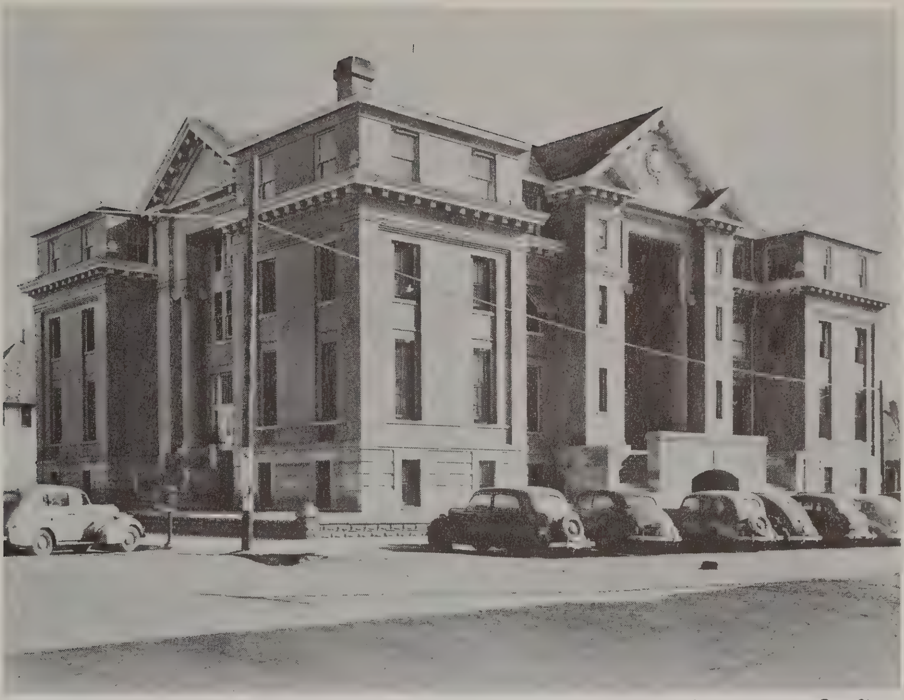


Armentrout Studio

At the right is the last territorial capitol at Guthrie. It was the capitol for the 1899, 1901, 1903 and 1905 sessions. Below is an early view of the Guthrie City Hall as it looked when the Constitutional Convention and the House of Representatives of the first STATE legislature met in it in 1907. It is, or was until recently, still used as the City Hall. Oklahoma was the forty-sixth state to join the union in 1907.

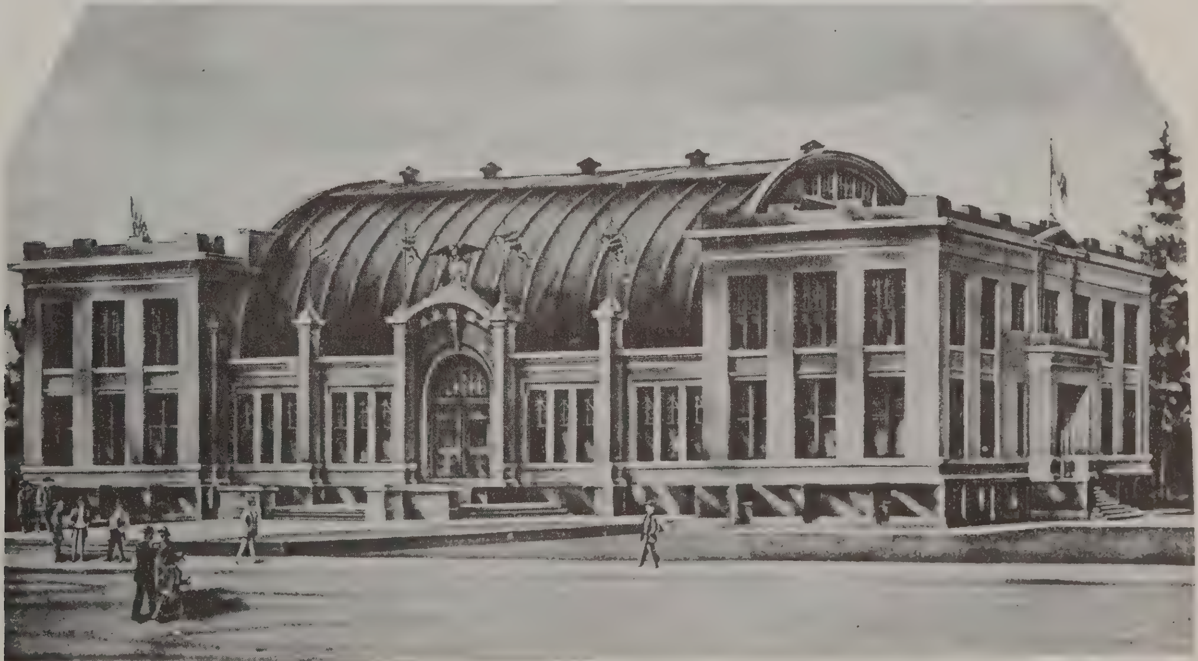


Armentrout Studio



Armentrout Studio

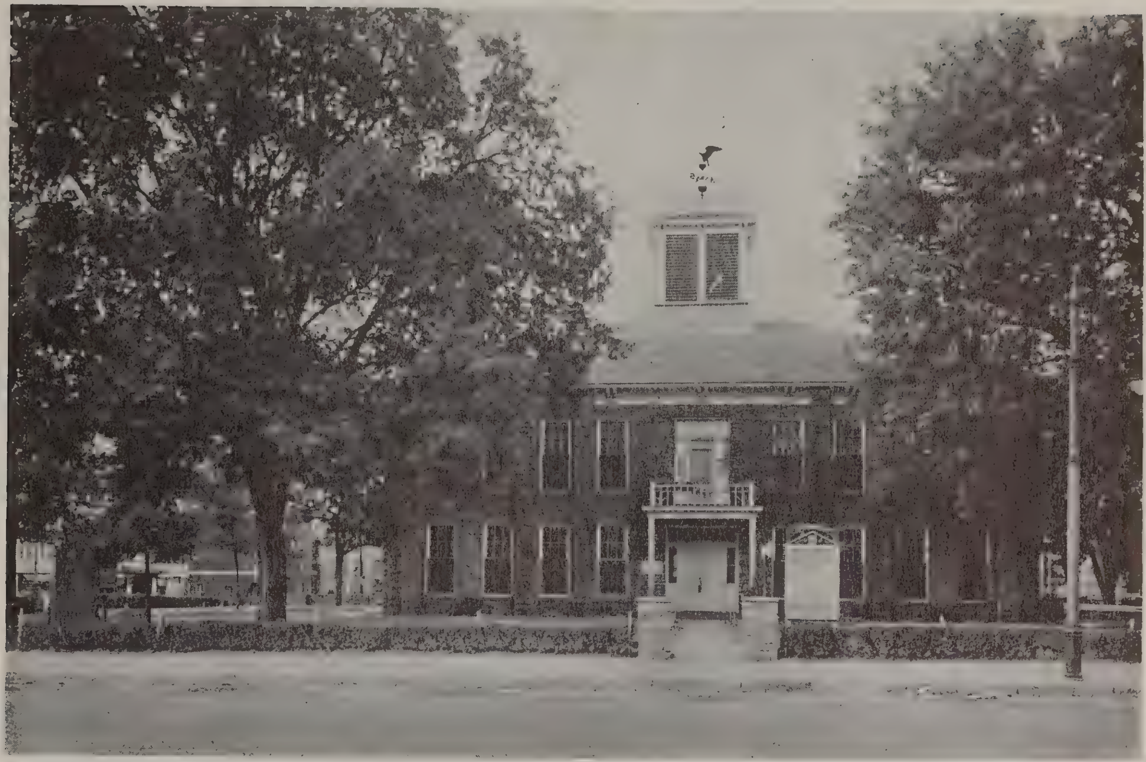
The Senate of the first STATE legislature met in the Logan County Courthouse in Guthrie in 1907. Below is Convention Hall, built by the city of Guthrie on the site originally reserved for the state capitol. The legislature of 1909 met here. Afterward the building was used by Oklahoma Methodist University, and is now the dormitory and dining annex to the Masonic Temple which now occupies the four-square-block area of the capitol site. The capital was moved to Oklahoma City in 1911 following a statewide vote of the people.



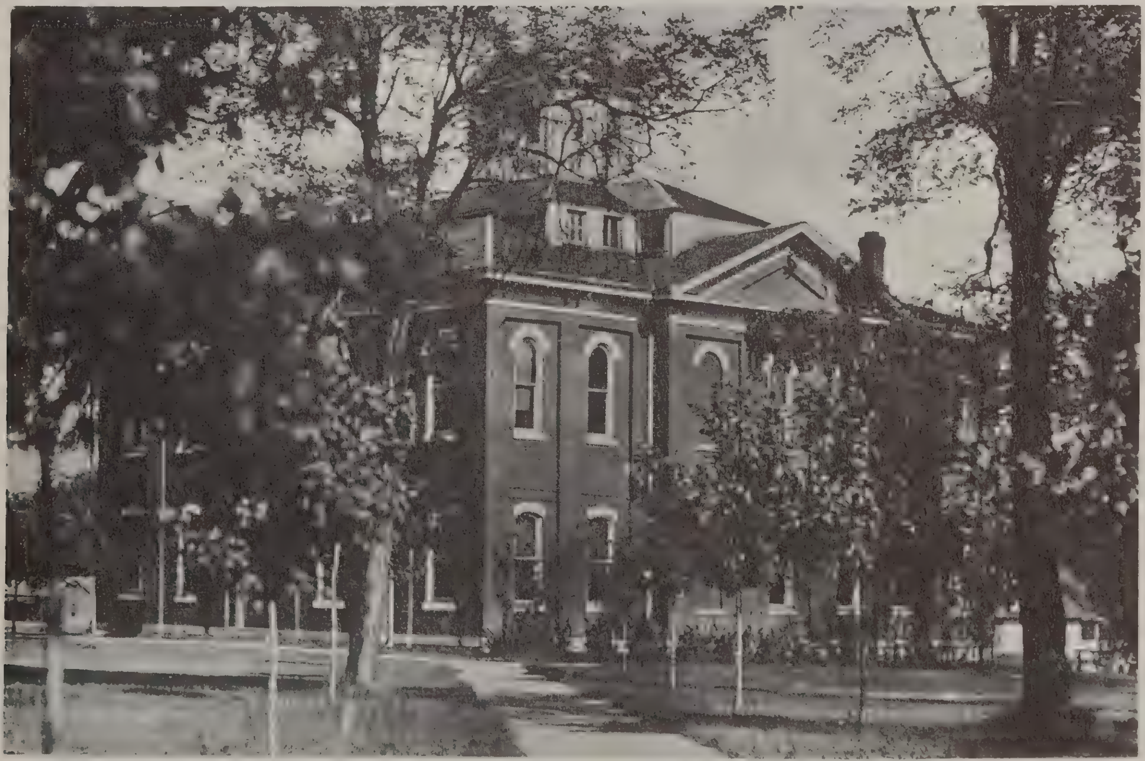
At the right: Huckins Hotel, Oklahoma City, capitol for the legislatures of 1911, 1913 and 1915. The legislature of 1917 was the first to meet in the capitol building shown below in Oklahoma City. It would seem that with all the oil money rolling in from the oil wells on the capitol grounds itself a dome could soon be put on this building.

HUCKINS GARAGE

Oklahoma Planning & Resources Board



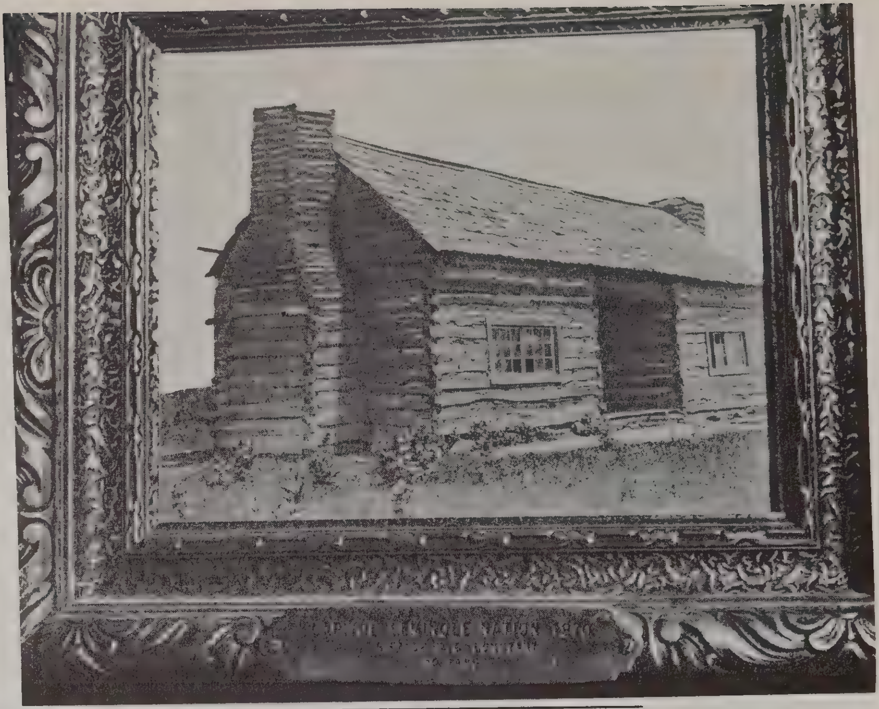
Creek Nation Capitol, Okmulgee, Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. Below is the Cherokee Nation Capitol at Tahlequah. Indian Territory became part of the state of Oklahoma in 1907.

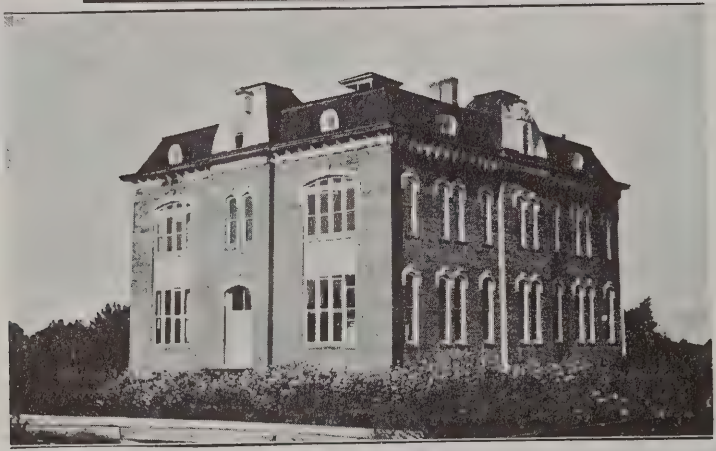


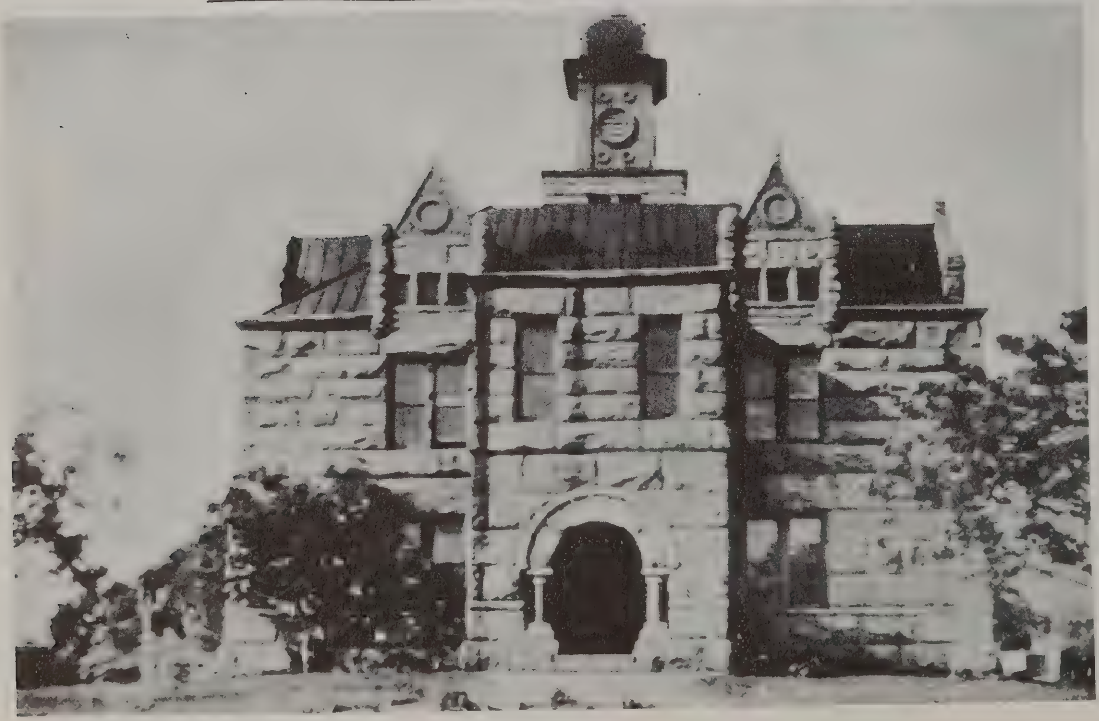
Top: Seminole National Capitol, Pawnee, now Oklahoma, 1870-1907.

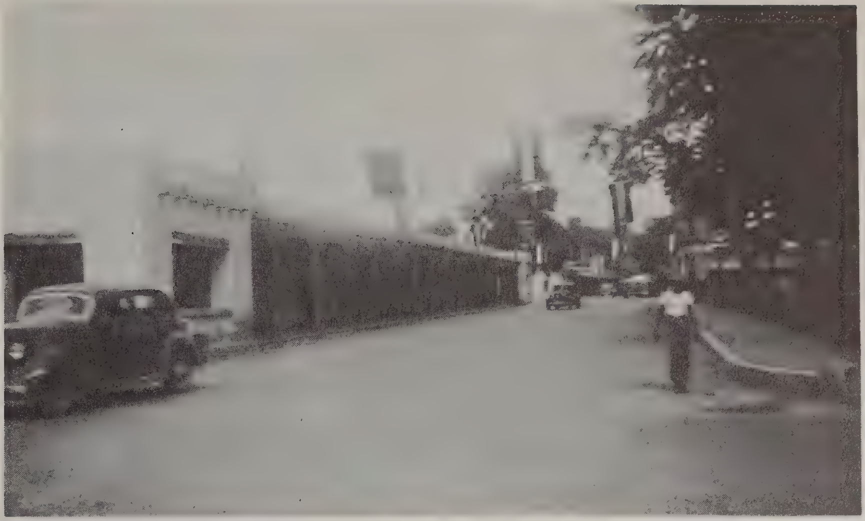
Center: Choctaw Nation Capitol, Tuskahoma, built 1883-1884.

Bottom: Chicksasaw Nation Capitol at Tishomingo.

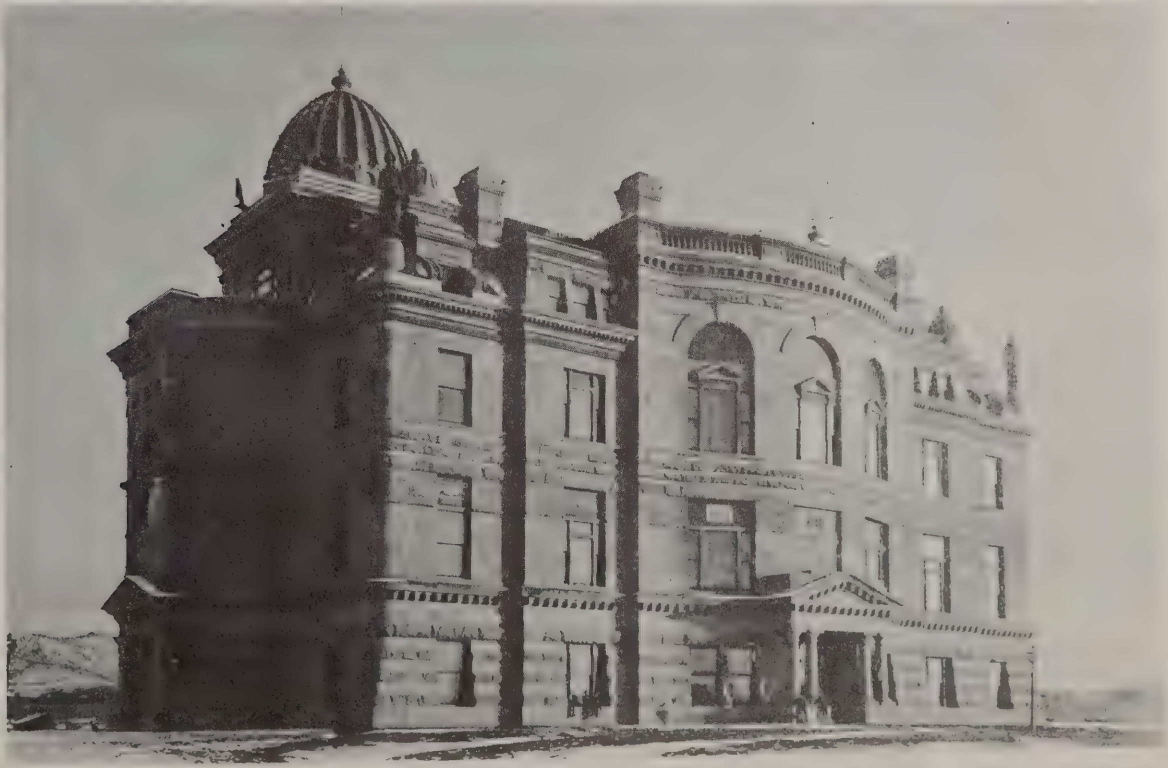




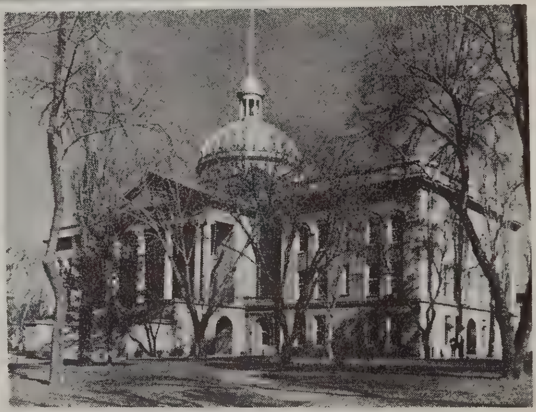


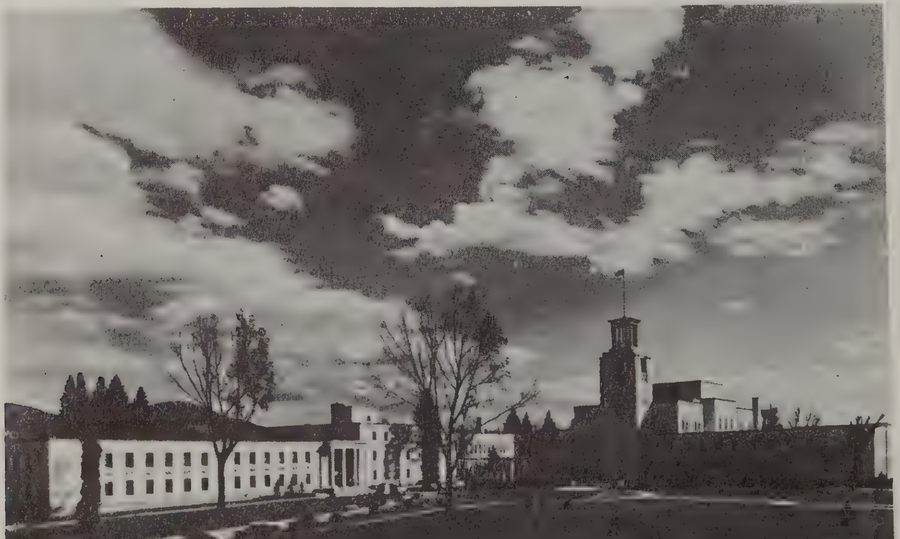


The Palace of the Governors now the State Historical Society Museum. It has been the capitol of the region throughout the Spanish, Mexican and early United States regimes. It is the oldest government building in the United States having been built in 1610. It was the capitol until 1885 and from 1892 to 1900. New Mexico was made a territory as part of the Compromise of 1850(see California) and included Arizona and part of Colorado. In 1853 it was extended by the Gadsden Purchase from Mexico. Below is the territorial capitol at Santa Fe from 1885-1892 when it burned. New Mexico was the 47th state to enter the union in 1912.

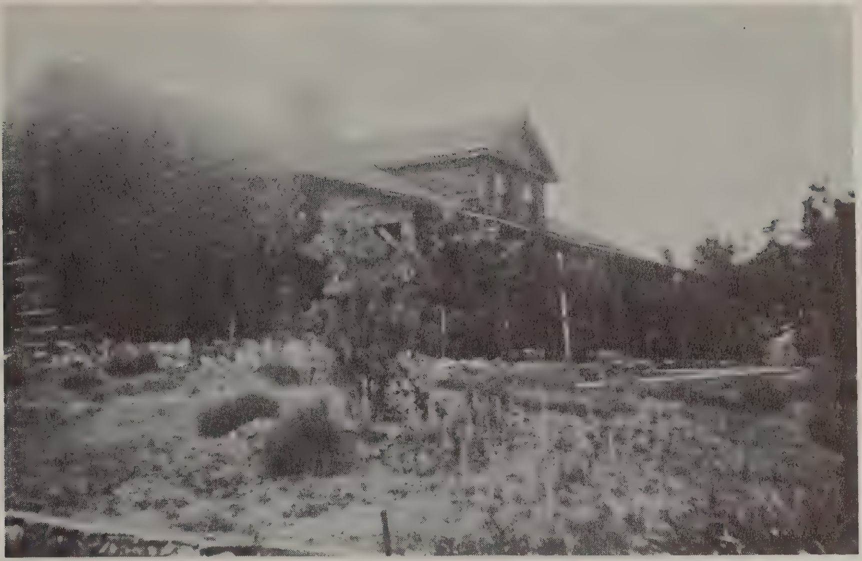


The territorial and state capitol at Santa Fe from 1900-1951 when the building was remodeled and new buildings added. The old part can be distinguished in the picture below by the windows which show in the part with the tower. Below is the present capitol of New Mexico as it has looked since 1951.

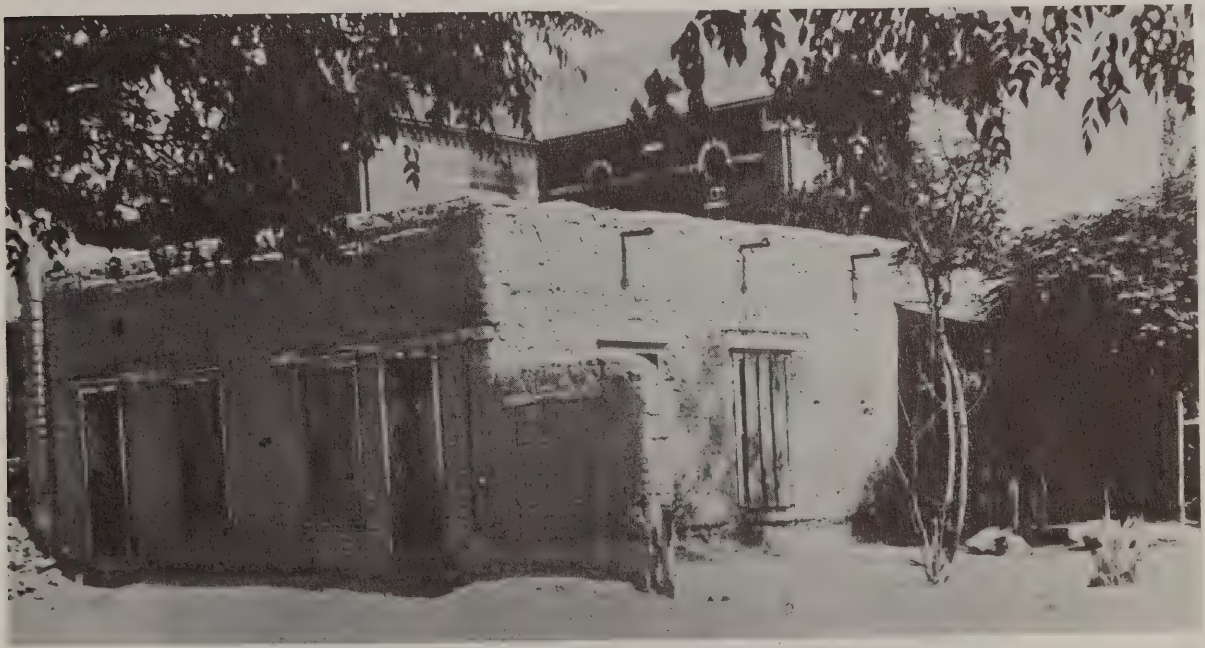


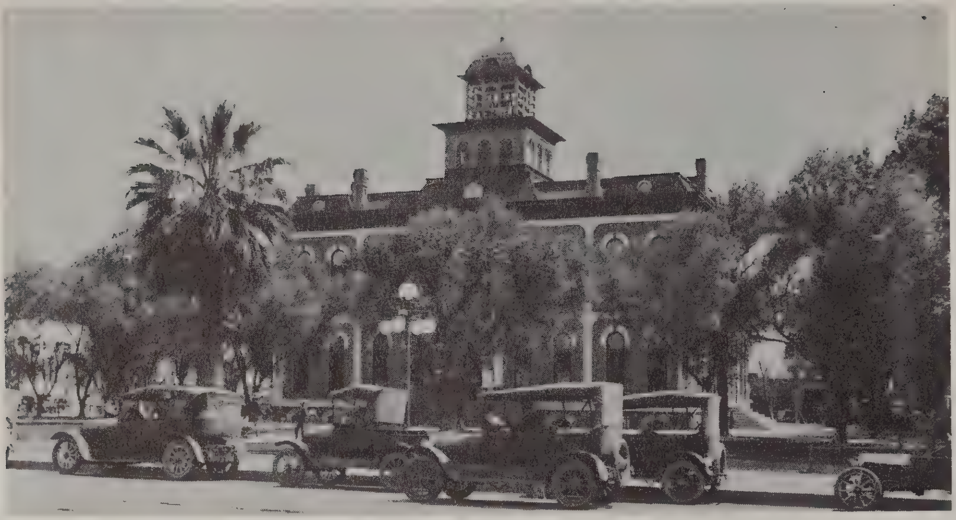


New Mexico State Tourist Bureau



The first Arizona Territorial Legislature met in the Governor's House in Prescott above, in July, 1864. From 1867 to 1877 it met in Tuscon in the adobe building below on Ochoa Street. From then until 1889 it met in Prescott again.

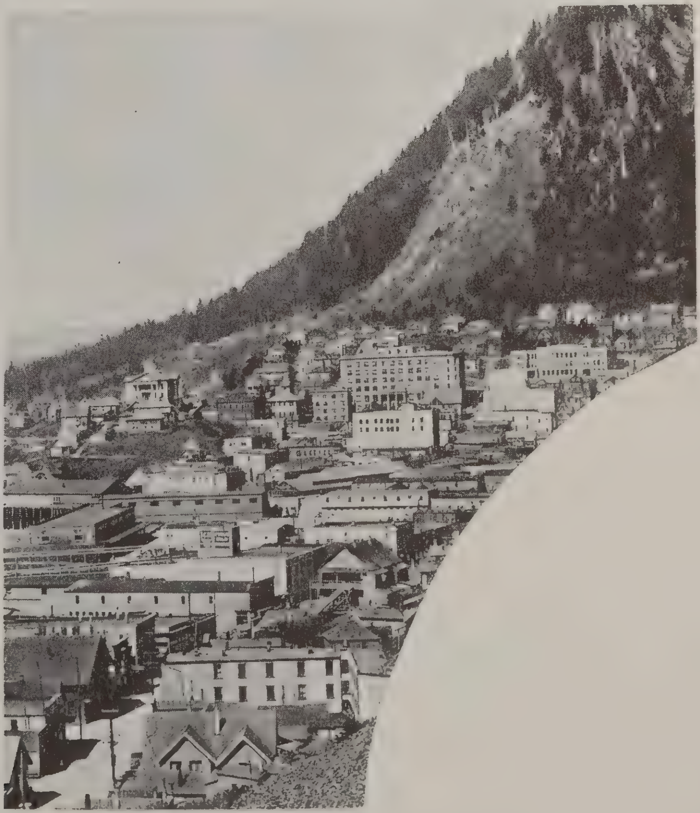


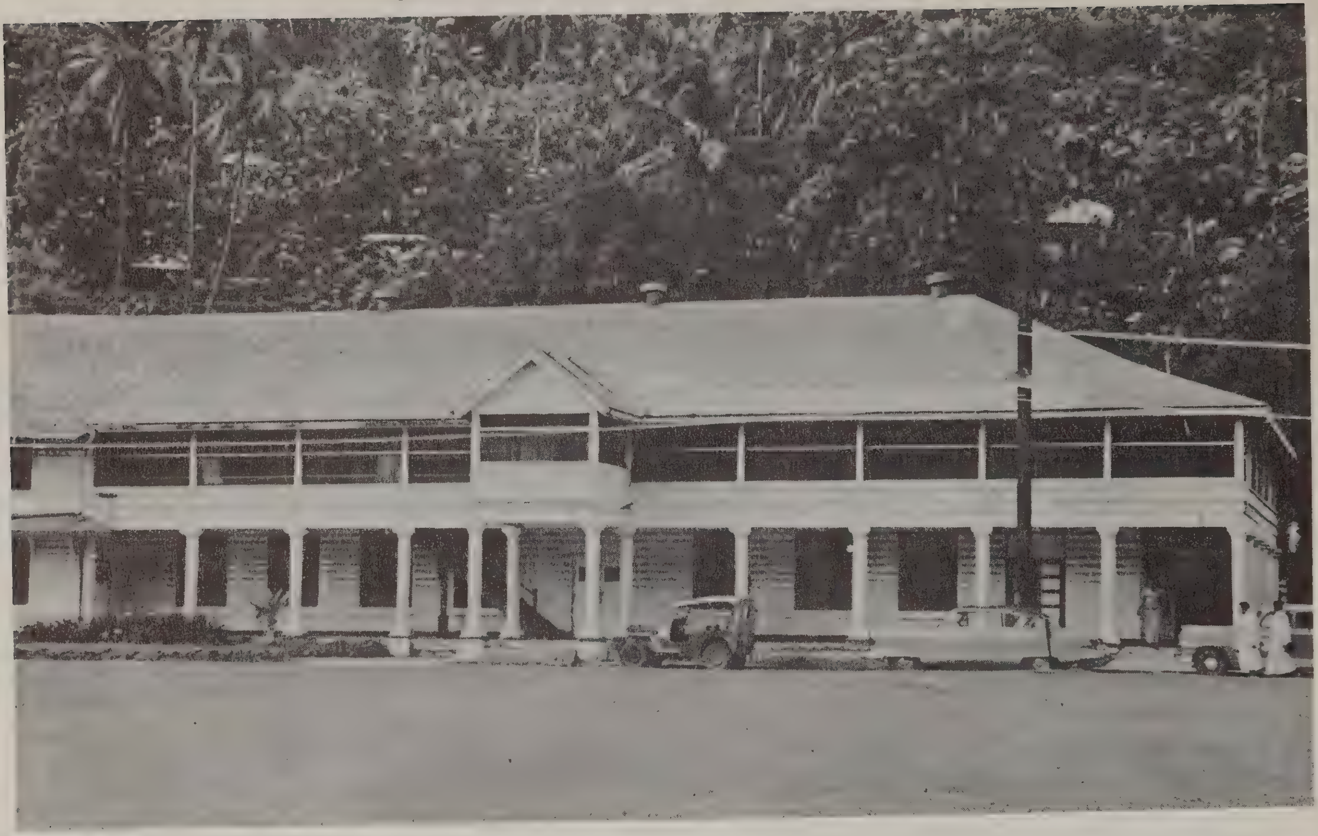


Above the old capitol at Phoenix from 1889 to 1901. In 1901 the present capitol in Phoenix, below, was occupied. In 1919 the west wing was added. Arizona was the 48th state admitted to the union in 1912.

The European and American contact and settlement which followed Captain James Cook's discovery of the islands in 1778, in which an important factor was the New England missionary activity, profoundly affected the life and development of the Hawaiian Islands. The natives are Christians. Kamehameha I succeeded in conquering the islands and setting up a kingdom which was overthrown in 1893. The legislature of the Republic of Hawaii requested American sovereignty which was granted by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1898. The legislature of the republic met in Iolani Palace, the palace of the kingdom, and the first Territorial Legislature met in it in 1900 and continues to do so. Picture above. Honolulu.

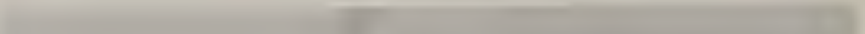
Sitka, also called Old Archangel, was the capital of Alaska until the capital was moved to Juneau in 1900 bu the U. S. Congress. The first territorial legislature of Alaska met in March, 1913 in rented quarters in a private building known as the Shattuck. The first territorial legislature to meet in the present territorial capitol was in 1931. The capitol is the largest building in the picture at the right.





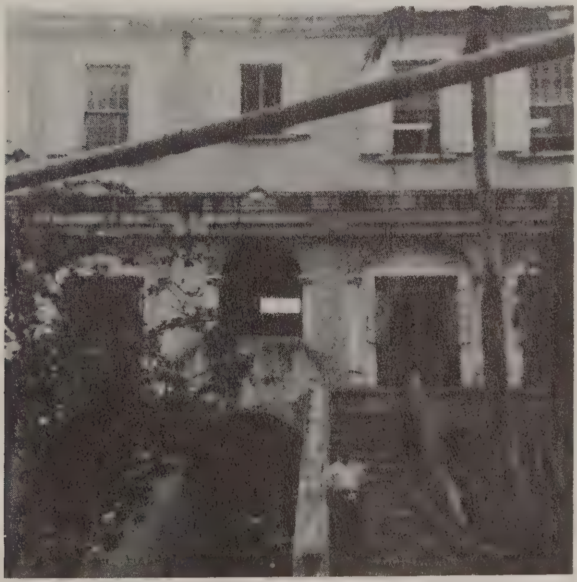
Pan-American Prints

Above, the meeting place of the territorial legislature in Pago Pago, American Samoa. At the right the capitol at Agana, Guam.



St. Croix, Virgin Islands

Bettie Zacher



Virgin Islands Department of Tourism and Trade

Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands. The Municipal Building is the meeting place of the legislature for all of the islands.

San Juan, Puerto Rico. The island elects its own legislature and since 1948 its own governor who is subject to a veto-power by the president of the United States in only several matters.

INDEX

Abram's Tavern 76
Adams, Jeremy 29
Agana, Guam 168
Alabama 2 87 91 92
Alabama Baptist Convention 91
Alaska 2 167
Albany, N. Y. 4 56 57
Albany Congress 4 56
Ambos Hall 77
American Eagle 1
American Exchange Bank 111
American Hotel 111
American Samoa 168
Amherst, N; H. 60
Annapolis, Md. 6 7 27 28
Aragon Hotel 89
Arizona 2 163 165 166
Arkansas 2 98 99
Arkansas Post 98
Armiger, Wm 20
Armory, Salem, Oregon 124
Articles of Confederation 6
Atlanta, Ga. 66
Augusta, Georgia 65
Augusta, Maine 93
Austin, Texas 106 107
Bacon 20
Bagstad, Mathias 141
Baltimore 7 9
Bank Meeting House 47
Bannack, Mont. 144
Baptist Church, Charleston, W. Va. 131
Barclay Building 139
Baton Rouge, La. 81 83
Belmont, Wis. 110
Benicia, Calif. 114 115
Bennett's Mansion House 94
Bennington, Vt. 67 68
Bethany Congregational Church 70
Bismark, N. D. 141 142
Blodgett's Hotel 7 16
Blount, Wm 73
Blue Anchor Tavern 37 46
Boarded Meeting House 47
Boise, Idaho 150-152
Boston, Mass. 4 5 23 24 26 60
Boston Massacre 4
Boston Port Bill 4 5
Boston Tea Party 4
Brick Capitol 7 16
Bristol, R. I. 32
British 4 7 10 15 16 22 24 36 54 55 59
    65 100 103
Bryan, Needham 42
    Wm 42
Burlington, Iowa 108 110
    N. J. 36 37
    Vt. 67
Cabildo 78
Cahaba, Ala. 91
Calhoun Institute 87
California 2 113-116
Cambridge, Mass 24 26
Campus Martius, Marietta 76
Canada 5
Capital 1
Capitol 1
Capitol High School, Detroit 100
Capitol Park, Detroit 100
CAPITOLS OF THE WORLD 56
Carpenters' Hall 7 8 12
Carpenter, Samuel 47
Carson City, Nev. 134
Castleton, Vt. 67
Central Female College 91
Central Hotel, Boise 151
Central House, St. Paul 117
Charity Hospital, New Orleans 80
Charleston, S. C. 58
    W. Va. 129-133
Charlestown, N. H. 60 67
Charlottesville, Va. 21
Cherokee Nation 161
Chester, Pa. 46 59
Cheyenne, Wyo. 153
Chillicothe, O. 76

Chicksasaw Nation 162
Chillicothe Gazette 76
Choctaw Nation 162
Choteau, Peter 94
Cincinnati 76
Civil War 81
Clinton, Governor 52 53
Colorado 2 138-140 163
Colorado City 138
Colorado Springs 138
Columbia, Miss. 87
  S. D. 58
  Texas 105
Columbus, Miss. 87
  Ohio 77
Compromise of 1850 114 154 163
Concord, Mass. 24
  N. H. 60-63
Confederate Capitol 22 92
Congregational Church, Bennington, Vt.68
  Boston 23
  Cambridge, Mass. 26
  Castleton, Vt. 67
  Concord, Mass. 24
  Concord, N. H. 61
  Exeter, N. H. 60
  Hartford, Conn. 29
  Montpelier, Vt. 70
  New Haven, Conn. 30
  Topeka, Kans. 126 127
  Watertown, Mass. 25
  Westminster, Vt. 67
Congress Hall, Baltimore 7
Congress Hall, Philadelphia 7 13
Connecticut 1 29-31
Constitution(U. S.)6 9 55
Continental Congress 5 6 9 48 49
Cook, James 167
Corvallis, Oregon 121
Corydon, Ind. 84
Creek Nation 161
Cumberland Compact 73
Curry's Hot Springs, Nev. 134
Dakota 110 141-143 150
Danville, Ky. 71
Danville, Vt. 67
Dartmouth College 62
Davis 70
Davis, Jefferson 92
Declaration of Independence 9
Delaware 1 2 59
Denver, Colo. 138-140
DesMoines, Ia. 109
Detroit 100
Donaldsonville, La. 80
Dongan, Gov. 52
Dorsey House 27
Dover, Del. 59
Dover, N; H. 60
Dubrewill 94
Dutch 36 59
East Greenwich, R. I. 32
East Jersey 36
Ebenezer, Ga. 65
Edenton, N. C. 42
Eldridge House 126
Elizabeth(Town), N. J. 36
England(British)4 7 10 15 22 24 36 54
  55 59 65 100 103
English 4 6
English Parliament 4
Episcopal Church, Hillsboro, N. C.42
  Jamestown, Va. 19
  Staunton, Va. 21
Eppinger's Inn 64
Exeter, N. H. 60
Fayetteville, N. C. 42 43
Federal Convention 6
Federal Hall 6 12
Fiddling, Francis 58
Fifteen-Mile House 103
Fillmore, Utah 154
First Continental Congress 5 7 8
First Congress 6 12 53
First Representative Assembly 19
Fishkill, N. Y. 54
Florida 2 103 104
Fort Duquesne 4
Fort Riley Military Reservation 125
Frankfort, Ky. 71 72

Franklin(State of)73
Franklin, Benjamin 5 38
    Wm 5 38
French 4 68
French Arms Tavern 38
French and Indian War 4 5
Friends' Meeting Houses 47 48
Gadsden Purchase 163
Gage, General 5
Gale Building 126
Gawler, Henry 20
George III 4
Georgia 1 2 5 64-66
Gest, George 46
Golden, Colo. 138 139
Gonzalez, Don Manuel 103
Grace Methodist Church, Harrisburg 50
Great Salt Lake City 154
Green Mountain Boys 67
Greeneville, Tenn 73
Guam 168
Guthrie, Okla. 157-159
Haddonfield, N. J. 36 38
Halifax, N. C. 42 44
Hampton, N. H. 60
Hanover, N. H. 60 62
Harrisburg, Pa. 49-51
Hartford, Conn. 29-31
Harvard 26
Hawaii 2 167
Heard's Fort, Ga. 65
Heard's Home 36
Helena, Mont. 145 146
Hickman, Benjamin 52
Hillsboro, N. C. 42
Holman Building, Salem, Oregon 121
Honolulu, Hawaii 167
Hopkinton, N. H. 60
House Office Bldg. 7 18
Houston, Texas 105 106
Huckins Hotel, Oklahoma City 160
Hull, William 100
Hume-Fogg High School, Nashville 74
Idaho2 150-152
Illinois 2 76 89 90
Independence Hall 6 8 9 13 46 48
Indian King Tavern 38
Indian Territory 161 162
Indiana 2 76-78 84-86 100
Indianapolis 85 86
Iolani Palace, Honolulu 167
I. O. O. F. Hall, Helena 145
Iowa 2 108 109 110
Iowa City 108 109
Iowa University 109
Jackson, Miss. 87 88
Jamaica, Long Island 52
Jamestown, Va. 9 19 20
Jefferson 3 14 21 22
Jefferson City 96 97
Jones, David 52
Jonesboro, Tenn. 73
Jouett, Jack 21
Juneau, Alaska 167
Kamehameha I 167
Kansas 2 125-127
Kansas City, Kansas 125
Kaskaskia, Ill. 89
Kentucky 2 71 72 93
Kingston, N. Y. 55
    R. I. 32
    Tenn. 74
Knoxville, Tenn. 73
Koenig's Store 138
Lancaster, Pa. 7 49
Lansing, Mich. 101 102
Lawrence, Kansas 126
Lecompton, Kansas 126
Lewiston, Idaho 150
Lexington, Ky. 71
Lincoln, Nebr. 136 137
Linsly Institute 129 130
Little Rock, Ark. 98 99
Lord Baltimore 3
Louisiana 2 78-83 94
Louisville, Ga. 65
Macon, Ann 20
Macon, Miss. 87
Madison, Wis. 111 112
Maine 2 93

Maison Caree 22
Makin, Thomas 47
Manchester, Vt. 67
Marietta, Ohio 76
Marion Hotel, Salem, Oregon 124
Maryland 1 2 3 4 6 7 11 13 27 28
Masonic Hall (Temple)Detroit 100
  Guthrie, Okla. 159
  Nashville, Tenn. 74
  Olympia, Wash. 147
Massachusetts 1 2 4 23-26 29 60 67 93
Massachusetts Bill 4
Maury, E. 94
McClure's Block 139
McIntosh House 64
McKennon Opera House 157
McLaughlin, Robert K. 89
Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans 82
Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco 115
Merchants' Hotel, Helena 145
Methodist Church, Burlington, Ia. 108 110
  E. Greenwich, R. I. 32
  Harrisburg, Pa. 50
  Kansas City, Kansas 125
  Montgomery, Ala. 92
  Topeka, Kansas 126
Mexican 105 113 163
Michigan 2 76 100-102
Middlebury, Vt. 67 69
Middle Plantation 20
Middletown, N. J. 36
Milledgeville, Ga. 65
Minnesota 2 110 117-119
Mississippi 2 87 88
Mississippi River 5
Missouri 2 94-97
Missouri Compromise 114
Missouri Hotel 95
Montana 2 144-146
Montgomery, Ala. 92
Montpelier, Vt. 67 70
Monterey, Calif. 113
Monticello Apts., Helena 145
Morgan 7 10
Morris, Anthony 48
Murfreesboro, Tenn. 74
Murphy, Dr. E. E. 65
Nashville, Tenn. 74 75
Nassau Hall, Princeton 7 10 11 39
National Capitol 1 7-18 28 38 39 48 49 53
Nebraska 2 135-137 150
Nesmith-Wilson Building 120
Nevada 2 134
New Bern, N. C. 42
Newbury, Vt. 67
New Brunswick, N. J. 5 36
New Connecticut 67
New England 4 167
New Hampshire 1 2 6 60-63 67
New Haven, Conn 30
New Jersey 1 2 5 11 36-41
New Mexico 2 163 164
New Orleans 78-82
New Piscataqua, N. J. 36
Newport, R. I. 32 33
New York City 4 6 7 9 12 52-56
New York State 1 2 52-57 67
Nimes, France 22
Norris, Isaac 47
North Carolina 1 2 19 42-45 73
North Dakota 2 142
Northwest Territory 22 76 100
Norwich, Vt. 67
Odeon Hall, Columbus, O. 77
Ohio 2 76 77 100
Ohio River 5 73
Oklahoma 2 157-162
Oklahoma City 159-160
Oklahoma Methodist University 159
Okmulgee, Okla. 161
Old Archangel, Alaska 167
Old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia 47
Olympia, Wash. 147-149
Omaha, Nebr. 135
Opelousas, La. 81
Ordinance of 1787 76
Oregon 2 120-124
Oregon City 120
Oregon Institute 120
Orleans Territory 78 94

Ormsby House 134
Overland Hote, Boise 151
Pago Pago, American Samoa 168
Palace of the Governors 163
Parker, Colter Co. 147
Pawnee, Kansas 125
    Okla. 162
Pawtuxet, R. I. 32
Penn, Wm 46 59
Pennsylvania 1 2 4 9 10 46-51 59
Pensacola, Fla. 103
Perth Amboy, N. J. 36 38
Philadelphia 5 6 7 8 9 13 46-48
Phoenix, Ariz. 166
Pierre, S. D. 143
Pilgrims 23
Pittsburgh 4
Pittstown, N. J. 36
Portland, Maine 93
Portsmouth, N. H. 60 61
    R. I. 32
Post Office, Harrisburg 51
    St. Augustine 103
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 55
Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth N. J. 36
    Murfreesboro, Tenn. 74
    Vandalia, Ill. 89
Prescott, Ariz. 165
Princeton, N. J. 7 10 11 36 39
Printz, Gov. John 59
Providence, R. I. 32 34 35
Provincial Congress 5
Public Library, St. Augustine 103
Puerto Rico 169
Quaker Meeting Houses 47 48
Quebec Act 5
Queen Anne's Creek, N. C. 42
Raleigh, N. C. 44 45
Rector Building 120 121
Red Land Club 21
Reformation 3
Reformed Church, Fishkill, N. Y. 54
Revolutionary War 6 7
Rhode Island 1 2 4 32-35
Richmond, Va. 21 22
Ritchie Building, Topeka 127
Roanoke Island 19
Rockport, Ark. 99
Royal Hotel, Guthrie, Okla. 157
Rutgers, Harmanus 52
Rutland, Vt. 67 68
Sacramento, Calif. 114-116
St. Augustine, Fla. 103
St. Charles, Mo. 95
St. Croix, V. I. 170
St. Louis Hotel, New Orleans 82
St. Louis, Mo. 94 95
St. Mary's, Md. 27
St. Mary's Italian Church, New Orleans79
St. Paul, Minn. 117-119
St. Peter's Hall, Jefferson City 96
St. Stephen, Ala. 91
St. Thomas, V. I. 170
Salem, Mass. 24 25
Salem, N. C. 42
Salem, Oregon 120-124
Salt Lake City, Utah 154-156
San Antonio, Texas 105
San Francisco 115 116
San Jose, Calif. 114
San Juan, Puerto Rico 169
Sanderson, Richard 42
Santa Fe, N. Mex. 163 164
Savannah, Ga. 64 65
Second Continental Congress 7 8 9 12 53
Seminole Nation 162
Sevier, John 73
Shattuck 167
Shawnee Methodist Mission 125
Sherman 58
Shibley-Karner Furniture Co. 157
Shippen, Joseph 47
Shreveport, La. 81
Sitka, Alaska 167
Sloat, Commodore 113
Smith, John 42
Smith, Thomas 58
Smithfield, N. C. 42
Social Hall, Salt Lake City 154
Somerindyck, Teunis 52

South Carolina 1 2 58
South Dakota 2 141 143
South Kingston, R. I. 32
Spanish 78 103 163
Springfield, Ill. 89 90
Stamp Act Congress 4
Stamp Act Tax 4
Statue of Liberty 1
Staunton, Va. 21
Swan Tavern 21
Tahlequah, Okla 161
Tallahassee, Fla 103 104
Tarboro, N. C. 42
Tarleton 21
Tavern 1
Tennessee 2 73-75
Territorial Gazette Building 110
Territory of U. S. South of Ohio River 73
Texas 2 105-107
Thornton, Wm 14
Tinicum Island 59
Tishomingo, Okla 162
Toledo 100
Tondee's Tavern 64
Topeka, Kansas 126 127
Transportation Bill 5
Trenton, N. J. 7 11 36 38-41
Trinity Episcopal Church, Staunton 21
Tryon Palace 42
Tuscaloosa, Ala. 91
Tuscon, Ariz. 165
Tuskahoma, Okla 162
Unihalle, Salt Lake City 155
Unitarian Church, Concord, Mass. 24
United Nations Building 56
Upland, Pa. 46
Ursuline Building 79
Utah 2 154-156
Vallejo,Calif. 114
Vandalia, Ill. 89
Vergennes, Vt. 67
Vermont 2 67-70 93
Vincennes, Ind. 84
Virgin Islands 170
Virginia 1 2 4 19-22 71 128
Virginia City, Mont. 144
Wake Court House, N. C. 42
War of 1812 15
Warren, Peter 52
Warwick, R. I. 32
Washington, D. C. 7 14-18
    District of 73
    George 4 6 12 14
    Hall 128
    Miss. 87
    (State)2 147-150
    Texas 106
Watauga, Tenn. 73
Watertown, Mass. 24 25
Weber and Remey's Grocery 110
West Jersey 36 37
West Virginia 2 93 128-133
Westminster, Vt. 67
Wheeling, W. Va. 128-130
White Horse Inn 33
White Plains, N. Y. 54
Whitpain, Richard 47
Willamette University 120
William and Mary College 21
Williamsburg, Va. 20 21
Williamson, Caleb 29
Wilmington, N. C. 42
Windsor, Vt. 67 68
Wisconsin 2 76 108 110-112
Women Suffrage 153
Woodbridge, N. J. 36
Woodstock, Vt. 67 69
World War Memorial, Bismark 142
Wren Building, Williamsburg 21
Wyandotte Indian Nation 125
Wyoming 2 153
Yankton, S. D. 141
Yeatman's Tavern 76
Y. M. C. A., Charleston, W. Va. 132
York, Pa. 7 10
Zanesville, Ohio 76
Zion Methodist Church, Burlington, Iowa 108 110

Princeton Theological Seminary Libraries
1 1012 01269 6649